

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES
SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD
IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME IX.—No. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 15th, 1889.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

STAY AWAY FROM THESE PLACES.

Stay away from all California towns and from the Pacific Coast, as they are over-crowded, and also from

St. Joseph, Mo. Owasco, Mich.
Milwaukee, Wis. Chicago, Ill.
La Crosse, Wis. Marine City, Mich.
Sheffield, Ala. Marlboro, Mass.
Wichita, Kansas. Huntsville, Ala.
Savannah, Ga. Fostoria, Ohio.
Homestead, Pa. Seattle, Wash. Ter.
Des Moines, Iowa. Alton, Ill.
Troy, N. Y. Jeffersonville, Ind.
Beatrice, Neb. Kansas City, Mo.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

LIMA, O.—Trade flat; wages \$1.50 to \$2.25, nine hours a day Saturdays.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa.—Union 436 realized \$62 from the raffle of a set of dishes, on December 1st.

VINELAND, N. J.—The bottom has dropped out of business here, very little work at any price.

E. SAGINAW, Mich.—Trade has never been so dull for years as it has been this season in this city.

PASADENA, Cal.—Work dull, and traveling "chips" will fare bad if they come here to look for work.

ST. CATHERINES, Canada.—Very slack. Union 38 has adopted \$5 initiation fee and \$3 per week sick benefit.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Unions 15 and 363 are prospering, and are hard at work to gain nine hours for April 1, 1889.

NEWTON, Mass.—The outlook for work is not very bright, but Union 275 is hard at work on the mass of non-union men in this city.

CARPENTERS, don't go near Denver, Colo. It is overstocked with idle men and trade is dull. The same is also true of the Pacific Coast.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.—While trade is very dull very few union carpenters are idle, as the members of Union 266 look out to get employment for each other.

OUR LOCAL unions in Maine are pushing ahead to still further organize the carpenters in the State. The unions of Bath, Lewiston, and Portland have held two joint conferences for that purpose.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The union carpenters of this city have a committee out to confer with the contractors in the Builders' Exchange to establish nine hours as a day's work with eight hours on Saturdays.

ASHLAND, Wis.—We work now only eight hours a day, not because the contractors favor that plan, but for the reason that God Almighty has shut off day-light from us. Trade dull, lots of scabs and non-union men.

THE DECEMBER report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters shows 465 branches, with 25,338 members in good standing, of whom 832 are on unemployed benefit, 543 on sick benefit, and 246 on superannuation.

TACOMA, Wash. Ter.—The stories circulated in the Eastern cities that carpenters get \$4 and more per day in this city, are entirely untrue. Wages are \$2.50 to \$3 per day in most cases. We are over-crowded with carpenters.

WHEELING, W. Va.—The organized carpenters of this city and vicinity have appointed a committee of conference and arbitration, to meet a like committee of the contractors to arrange rules for the settlement of trade disputes without strikes or lockouts.

ON RETIRING from the presidency of Union 29, Baltimore, Md., Bro. HENRY HALL was presented with a beautiful set of engrossed resolutions as a testimonial of respect and esteem from Union 29 for his two years and a half faithful service as president of that union.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

QUINCY, Mass.—On and after April 1st, Union 417 proposes to work on the nine-hour plan.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Very dull, many carpenters at work in the carshop and boat yards for \$10 per week.

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio.—Union 44 flourishing; trade dull; wages \$1.75. We advise carpenters to stay away.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Union 287 is still pushing onward, but the great detriment is vast numbers of unemployed men.

Union 55, of Denver, Col., and Union 460, of South Denver, have formed a District Council of three from each union.

PITTSBURG, Kan., complains of having suffered a newspaper boom which has flooded the town with hungry and idle labor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., has organized a Building Trades' Council. The Carpenters' unions in that city are prospering splendidly.

WHEELING, W. V.—Union proposes given a social and literary entertainment Feb'y. 22, and on that occasion the Eight-Hour question will be discussed.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis.—This is an over-boom town. The building of grain elevators has let loose a horde of saw and hatchet men who work for any price.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Union 455 has made arrangements for the adoption of the nine-hour day. A grand fair for the benefit of the union was held from Dec. 25 to Jan. 5.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—At the sociable given by Union 97 on Dec. 28, a number of visiting members from Union 43 were present and the event was successful in every respect.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb.—Trade very dull. Carpenters better not come here unless they bring plenty of money to pay their board. This town is overcrowded by real estate boomers.

KEARNEY, Neb.—The Kearney Planing Mill Co. is a "dead beat" concern. The proprietors are McCall and Barrowman. They have had members of Union 231 working for them this summer and they won't pay them.

GREENSBURGH, Pa.—We are striving to establish the nine-hour day and eight hours for Saturdays to be the rule on and after April 1 next. Bro. J. E. Connelly, of Pittsburg, and A. M. Swartz, of Allegheny, addressed our public meeting Dec. 19.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Trade overcrowded, work dull. In one section of this city the practice of piece work or "lumping" is quite general and despite all efforts of union men to eradicate the same it still continues. Of course union men will not touch such work.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Trade never was so flat in several years as it is this season. Union No. 8 has opened its hall in the day time as an employment bureau and reading room for unemployed members. The hall is located at the N. E. cor. Eighth and Callowhill Streets.

MR. ARCHIBALD BARNES, General President of the Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' International Union, writes that said society now has 14 local unions where it had only five a short time ago, and that most of these new unions are due to the activity and zeal of our United Brotherhood.

PORTSMOUTH, Va.—Union 285 heartily endorses the work of the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and particularly on the eight-hour question. We propose to arrange a rousing mass meeting for Feb'y 22, to push the movement. Many carpenters idle and men are advised to not come here as we have a surplus of labor.

CHIPS AND SAWDUST.

WINONA, Minn.—The lumber mills here are all shut down, business very dull.

THERE are hundreds of the non-union carpenters in Kansas City but all the union men are employed.

THE FOURTH Annual Convention of the Bakers' National Union will be held in Cincinnati, O., March 14th ext.

THE PRESIDENT of the Journeymen Barbers' National Union, H. G. Hoch, Room 18, Landreth Bldg., Muskegon, Mich.

THE TIN, SHEET IRON and Cornice Workers' International Association advertises its next convention to be held in Peoria, Ill., January 29th.

ONE YEAR ago there were only twenty-nine unions of our brotherhood in the State of Massachusetts, now the number has increased to over fifty.

PRESIDENT STRASSER, of the Cigar-makers' International Union in a circular to local unions, urges upon them to assist in organizing other crafts in their respective localities.

THE QUESTION of convict labor is again to be taken up at the next session of the New York Legislature. A new bill for its regulation has been prepared by members interested in it.

UNDER the present conspiracy law of New York there are thirty tailors, ten walking delegates of building trades, twenty bakers, and twenty brickmakers under indictment.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that Governor Hill will favor the bill to be introduced at the next session of the New York Legislature for the appointment of eight female factory inspectors in New York State.

THE NEWLY-FORMED United Trades Building Council of Pittsburg, seems to meet with a heartier and more unanimous support than the old Building Trades' League of that city.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Had it not been for the unions in this vicinity, wages for carpenters would not have been more than \$1.75 per day, instead of being as they are, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y.—Union 229 is growing and controls all the good work in this place, and hopes from present indications to soon control all the work. Business dull.

E. ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Two brothers, members of Union 169, were injured badly by an accident, disabling them for the winter. Union 169 responded nobly by raising \$65 in voluntary donations for the sufferers.

PLASTERERS International Union met in Convention at St. Paul, Minn., Jan'y 11, and Robert Tenary of Pittsburg was elected President, and E. P. Hayes of Kansas City, Mo., as Secretary. The next meeting will be held at Toledo, O.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—This month Union 72 gained a signal victory through the diligent work of the Building Trades' Council. Geo. Powell's shop, a non-union shop, was brought into line as a union shop.

NEVADA, Mo.—We are arranging to organize a Building Trades' League of carpenters, plasterers, stone masons, bricklayers, painters and others, and thereby establish what is known as an employment bureau for union men in the building line.

THE National Flint Glass Workers have gained a notable victory in securing the signing of their scale of wages by the employers, for another year, without any trouble. The noble and successful stand of the Flint Glass Workers last season for 28 weeks in their strike to maintain the union scale, no doubt, had much to do this season in influencing the "bosses" in their favor.

IN AUSTRALIA the eight-hour system of labor was adopted many years ago, and it has been found to operate so advantageously that it is now upheld both by the employers and the wage workers.

THE FALL RIVER, Mass., Spinners' Union has decided to join the American Federation of Labor. A new price-list, based upon the English system, has been adopted and submitted to the Board of Trade for action.

THE BOYCOTT put upon the W. L. Douglass shoes by the Lasters' Union some twelve months ago was formally lifted by the American Federation of Labor at the St. Louis convention, Douglass having complied with all the terms of the union.

At its third annual convention, held in St. Louis, Mo., last month, May 1, 1890, was fixed by the American Federation of Labor as the most appropriate time for the inauguration of the Eight-Hour work day.

SAWDUST is being used by some builders for mortar instead of sand. It is said to answer well; as it is one-half lighter than sand it has some advantages when used on ceilings. Mortar made of quicklime and sawdust mixed with cement, does well for brick or stone work.

OVER \$3,000 have been raised by donations and subscriptions from workmen for the monument or memorial to the memory of the founder of the Pittsburg Labor Tribune. The monument is to be of stone quarried and cut by union men.

BRO. JOHN HUGHES, of Union No. 142, of Pittsburg, Pa., has been chosen president of the Carpenters' Council of Allegheny County, Pa. The council is a solid organization conducted on business principles, and while conservative, is thoroughly alive to the interests of the 4,000 organized carpenters they represent.

UNION 230, South Side, Pittsburg, Pa., reports that J. A. Caler, former Financial Secretary of Union 230, has been sent to the Penitentiary for three years and ten months for embezzlement of the union's funds. In the case of John T. Oakley, the defaulting Treasurer, Union 230 has collected \$46.23 from Oakley's bondsman.

THE COMBINED Carpenters' Unions of the Brotherhood in St. Louis, Mo., and vicinity have made a formal demand for eight hours as a day's work, and \$3.25 a day as the minimum wages, to go into effect April 1, 1889. Circular notices to the above effect have been sent out to 388 contractors and builders, and to 74 architects.

BEWARE OF JOHN MCGEE

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 10, 1888.

I send a description of a person who was a contracting builder here this summer, and who has beat the material men, laborers, and carpenters. He owes wages ranging from \$25.00 to \$150.00 per man. He is reported to be now in Spokane Falls, W. T., and having bought a half-interest in a saw and planing mill. His name is John McGee; height about 5 feet 7 inches; weight about 150 pounds; red moustache and reddish-brown hair, and bluish-gray eyes. He is a rank beat.

PRISON LABOR IN PHILADELPHIA.

WHEREAS, It has come to our notice that the labor of the inmates of the House of Correction of Philadelphia County, Pa., is being employed by various contractors in different branches of business to the detriment of honest labor, and we deem it necessary to take some action to show our disapproval of the same; therefore

Resolved, We, as Local Union No. 422, of Frankford, Pa., protest against the employment of said labor outside of their grounds.

Resolved, That we ask the co-operation of all labor organizations to suppress the same. We pledge ourselves to use every honorable endeavor to carry out the above.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND FESTIVALS.

Union 158, Topeka, Kan., gave a sociable, Jan. 19, and it was perfectly enjoyed.

Union 122, Germantown, Pa., gave its annual supper, with an excellent entertainment and concert, Jan. 15, General Secretary McGuire delivered a brief address.—Union 349, Sash, Blind and Door-makers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., held a social entertainment on Jan. 17.—On New Year's Eve, Union 365, Fresno, Cal., had a pleasant re-union, followed by a splendid supper prepared by the lady friends of the union.—Union 96, Springfield, Mass., will hold a public meeting Jan. 24, in Gill's Hall.—Union 117, Waco, Tex., held its annual ball, Jan. 1, which was a glittering success.—Union 19, New Albany, Ind., is holding a series of profitable public meetings, and is red hot for the eight hours.

On Dec. 28, the carpenters' and painters' unions of Paris, Tex., combined in a pleasant public supper, Dec. 28.—Union 91 and 295 of St. Joseph, Mo., held a joint public supper recently, and also has had several very effective public meetings.—Union 93, Worcester, Mass., had a New Year's party at Grattan Hall, and it was voted the best of the season.—Union 315, Elmira, N. Y., had a splendid entertainment, Dec. 19.—The anniversary of Union 47, Alameda, Cal., was celebrated by a grand ball and supper, giving the greatest satisfaction to all in attendance.—Union 272, Herkimer, N. Y., had its second annual reception, ball and supper, Dec.

21.—Union 361, Duluth, Minn., gave a handsome time to all who participated in their first annual ball.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

At the recent session of the American Federation of Labor in St. Louis it was decided to inaugurate the eight-hour system of labor on May 1, 1890, and a special committee, appointed to draw up a plan for educating the working people on the subject, submitted to the Convention the following report, which was adopted:

First—That for the purpose of assisting in the movement the Convention appoint the following four dates for Labor mass meetings all over the country: Washington's Birthday next year and the year after, next Fourth of July and next Labor Day, the first Monday of next September.

Second—That the Executive Council of the Federation gather statistics as to the number of hours constituting a day's work for the different trades, the number of unions and men affected by the movement and the financial resources of all affiliating unions, in order to be able to report at the Federation's meeting next December.

Third—That the Council prepare printed circulars and issue them to all the manufacturing firms and companies of the United States inviting them to meet labor representatives for conference, with a view of arriving at a friendly settlement of the eight-hour question.

Fourth—That the Council also issue a pamphlet on the eight-hour movement fully explaining its objects and aims, which shall be disseminated among the unions.

Fifth—That May 1, 1890, be the date for the general inauguration of the Eight-Hour Day.

FORMING A DISTRICT COUNCIL IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The first meeting of the District Council of Kings County, N. Y., which was formed of the below named local unions, was held on December 7th, 1888. The local unions are as follows: Nos. 471, 363, 223, 109, 413, 227, 451 and 296.

CINCINNATI, O.—Trade dull, while many non-union men are idle, union men are generally to work. The boards of public works and city councils have adopted the eight-hour day recently, and city laborers will receive full pay for the eight hours.

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1889.

WILLING, BUT NO WORK.

No work—the man is hale and strong,
Prepared to work for bread;
But hope dies out, and faith is weak,
When daily prayers are said.
The children watch their mother's face,
Darken with shadows of woe;
The east wind blows severe all day,
The air is full of snow.

No work—the strong man's heart is faint,
His lips are set and stern;
He asks no luxury of the rich,
But workman's wages to earn.
But rich men grasp their treasure store,
And see the banquet spread;
The workman asks in vain for work—
His tools have gone for bread.

No work—his life is hard to live,
In hunger, want, and cold;
And home grows bare and desolate,
As cherished things are sold;
The heart grows hard and upturned;
When weary makes parents sick,
And when children cry for bread.

No work—Oh, listen to the cry
These simple words contain;
An agony of deep distress;
A word of bitter pain;
When anxious eyes inquire see
The home-returning feet—
"No work" makes the father fear
Those asking eyes to meet.

EIGHT HOURS.

REDUCTION OF HOURS MEANS AN INCREASE IN WAGES.

The following is from the pen of the late
Ira Stewart, one of the most able and clear-
headed labor reformers of the New Eng-
land States. Although written in 1864, it
is original and new to-day. We recom-
mend it to the careful study of our mem-
bers:

"Well," says a workingman, "I should
certainly be very glad to work less hours,
but I can scarcely earn enough by working
ten to make myself and family comfort-
able."

You are receiving your scanty pay pre-
cisely because you work so many hours in
a day, and my point now is to show why
this is true, and why reducing the hours
for the masses will eventually increase
their wages.

It is but little more than three hundred
years since everybody believed that the
sun revolved around the earth; but Cop-
ernicus finally exploded this mistake and
proved that the earth goes around the sun.
And many have been the cases in which
men have been forced to admit that the
truth was exactly the reverse of all their
past opinions or experiences.

For the safety of society English law
made two hundred crimes punishable with
death. Thoughtful men said: "We shall
be safer if we reduce these to fifty." Parliament
tried the experiment, and its
wonderful success suggests a still greater
reduction, and to-day Lord Russell says,
"Abolish the death penalty altogether."

Men once believed that the use of rail-
roads would leave little work for horses
to do.

When Sir Rowland Hill first made the
statement that reducing the postage on
letters would increase the revenue, it met
with the same incredulous reception we
shall meet in the proposition that as the
hours are reduced wages will increase, un-
til every producer shall receive the full
value of his services.

The truth is, as a rule, that men who
labor excessively are robbed of all ambi-
tion to ask for anything more than will
satisfy their bodily necessities, while those
who labor moderately will have time to
cultivate tastes and create wants in addi-
tion to mere physical comforts.

How can men be stimulated to demand
higher wages when they have little or no
time or strength to use the advantages
which higher wages can buy or procure?

Take an extreme case for illustration
of this—that of an average operative or
mechanic employed by a corporation four-
teen hours a day.

His labor commences at half past four
in the morning and does not cease until
half past seven in the evening. How
many newspapers or books can he read?
What time has he to visit or receive visits,
to take baths, to write letters, to cultivate
flowers, to walk with his family?

Will he not be quite as likely to vote in
opposition to his real interest as in favor?
What is his opinion good for? Will any

one ask his advice? Which will he most
enjoy, works of art or rum? Will he go
to meeting on Sunday? Does society care
whether he is happy or miserable, sick or
well, dead or alive?

How often are his eyes tempted by the
works of art? His home means to him
his food and his bed. His life is work,
with the apparition, however, of some
time being without, for his work means
bread—"only that and nothing more." He
is debased by excessive toil; he is
almost without hope.

Think how monotonous that path lead-
ing from house to factory and from factory
to house again—"the same sidewalk every
day, rain or shine, summer or winter,
leading by the same low houses, inhabited
by beings walking the same social tread-
mill as himself.

Half past seven comes at last, and as
the wheel stops he catches his coat and,
half staggering with fatigue, hurries
homeward in the darkness, thinking of
nothing but food and rest. What are his
motives?

From the fourteen hour system let us
turn to that of eight hours for a day's
work, and see if the real secret of low and
wages does not lie in the vast difference
which the two systems make in the
daily habits and ways of living of the
masses.

In the eight-hour system labor com-
mences at 7 o'clock A. M., and as an hour
and a half is allowed for dinner, the labor
of the day is over at half past four in the
afternoon instead of half past seven in the
evening.

Think carefully of the difference be-
tween the operative and mechanic leaving
his work at half past seven (after dark the
most of the year), and that of the more
leisurely walk home at half past four in
the afternoon, or three hours earlier.

Remember also that there is a vast dif-
ference in the strength and feelings of
those who commence labor at half past
four in the morning and those who com-
mence two hours and a half later, or at
seven o'clock.

It is the practical, necessary difference
between the two systems which controls
the daily habits and thoughts of all who
are living under them.

You can hardly dwell too long upon
this point, for upon it turns this whole
question of social science—poverty and
wealth, vice and virtue, ignorance and

fruit of toil, for wages will continue to in-
crease until the capitalist and laborer are
one. But we must confine ourselves to the
first simple fact that a reduction of
hours is an increase in wages, and when
we are perfectly satisfied of its soundness
we can build upon it until the conse-
quences grow to the extent of our compre-
hension or imagination.

Think, then, of the difference which
will soon be observed in a man or woman
emancipated by the eight-hour system
from excessive toil! Not the first day, nor
the first week, perhaps, but in a very little
while.

The first feeling may be one merely of
simple relief, and the time for a while
may be spent, as are many of the Sabbaths
by the overworked, in sleeping and eating,
and frequently in most debasing amuse-
ments. The use which a man makes of
his leisure depends largely upon the use
which has been made of him. If he has
been abused, he will be pretty sure to
abuse his first opportunities.

An hour in the hands of John Quincy
Adams meant a golden opportunity; in
the hands of a Newcastle collier it means
debauchery, and in the hands of an
American worker an hour extra will
mean the difference balanced or divided
between the two.

THE DEMANDS OF UNION No. 186.

STREUVILLE, O., January 4, 1889.

As Local Union 186 of this city has
adopted trade rules as follows:

1. That on and after May 1st, 1889,
nine hours shall constitute a day's work,
fifty-three hours one week.

2. That we will not work material com-
ing from a shop employing non-union
men, or working more than nine hours.

3. That any Brother coming on a job of
work without a working card will not be
permitted to work until he can present
the same.

4. That any Brother working more than
nine hours for a day's work shall be fined
\$2.50 and suspended from all benefits un-
til fine is paid.

5. That no overtime will be allowed un-
less a necessity, then time and one-half
time shall be allowed; Sunday work
double time.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 521—GOTTLIEB C. HARRIS, age 32, ad-
mitted April 14, 1888 Union 238, Philadelphia,
Pa., instantly killed by a fall from building,
Fourth and Walnut streets, November 2, 1888.

No. 522—MRS. MARY PORTER, age 56, wife
of Joseph Porter, admitted June 7, 1887, Union
58, Omaha, Neb., died of Blood Poisoning, Oc-
tober 3, 1888.

No. 523—MRS. PLOMENA BARD, age 42, wife
of Peter Bard, admitted June 30, 1886, Union
124, Syracuse, N. Y., died of Pneumonia, Oc-
tober 31, 1888.

No. 524—MRS. MARY K. LEVY, age 33, wife of
C. P. Levy, admitted March 22, 1886, Union 74,
Pensacola, Fla., died of Kidney Disease, Oc-
tober 17, 1888.

No. 525—THOS. J. FRAZIER, age 31, admitted
September 16, 1888 Union 74, Pensacola, Fla.,
died of Hemiplegia, November 7, 1888.

No. 526—O. I. BONIFAY, age 56, admitted
July 3, 1886, Union 74, Pensacola, Fla., died of
Apoplexy, October 20, 1888.

No. 527—MRS. BECCA J. MAXWELL, age 50,
wife of Wm. W. Maxwell, admitted January 4,
1888, died of Typhoid Pneumonia, November
6, 1888.

No. 528—MRS. JOANNA PAPPEPUS, age 48,
wife of Carl Pappapus, admitted August 17,
1887, Union 25, Toledo, Ohio, died of Typhoid
Fever, November 1888.

No. 529—MICHAEL KRISOR, age 58, admitted
August 31, 1886, Union 129, Bay City, Mich., died
of Typhoid Fever August 31, 1888.

No. 530—OLE CHRISTIAN GOSTAD, age 27, ad-
mitted May 1, 1888, Union 181, Chicago, Ill., lost
four fingers of his left hand while at work,
October 19, 1888.

No. 531—DANIEL QUANTZ, age 43, admitted
October 14, 1887, Union 129, Bay City, Mich., died
of Abscess of Liver November 19, 1888.

No. 532—GROVE INWOOD, age 54, admitted
December 10, 1888 Union 22, San Francisco, Cal.,
killed by a fall from a scaffold while at work,
October 20, 1888.

No. 533—Wm. J. CRACK, age 80, admitted
May 29, 1888 Union 359, Philadelphia, Pa., died of
Old Age and General Debility, November 29,
1888. The deceased was admitted prior to any
age limit being fixed.

No. 534—JOHN MANNING, age 35, admitted
April 24, 1888 Union 359, Philadelphia, Pa., died
of Cardiac affection, November 9, 1888.

No. 535—MRS. LUTILDA OEBE, age 25, wife of
Jacob Oebe, admitted September 11, 1885, Union
214, Louisville, Ky., died of Consumption, June
30, 1888.

No. 536—MRS. EMMA ANDERSON, age 33, wife
of Edward Anderson, admitted July 14, 1887,
Union 276, Tarentum, Pa., died of Scrofula,
November 14, 1888.

No. 537—T. J. MAHER, age 23, admitted May
5, 1887, Union 80, Portland, Oregon, totally dis-
abled by a fall from a scaffold while at work,
September 18, 1888.

No. 538—MRS. Wm. J. TAYLOR, age 74, wife
of Wm. J. Taylor, admitted May 1, 1888, Union
214, Louisville, Ky., died of Old Age and Gen-
eral Debility, November 29, 1888.

No. 539—MRS. Wm. J. TAYLOR, age 74, wife
of Wm. J. Taylor, admitted May 1, 1888, Union
214, Louisville, Ky., died of Old Age and Gen-
eral Debility, November 29, 1888.

No. 540—MRS. Wm. J. TAYLOR, age 74, wife
of Wm. J. Taylor, admitted May 1, 1888, Union
214, Louisville, Ky., died of Old Age and Gen-
eral Debility, November 29, 1888.

No. 541—MRS. MARY A. HOLM, age 42, wife of
Carl Holm, admitted September 22, 1888, Union
22, San Francisco, Cal., died of Uterine Tumor,
December 6, 1888.

EXPULSIONS.

A. T. WALKER, from Union 432, Kansas City,
Kan., for hiring non-union men, and J. W. SPOKE
and J. W. MARSH, from same Union, for piece-
work and contempt of Union.

FRANK P. MCCLAIN and JOHN R. BRADSHAW,
from Union 246, Beaver Falls, Pa., for working
more than nine hours per day.

E. W. ENWRIGHT, rejected by Union 142, Pitts-
burgh, Pa., for incompetency.

EDWIN MILLER, rejected by Union 191, York,
Pa., for incompetency.

MARTIN BUCHHEER rejected by Union 172, New-
ark, N. J., on the ground of incompetency.

A. D. JONES, from Union 50, Portland, Oregon,
for defrauding brother members of their wages.

JOHN M. DECKER, from Union 354, Law,
Mich., for misappropriation of the funds of the
Union, and for contempt of its authority.

M. ENLIGEN, F. FALLENSTEIN, CHAS. MULLER,
F. PASSENHEIM, C. SCHUMAN, from Union 240,
Chicago, Ill., for violating eight-hour rule.

THOMAS RIGGS, from Union 299, Indianapolis,
Ind., for criminal conduct.

E. H. WHEELER, from Union 66, Concordia,
Kan., for violation of his obligation.

FRED. HOEFNER, CHAS. HEHS, and JOHN ZORIG,
from Union 238, Philadelphia, for violating the
nine-hour rule.

ROBERT CORWIN and A. W. SWYERS, rejected
by Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., for incompetency.

THE NINE-HOUR MOVEMENT IN LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The following circular has been sent
out by Carpenters' Union 292 of Little
Rock, Ark., to the contractors of that city:
You are hereby respectfully notified that
we, the members of Little Rock, Ark.,
Union No. 292, will work only nine hours
per day on the first day of April, 1889,
and from that day forward, and will re-
quire for said work thirty cents per hour
—that is, nine hours will constitute a full
day's work, and any time over nine hours
that a carpenter may work, he is to re-
ceive for said overtime forty-five cents per
hour.

We, on our part, agree to work on any
job that has been begun but not finished
by you in the year 1888, at the old rate of
wages until it is finished, but no farther.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glen-
way Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884,
Philadelphia, Pa.

General Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Chris-
tian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth St.,
Toronto, Canada.

Second Vice-President—J. S. W. Saunders, 411
Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire
St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—J. E. Connelly, 44
Congress St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fifth Vice-President—W. H. Kliver, Grand
Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.

Sixth Vice-President—W. W. Wood, 87 Virginia
St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Seventh Vice-President—J. T. Ferris, 3403
Lawrence St., Denver, Col.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Con. Thos. Charles Becker, H. B. Walters, A.
B. Kerr (all of Philadelphia, Pa.), and W. J.
Phillips, Germantown, Pa.

MONTHLY REPORT.

(The monthly report, as below, includes on
first line, the charter number of the local union,
name of city, and state of trade. The second
line gives the name and post-office address of
the Financial Secretary of the local union, and
the amount of money received by the G. S. from
said union for tax and supplies for the month
ending in January will appear in next month's
CARPENTER. The (*) denotes the unions not
having sent in their monthly F. S. report. When-
ever any error appears, notify the G. S. without
delay.)

ALABAMA.

MOBILE—Dull, 9 hours.

89. Ed. Marshall, S. S. Elmira,
34 W. Hayou. 46 7 15

92. (Colored) J. T. Heathman,
E. Broad St., near Congress. 25 4 30

389. SHEPHERD—Dull. Crowded.
Ward Parker. 13 1 50

ARKANSAS.

479. FORT SMITH
J. Neighbors, Box 136. 30 10 75

327. HENRY—Dull.
P. Robertson, Box 60. 8 2 00

469. HOUSTON—Dull.
Chas. Dulin. 13

LITTLE ROCK—Dull.
292. D. W. Gaskill, Box 371. 51 15 50

106. (Col.) E. Burka, 700 Chester St. * 12 1 30

CALIFORNIA.

ALBANY—Dull, 9 hours.

292. MORGAN—Dull, 9 hours.

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CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Medium, 9 hrs.
Geo. B. Doring, 200 Warren St. 32 3 00

121. DANBURY—Dull. Stay away.
Geo. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St. 68 11 80

43. HARTFORD—Fair. 59 hours.
J. W. Wallace, Parkville. 60 13 45

49. MERIDEN—Improved 9 hrs.
Geo. J. Stanley, 48 Prospect 46 13 91

97. NEW BRITAIN—Crowded, 59 hrs.
A. E. Potter, Wallace St. * 41 10 30

126. NEW HAVEN—Dull, 9 hours.
Thos. Kennedy, 56 Ames St. * 26 55

137. NORWICH—Quiet. 9 hours.
Fred. Wilson, 266 W. Main St. 47 9 87

DELAWARE.

40. WILMINGTON—Crowded.
J. M. Phillips,
17th and Union St. 31 7 40

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—Dull, \$3—9 hrs.
L. Burner, Bellevue, N. W. * 11 2 30

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—Flat.
W. H. Simons, 212 Cedar St. 19 2 30

74. PENSACOLA—Black. 9 hours.
R. H. Massey, Box 4. 60 7 60

127. (Colored) A. B. Pettway. 34 3 60

259. J. H. Moore, Box 863. 46 12 05

455. (Col.) H. M. Story. 47 50

DENVER, Col.—Our men are fighting firmly for to hold the eight hours. The best thing to help us is for carpenters to keep away from Denver. We have about 1200 carpenters in the city, and the work is closed for the winter, fully 500 are now idle.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

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Address all letters and moneys to
P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1889.

ON JAN. 15th, the Board of General Vice-Presidents met at the Office of the General Secretary in Philadelphia. They met in conformity with the constitution and adjourned at the end of the week. General President Rowland, and all the Vice-Presidents were present, with the exception of Bro. Saunders of San Francisco, who was unable to attend. This Board of Vice-Presidents reviewed all claims disapproved since July 1st, 1888, and passed on various grievances and considered many subjects of general interest. A full report of the proceedings will appear in our next.

CINCINNATI, O.—Trade dull, about half of our men walking the streets.

RICHMOND, VA.—We hope to establish the nine-hour work day in this city, this season.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Times are entirely out of joint, and through the dullness of the times our members are leaving the city in scores, and wages are down to \$2.75 and \$3.

MONTREAL, Canada.—Trade was never worse, and carpenters will starve if they come here this winter. Hordes of saw and hatchet men are pouring in and contractors are paying strangers fourteen and fifteen cents per hour.

THE many balls and social entertainments reported as held this winter by numbers of our local unions, indicate that that style of reaching non-union men and of strengthening the organization is finding considerable favor.

THE REPORTS of our Local Unions from all sections of the United States and Canada show the building trades are almost universally dull, and fully twenty to thirty per cent. of the journeymen carpenters are out of work, and traveling "chips" are faring badly, and are advised to stay away from scores of cities where the labor market is overstocked.

THE EIGHT-HOUR movement has had its first impetus from Boston, Mass., the centre of culture and conservatism. An Eight-Hour League has been recently formed in that city, and in its ranks are the surviving veterans who were in the eight-hour movement of 1866 to 1869. Such men as Geo. E. McNeill, E. M. Chamberlain, and their confreres are respected wherever known.

THE NATIONAL Association of Employing Builders of the United States, will meet in Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday of February. Many very important matters will be presented for discussion. The results of their deliberations we will publish in our next issue. We trust Secretary Sayward, of Boston, will present his eight hour ideas to the convention, and convince the employers of the importance of endorsing the eight-hour movement of the American Federation of Labor.

SEVENTEEN NEW UNIONS.

During the past month charters have been granted to the following named seventeen new unions: 477, Orange, N.J., (late Lodge 10, U.O.); 478, Tremont, N.Y., (late Lodge 26, U.O.); 479, Fort Smith, Ark.; 480, Washington, Pa.; 481, New Haven, Pa.; 482, Jersey City, N.J., (late Lodge 8, U.O.); 483, San Francisco, Cal., (Western Addition); 484, Paterson, N.J., (late Lodge 33, U.O.); 485, Winthrop, Mass.; 486, Bayonne City, N.J., (late Lodge 18, U.O.); 487, Altoona, Pa.; 488, Jersey City, N.J., (late Lodge 32, U.O.); 489, Salt Lake City, Utah; 490, Passaic, N.J., (late Lodge 30, U.O.); 491, Pineville, Ky.; 492, Bellevue, Pa., and 493, Mount Vernon, N.Y. Out of the above list of seventeen new unions, seven of them are former lodges of the United Order of Carpenters.

VARIOUS NATIONALITIES in our Brotherhood desire space in our journal for articles in their respective languages. To accommodate these brothers, we would require an editor who had some experience at the Tower of Babel.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE UNITED ORDER.

For some time back considerable opposition has been shown by a few Lodges of the United Order to the movement for consolidation with the United Brotherhood. This spirit has been manifested principally in Lodges 1, 2 and 6 of New York City, and is the work of a certain element who are destitute of any good argument or reasons for their course. They brought the matter into the courts by attempting to place an injunction on the funds of the United Order, and thereby restrain the members of the United Order from consolidating with the United Brotherhood. On January 17th, a judge in New York refused to sustain the injunction and ruled the members of the U. O. can join the U. B. This is a glorious victory for our Brothers in New York. And now we hope Lodges Nos. 1, 2 and 6 will soon be in line with their sister unions in one United Brotherhood. Kings county (including Brooklyn) is solid and the New Jersey district is also in line for our U. B., and only by a very slim majority have the lodges above named made any objections.

NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS.

The F. S. of each of the following unions has neglected to furnish a monthly report for several months past: 7, 9, 34, 40, 42, 103, 105, 126, 147, 148, 150, 151, 207, 242, 268, 270, 272, 280, 284, 287, 300, 305, 309, 313, 325, 330, 335, 341, 358, 369, 379, 380, 387, 390, 403, 404, 408, 412, 447.

For over twelve months no report whatever has been received from the Financial Secretaries of Unions 268, Sharon, Pa., and 284, Chicago, Ill., notwithstanding repeated requests, and the officers and members of these unions are requested to take notice of this negligence.

\$100 REWARD!

The New York City District Committee of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters offer a reward of \$100 for the apprehension and arrest of a defaulter named C. E. Parker. Police-Inspector Byrnes, of New York City, holds a warrant for his arrest. Send information to P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECORDING Secretaries will please see to sending in the list of newly elected officers of their Local Unions. Those not doing so will be published in next month's paper.

IN EACH and every city throughout this whole land public mass meetings should be held on Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22), to push the agitation for the Eight-Hour Day in 1890. This is in conformity with the plan agreed on by the American Federation of Labor. We trust our local unions will be foremost in this work, and secure the co-operation of all sister labor organizations in their vicinity in carrying on an effective campaign for eight hours.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

BONDS of new Treasurers' should be sent in to the G. S. immediately.

FINANCIAL Secretaries not sending in their monthly reports regularly, will be published in this paper.

CONSTITUTIONS and Rituals in English, German, and French, are now ready to be supplied to all local unions, also cards of all kinds. Send orders to the G. S.

NEW RITUALS and Cards to "Remember Your Obligation" have been sent all the locals. Those not having received any will so notify the G. S.

IN RESPONSE to many inquiries, we wish to say we have no knowledge of Schneider & Betz, jewellers, Buffalo, N. Y. The circular they have sent our locals, inviting patronage for a special badge, is without our authority.

NEW CHARTERS bearing the new title of the United Brotherhood, and emblematic of the craft, handsomely designed and printed in four colors, are now being prepared by one of the leading lithographers and in a few weeks more will be ready to supply gratis to all the local unions.

THE PRINTED Proceedings of the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor are now in print. It is a 36-page book, replete with the important legislation of that Convention, and containing the resolutions in reference to the Eight-Hour Workday and the programme for its agitation and inauguration, May 1st, 1890. Copies can be had by applying to this office.

THE PRINTING of the French Constitutions and Rituals has been considerably delayed owing to some inexplicable delay on the part of the French translator in Montreal, who had charge of the work. The job, however, is now complete and copies of French Constitutions and Rituals are now ready for distribution to the local unions.

SOME LOCAL Unions desire us to print the list of Corresponding and Recording Secretaries. This we can not do. The list of Financial Secretaries now takes up nearly a page and a half of this paper, and the constant increase in new Unions will increase that list. Those wishing to address the Recording Secretary of any union, can easily do so by addressing the envelope in care of the Financial Secretary.

DESTROY all old Rituals now on hand, as they are of no further use; also all old Constitutions, Cards, and Blanks, bearing the title of the "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." Printed matter bearing the new title of "The United Brotherhood" is now ready to supply to the local unions.

NO MORE Traveling or Transfer Cards can be issued, nor should they be received by any of the local unions. Under the newly revised Constitution a Clearance Card supplies the place of both.

DEATH BENEFITS.

Carrie Wittlander, of 231 East Forty-fifth street, New York city, widow and administratrix of Alexander Wittlander, deceased, sued the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners in the Yorkville Civil Court for money claimed on account of the death of her husband, who was a member of that organization.

It appeared that for some years prior to his death he had lived separate from his wife, and being in reduced circumstances, was partly supported by the society. He died in the Homeopathic Hospital, and his body, not being claimed by the wife or any one else, was buried in Potter's Field. The society subsequently caused the body to be raised and given Christian burial in the Lutheran Cemetery. Its answer in the suit was that in doing all this it had expended all the money becoming due on his death and even more, and that as such money was specially intended to cover funeral expenses, and the widow refused to give her husband decent burial, it was its duty to so apply and expend it.

The widow's claim was that the society had no right to lay out the money in moving her husband's body, but ought to have paid it to her, whether she saw fit to move the body or not.

Judgment was given for the society.

THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

To all Local, National and International Trade Unions in America—Greeting.

It is now generally admitted by all really educated and honest men that a thorough organization of the entire working class, to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious by securing an equitable share of the fruits of their toil is the most vital necessity of the present day.

To meet this most urgent necessity, and to achieve this most desirable result, efforts have been made, too numerous to specify, and too divergent to admit of more than the most general classification. Suffice it to say, that those attempts at organization which admitted to membership the largest proportion of others than wage-workers were those which went the most speedily to the limbo of movements that won't move; while, of the surviving experiments, those which started with the most elaborate and exhaustive platforms of abstract principles were those which got the soonest into fatal complications, and soonest became exhausted.

In the face of so many disastrous failures to supply the undoubtedly existing popular demand for a practical means of solving the great problem, the query naturally suggests itself to many: "Which is the best form of organization for the people, the workers?"

We unhesitatingly answer: "The organization of the working people, for the working people, that is, the Trades Union."

The trade unions are the natural growth of natural laws, and from the very nature of their being, have stood the test of time and experience. The development of the trade unions, regarded both from the standpoint of numerical expansion and that of practical working, has been marvellously rapid. The trade unions have demonstrated their ability to cope with every emergency—economic or political—as it arises.

It is true that single trade unions have been often beaten in pitched battles against superior forces of united capital, but such defeats are by no means disastrous; on the contrary, they are useful in calling the attention of the workers to the necessity of thorough organization, of the inevitable obligation of bringing the yet unorganized workers into the union, of uniting the hitherto disconnected local unions into national unions, and of electing a yet higher body by the unionization of all national and international unions in one grand federation, in which each and all trade organizations would be as distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.

In the work of the organization of labor, the most energetic, wisest and devoted of us, when working individually, cannot hope to be successful, but by combining our efforts all may. And the combined action of all the unions when exerted in favour of any one union will certainly be more efficacious than the action of any one union, no matter how powerful it may be, if exerted in favor of an unorganized, or a partially organized, mass. The Brotherhood of Painters has, within a little more than one year, gained nearly one hundred subordinate local unions, and it has been largely enabled to achieve this remarkably rapid growth by the assistance of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the tailors, the cigar makers and other affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor. Thus, furnishing another proof, if any further proofs were needed by union men, that "in union there is strength."

We assure that it is the duty, as it is also the plain interest, of all working people to organize as such, meet in council, and take practical steps to effect the unity of the working class, as an indispensable preliminary to any successful attempt to eliminate the evils of which we, as a class, so bitterly and justly complain. That this much-desired unity has never been achieved is owing in a great measure to the non-recognition of the autonomy, or the right of self-government, of the several trades. The American Federation of Labor, however, avoids the fatal rock on which previous organizations, having similar aims, have split, by simply keeping in view this fundamental principle as a landmark, which none but the most infatuated would have ever lost sight of.

The rapid and steady growth of the American Federation of Labor, arising from the affiliation of previously isolated, together with newly-formed, National Unions; the establishment of local unions of various trades and callings where none before existed; the spontaneous formation of Federal Labor Unions, composed of wage-workers following various trades in places where there are too few persons employed at any particular one to allow the formation of local unions of those trades, thus furnishing valuable bodies of auxiliaries and recruits to existing unions upon change of abode, this steady growth is gratifying evidence of the appreciation of the toilers of this broad land of a form of general organization in harmony with their most cherished traditions, and in which each trade enjoys the most perfect

liberty while securing the fullest advantages of united action.

And now, in conclusion, you will permit us to express our acknowledgment of the very moderate amount of governing which has fallen to the lot of those who have the honor to address you. While much of this good fortune must be attributed to the nature of the federal form of our organization, our task has been immeasurably lightened by the assistance of a body of organizers, who, without hope of reward, except the consciousness of performing a sacred duty to their fellow workmen, have carried the propaganda of trade unionism into the remotest parts of the Continent. Much of our burden has been also eased by the generous co-operation of the Executives of National and International Unions, both affiliated and unaffiliated, the latter of whom have doubtless so acted from a conviction that within the lines of the Federation, will be fought to the bitter end, the fast-coming grand struggle between Capital and Labor, involving the perpetuation of the civilization we have so laboriously evolved. Deeply grateful, as we are, for your fraternal support, we should be negligent of the duty we owe to each and all did we not urge the local, national and international unions who have not yet joined the American Federation of Labor to do so without further delay.

Yours, fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President of the American
Federation of Labor.

NEWS FROM ST. LOUIS, MO.

The most noticeable event of the past month has been the meeting of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor. It was also notable for its strict attention to the business which it was called together to transact, and the absence of all cliques and factions with their old time "axes to grind." It must be honestly confessed that every question which came before the convention was considered on its merits and for the general good of the trade unions represented. Its decisions will certainly place the cause of labor more clearly before the public than it has been heretofore.

Local Union No. 4 gave a ball on the evening of December 14th, to which the delegates were invited. They also gave a complimentary ball this evening, at the Anchor Hall. There will be a number of addresses on the eight-hour question.

Union No. 5 gave a ball and entertainment on the 28th ult. in South St. Louis.

Union No. 12, of North St. Louis, is making arrangements for a grand mass meeting to be held in the near future. Union No. 12 is determined on the eight-hour day and \$3.20 per day after April 1st next.

The committee on the Technological Department of the Public School Library has asked assistance from the assemblies of the K. of L. in the establishment of a special collection of the best books on all the useful arts and trades as a department in the Public Library. Trade here is bad, and to cap the climax our "bosses" met in their Exchange and resolved to present their poor carpenters with a New Year's present in the form of a reduction of wages to 25 cents per hour. There are several hundred carpenters that have gone back on their unions this last two years that wish now they had remained within our organization. They will lose more in wages this winter than would pay their dues for years. There are none of them that can give any good excuse for deserting the principles that they pledged themselves to support.

There has been for some time a movement in Union No. 4 for the formation of an Employment Bureau with a reading-room or library. We regret to say that the committee on the question reported adversely. It is to be hoped that Union No. 4 will not let a question of such importance rest, for we must remember whatever is great or good, or glorious in the works of men is the fruit of educated minds. All arts, industry and peace, all the refinements of life, all the social and domestic virtues, all the refinements and delicacies of mutual intercourse are the work of education and labor. In a word, whatever is estimable amongst men owes its origin, increase and perfection to the exercise of these faculties whose improvement is the object of education. Trade unions lose half their beauty and influence when not attended or assisted by education. Education draws forth the mind, improves its faculties, increases its resources and by its exercise strengthens and augments its powers.

L. J. M.

THE LABOR PRESS and many of the leading dailies in the large cities of late credit the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America with being "the most compact union in the world." The advantage of having one united organization in a trade is certainly becoming more publicly apparent.

THE PROGRESS OF UNION No. 3, OF
WHEELING, W. Va.

On his retirement from the position of President of Union No. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., Bro. W. W. Wood delivered the subjoined address, which merits publication, and we gladly yield place to it in our columns:

The year 1888 is fast drawing to a close, soon we enter upon the fifth year of our life as a Union. The year past has marked an important epoch in our history as a local. We can look back on that history with feelings of pride and pleasure, and receive from it a stimulus that will carry us on to the time when the members of our craft will receive the recognition and rights which properly belong to them. When we reflect on the results we have achieved, on the wonderful growth in membership, of the harmonious feelings existing in our Union during the year that is just past, we can well feel a glow of just pride in the work we have accomplished.

Those who stood by the Union in former years, in its infancy, when internal dissensions were threatening its destruction, never faltering in their desire to build up and make it a monument of their devotion to the Trade Union principle, I have the highest esteem and regard and sincerely hope that their devotion to the cause they have so nobly espoused in the past will continue in the future. Those who have recently cast their lot with us I hope have done so believing that through the thorough organization of the carpenters of this country lies their future hope. I believe they are well satisfied with the benefits already received, and hope they will be found at all times battling for the overthrow of oppression which has bound down the wage-workers so long. Do your duty as true union men and you will never have cause to regret your connection with us.

Brothers, in submitting this report for the term just ending, I have the pleasure to report that during the year, 120 new members have been initiated, 10 have been reinstated, a gain of 130 members during the year.

Those who stood aloof from us because of their antipathy to any form of labor unions, have been brought into the fold, attracted by a promise of pecuniary benefit to themselves. But who now are the warmest supporters of the U. B., they recognize the fact that the union is able to remedy the evils which are the bane of our craft.

The conservative actions of this union during its existence have made it many friends outside of trade unions, and it has more than satisfied its members with the benefits they can receive by a strict adherence to its principles. In the beginning of the year our demands for an abridgment of the hours of labor to nine per day was little talked of outside our union, although our demands were made known through the press as early as December, but as the time for its inauguration neared, the contractors conceived the idea that to grant our demands would paralyze business, and they determined to resist us; they threw down the gauge of battle. This action on their part did not alarm our union, but a careful survey of the situation led us to believe that our demands could well be conceded and not in any way retard the building business. Our members were ordered from work on the 2d of April until a settlement could be made with the employers. In four days a settlement was made most satisfactory to this union and the nine-hour work-day was firmly established in this city so far as this union was concerned, and its benefits we leave for the members to judge.

The rapid influx of incompetent and unskilled workmen in our industry has a tendency to degrade the trade, and offers no inducement for a young man to thoroughly master the art, and I believe the best interest of the trade demands that some restrictions should be placed upon the number of apprentices employed, and in order that our trade may be kept upon an honorable plane, they should be required to serve an honorable apprenticeship, thereby freeing the trade in a measure from unjust and unfair workmanship.

We should try to carry out the motto, "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay," and if we wish to rid ourselves from the unfair competition of the hatchet and saw men, we must establish the system of indenturing apprentices, give the future carpenters a better knowledge of the trade, and insure to the employers a better grade of workmanship and raising the status of our craft. But let our every act be tempered with moderation and justice; laws enacted should be for the benefit of the majority, let not sentiment or personal matters have right in this grand struggle to secure and maintain our just rights as mechanics and leave to our posterity a free and unfettered trade. It must necessarily take time to accomplish these things, we must not expect to right the wrongs of a century in a few weeks or months, but through unswerving fidelity to the cause, encourage a higher standard of skill, elevate the moral, intellectual, and social condition of our members.

Our national head will soon enter upon the ninth year of its life, and we can look back and point with pride to its grand achievements. Through the untiring energy of our General Secretary the scattered fragments have been gathered together in one compact, thoroughly disciplined organization; our membership now numbering nearly sixty thousand, is constantly increasing. The efforts of the U. B. has raised wages in over 300 cities, thereby placing over four million dollars in the pockets of the carpenters of this country, it has also reduced the hours of labor in 132 cities, 25 cities to eight hours per day, 107 cities to nine hours per day, giving employment to 4000 more men. It has paid out locally and through the national treasury over \$275,000 in sick, disability and death benefits. Is it not worthy of our earnest and hearty support? And its work is not yet complete.

By a resolution adopted by the last convention in Detroit, the 1st day of May, 1890, was set for the inauguration of the Eight-Hour work-day. That resolution I believe meets the approval of our members, and I believe by a strict observance of our laws and trade rules during the next one and a half years we will be in a condition to adopt the Eight-Hour work-day with less trouble than we had last April, for I believe that public sentiment will be with us. People will by that time find that the solution to this labor question, is shorter hours of labor and increased wages, and through its introduction there will be an increased demand for labor, and wages will and must necessarily advance, and I hope that this union will continue in its good works. Let us work with all the ability we possess to strengthen our union, and when the sun goes down on May 1st, 1890, we will have achieved another glorious victory in the introduction of the Eight-Hour work-day.

CHARLES DICKENS ON LABOR.

"Can't as we may, and as we shall to the end of time, it is very much harder for the poor to be virtuous than it is for the rich, and the good that is in them shines the brighter for it."

"In many a noble mansion lives a man, the best of husbands and of fathers, whose private worth in both capacities is justly lauded to the skies, but bring him here upon this crowded deck, strip from his fair young wife her silken dresses and jewels, and he is a poor man. His brow is wrinkled with care and much privation, array her faded form in coarsely patched attire, let there be nothing but his love to deck her out, and you shall put it to the proof indeed. To change his station in the world that he shall see in those young things who climb about his knee not records of his wealth and name, but little wrestlers with him for his daily bread, so many poachers on his scanty meal, so many units to divide his every comfort, and further reduce its small amount. In lieu of the endearments of childhood in its sweet aspect, heap upon him all his pains and wants, its sickness and ill, its fretfulness, caprice and querulous endurance, let its prattle be not of engaging infant fancies, but cold and thirst and hunger, and if his fatherly affection outlive all this, and he be patient, watchful, tender, careful of his children's lives and mindful always of their joys and sorrows, then send him back to parliament and pulpit, and quarter sessions, and when he hears fine talk of the depravity of those who live from hand to mouth, and labor hard to do it, let him speak up, as one who knows, and tell those holders-forth that they, by parallel with such a class, should be high angels in their daily lives, and lay but humble siege to Heaven at last."

APPRENTICES.

In response to a request from Factory Inspector Connelly, Attorney General Labor, of New York, has rendered an opinion on the apprentice law of 1871, as amended at the last session of the Legislature. The questions and answers are:—

Question. Is an employer required by law to indenture a minor?

Answer. It is possible for minors to be employed with the consent of their guardians without having attached to them all the incidents connected with apprenticeship, but where it is intended to take a position as an apprentice, an indenture would be necessary.

Q. Must the employer teach the minor all the branches of the trade?

A. Yes; when the minor is taken as an apprentice.

Q. If at the end of two years' service, indenture papers not having been taken out, the indenture is signed, does the minor have legally the benefit of the two years already served?

A. Although the law requires such an indenture to be taken out at the commencement of the contract, if it is neglected and subsequently taken out, the minor should not be deprived of the time already served.

Proceedings of the General
Executive Board.

DECEMBER 1, 1888.—A. Deal from J. Hastings, Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa., against \$10 fine. Action of union sustained.

Appeal C. R. Herfurth, Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn., against officers of union. Appeal not sustained.

Dispensation granted Union 428, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 8.—Com. Union 43, Oswego, N. Y., asking special dispensation. Granted.

Com. Union 359, Philadelphia, asking reconsideration of Manning claim. Case reopened.

Claim disapproved: Alfred Simpson, Union 171, Youngstown, O. (three months in arrears August 3, paid August 9.)

Auditing Committee reported having audited the books and accounts of the G. S. for November, and found the same correct.

Dec. 15.—Claim John Manning, Union 359, Philadelphia, approved on further evidence.

Com. Union 176, Newport, R. I., in regard to case of a member, shipped as carpenter in U. S. Navy, but who does not go to sea. Member allowed to be reinstated as a new member.

Com. Union 397, St. Johns, N. B., asking dispensation to retain one dollar initiation fee. E. B. declined to grant the same.

Claims disapproved: Peter W. Beese, Union 23, Town of Lake, Ill. (three months in arrears August 21, paid August 23); Mrs. Anna Linehart, Union 1, Chicago, Ill. (three months in arrears September 6, paid September 13).

Dec. 22.—Regular order suspended to give hearing to delegate from Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J., in the Mrs. M. J. Hooker claim previously disapproved. Case reopened. Former decision reaffirmed, member over three months in arrears.

Union 266, Williamsport, Pa., asked consent to amend their By-Laws. Granted.

Bill of T. W. Bunting for \$7.15 for organizing Bath Beach, N. Y., and Nyack, N. Y. Ordered paid.

Claim Mrs. Matilda Gebe, Union 214, Louisville, Ky., reconsidered and on further evidence approved.

Dec. 29.—Application from Lodge 13, of Brooklyn, N. Y., German Carpenters. Laid over.

Appeal of Union 166, East End, Pittsburg, Pa., received, giving notice they would present their case to the Board of General Vice-Presidents. Appeal noted.

Com. from Batavia, N. Y., wishing to organize that town. Referred to Board of Vice-Presidents.

Com. Union 277, Fort Worth, Tex., in regard to action of a member named Applegate. Action of union sustained.

Appeal John A. Foster, Union 36, Oakland, Cal. Referred for further evidence.

Appeal from Union 219, Detroit, Mich., to reconsider the F. Horn disability claim. Case reopened and claim again disapproved.

Com. Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., asking reconsideration of H. M. Tompkins disability claim. Disapproved on time limit; held back another month. Former decision reaffirmed.

Bill of V. J. Taney, \$18.50 for organizing Long Island City. Ordered paid.

G. S. instructed to notify the newly elected members of the G. E. B. to be present to be obligated January 5, 1889.

G. S. instructed to notify the General Treasurer to appear at the audit, on January 2, with his books, that the old G. E. B. may be able to close their business.

G. S. made report of progress in the Clinton Laiding law suit. Action approved.

AN EIGHT HOUR BADGE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 19th, 1888.

I have been watching as best I could the proceedings of the late Convention of the "Labor Federation" in St. Louis. I hail with joy the resolutions passed there in regard to the eight-hour movement. Let all true labor reformers push forward and onward the work, eight hours once accomplished, then we will have more time to devote to all other reforms. It will give millions of men and women work in all the years to come, that would be forced to remain idle. It will give more time for rest, for education, for improvements of the condition of the toilers, "the producers of the nations wealth."

I intend to take part in doing whatever I can in my feeble way, in my declining years to help to make eight hours' a day's work for all. Count me one for eight hours first, last, and all the time. If all will unite and stick together in the demand for eight hours during 1889, in 1890 it will come.

Allow me to suggest the manufacturing of a suitable badge in large quantities with the inscription "8 hours, May 1st, 1890." They could be sold to all who would buy them and wear them at a small profit above the cost of making and mailing, and that profit used towards printing and distributing literature in favor of the movement. If thousands of men and women were seen wearing a badge of that kind it would have its effect. Times have been dull and all kinds of business overdone here, so that it has not been a success, but has been continued with some loss.

J. D. BAILEY.

THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION in the City Councils' Committee of Philadelphia has developed numerous irregularities in the conduct of the Bureau of Building Inspectors. Several buildings have been erected in utter disregard of the requirements of the building laws, and in the testimony given, the practice of bonus building and piece work has received a severe blow. The credit for this investigation is due to Carpenters' Union, No. 239, of West Philadelphia.

THE THERMOMETER OF THE LABOR
MARKET.

It is one of the tricks of the carpenter trade among contractors to advertise for men when they are uncertain as to the state of the labor market. A recent case was called to our attention yesterday. A carpenter who had been looking for work, unsuccessfully, on taking up the evening paper noticed an advertisement for six carpenters, who were to call next morning at the scene of the job. He awoke in the morning early and proceeded to the place appointed. There were a number of workmen ahead of him. He waited until they had all walked up to the desk and received the stereotyped explanation: "We have just hired all the men we want." He counted 40 disappointed ones. This was on Friday. The contractor had discovered that there was a fairly good supply of carpenters in the market; he at once proceeded to assimilate and apply the information thus obtained, and on Monday notified his men that they would have to work for 25 cents a day less. He fancied they would "cave." They did not. As his force was not a large one, and there would be some difficulty in pushing his doubtful opportunity to extremes by discharging them, he withdrew the order for reduction. The "bluff" was built upon the advertisement, but it failed to work. It shows the methods of those who manipulate the labor market, however.—*Detroit Advance.*

UNION NO. 160, OF KANSAS CITY, MO.,
OFFERS SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS
ON THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 6th, 1889.

The work of the late Convention of the American Federation of Labor was discussed in the meeting of the union last evening, and resolutions to the following import adopted, and, acting under instructions, I herewith forward them to you:

WHEREAS the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, have taken action upon the eight-hour question, therefore, be it resolved that L. U. 160, U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America respectfully request of those appointed to act upon the subject of an eight-hour day that they duly consider the advisability of not appointing a stated day for the inauguration of the system, but that by a system of statistics through the medium of the eight-hour leagues they get pledges of all the workers inside and outside of unions who will co-operate in the endeavor to attain that end. When the number so pledged shall amount to three-fourths of all the workers, the eight-hour committee shall so announce it, and the first day of May following will be the day set for the advocating of the principle. Also, resolved, that we believe that a small national eight-hour advocate issued monthly at first, then perhaps weekly, could be used to great advantage by the league, something in the form of a pamphlet that could be distributed freely and so act as a systematic instrument in the eight-hour crusade.—Yours, fraternally, W. E. MILLER.

[EDITOR'S REMARKS.—The official report of the proceedings of the St. Louis Convention of the A. F. L. shows plainly that provision has been made to gather statistics as above suggested.]

FRENCH COURTS AND TRADE UNIONS.

The last number of the Cigar-makers' Official Journal contains an item which shows that the French judiciary recognizes the dues and arrearages of a trades union as a legal debt, which delinquents can be compelled to pay by law. This is far in advance of anything in this country.

"The courts of France have recently rendered a decision which establishes an important precedent and will help to make the trade unions of that country more permanent. The Journeymen Hatters' Union entered a suit against a member for refusing to pay his dues for the year 1887. The court ordered the defendant to pay his arrearages in dues, fines and assessments and the cost of the trial; and to continue the payment of dues, etc., to the union."

THE development of trade unionism has been one of the most remarkable features in the history of the past half century, and it cannot be doubted that it is destined to exercise a still greater power in the future. When workmen first attempted to defend their own interests by the same methods as were allowed to the classes engaged in commercial or professional pursuits, they were met by police interference, fines and imprisonment. It was only after many struggles that the popular cause triumphed. The organized army of labor which the adoption of the principle formed has greatly improved the condition of the mass of workingmen.—*Melbourne Age.*

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.
1885.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1887.

Feb. 26.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

It is prudent for local unions in the District not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to G. E. B.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 15.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended, a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place, an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after decisions of G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE
DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-11, 1888.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the Brotherhood is, and always has been, ready to co-operate with the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization in advancing the principles enunciated by that order—in educating and uplifting the masses in all branches of honorable toil.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

BUILDING ROOMS.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the west, of advertising fictitious building rooms, as it is a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That, while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system, which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Resolved, That we most severely censure the course of the Canadian government in appropriating money to assist immigration, as it is to the detriment, not only of the citizens of the Province, but to the workmen of America as large.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

THE EIGHT HOURS' SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, We believe a material reduction of the hours of labor would result to our advantage;

Resolved, That this Convention state a time, not later than June 1, 1890, when the eight hour work day shall be put in force, the same to be submitted to the Local Unions for their approval, a two-thirds vote being necessary to adopt.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

EIGHT HOURS.

We mean to make things over, we're tired of toil for naught,
But bare enough to live on, never an hour for thought;
We want to feel the sunshine, we want to smell the flowers,
We're sure that Nature willed it, and we mean to have eight hours.

We're summoning our forces from shipyard, shop, and mill,
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will!
The beast that grazes on hillside, the birds that wander free,
In the life that is allotted have a better lot than we.

Oh! hands and hearts are weary, and homes are heavy with dole;
If life be filled with drudgery, what need of a human soul?
Shout, shout the lusty rally from shipyard, shop, and mill;
The very stones would cry out, if labor's tongues were still!

Let the shout ring down the valleys, and echo from every hill—
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what you will!
Ye deem they're feeble voices that are raised in labor's cause,
Behold ye of the torrent and wild tornado's laws!

From the factory and workshops, in long and weary lines,
From all the sweltering forges, from the sunless mines—
Wherever toil is wasting the force of life to live—
The battered armies come to claim all that their labors give.

And the blazon on their banner doth with hope the nations fill—
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what you will!
Hurrah, hurrah for labor! it shall rise in might;
It has filled the world with plenty, it shall fill the world with light!

Hurrah, hurrah for labor! it is mustering all its powers
And shall march along to victory with the banner of Eight Hours!
Shout, shout the echoing rally till all the welkin thrill—
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what you will.

A WARNING FROM PUEBLO, COL.

PUEBLO, Col., December 1, 1888.

To the Carpenters and Joiners of America we wish to say that the real estate men of this place have donated about \$10,000 for the purpose of booming this city, and are sending men to every part of the United States with bills and advertisements to influence men to come to Pueblo. On their bills they have advertised for one thousand carpenters, which is only a scheme to get men to this place under a false pretence.

It is all right to bring men here that have money to spend instead of money to make. As for carpenters, there is plenty here to do all the work there is to do, or will be for a long time to come in fact. The two smelters that are employing about one hundred carpenters will finish their work in about thirty days, and will turn these one hundred men out of employment, and it will be utterly impossible for all of them to get work. This union will also advertise the false statement (made by the real estate men) in the leading papers of the east.

Now, brothers, take warning, and also warn others, both inside and outside of the union, to stay away from Pueblo, for as we said before it will be impossible for you to get employment here this winter, and if you come you will have to live on the money you bring here, or live at the mercy of the people.

Signed,

CARPENTERS' UNION, No. 410.

VICTORY OF THE SHOE-LASTERS.

On December 10th last the New England Lasters' Protective Union settled one of the longest and most stubbornly contested labor fights on record. On August 6th, 1887, the 40 union lasters employed by William L. Douglass were ordered out of the factory because he had put in some lasting machines and employed non-union men to run them. The union declared a boycott on the Douglass shoe. There has been recently some talk of a settlement, and on December 10th the secretary of the local union signed an agreement by which Mr. Douglass is to hire union lasters hereafter, and the union agrees not to allow a strike in the factory, all difference of opinion to be submitted to State Board of Arbitration.

EIGHT HOURS GRANTED.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, early this year, a petition was received from the conductors of the bridge cars asking for eight hours and \$2.50 a day. One of the trustees spoke in favor of granting the request of the men. He said he acknowledged their services, and was very much pleased with the dignity, tone and logic of the petition. The request of the conductors was granted. This action will necessitate quite an increase of the present force.

DECLARE AN AMNESTY.

While it is true that there are but few men who can not, from a financial standpoint, keep their dues paid up in labor societies, yet there is a small element who from one reason or another have fallen behind, and who are yet men that it is desirable to retain.

In the inauguration of the great short-hour movement it is essential that all who can shall stand up to be counted. Would it not be a good thing for the organizations of this vicinity who have suffered a depletion of their ranks to consider the propriety of issuing a circular calling together all old members who have fallen off, and reinstating them upon payment of a small sum?

Many of what are now the strongest organizations have at some time in their history been compelled to resort to this method, and have found it productive of good results.

It would be a good thing if the necessity for such action did not arise, but if it is necessary it should be performed.—
Labor Leader.

LABOR CONFLICTS IN THE LAND.

The report of the Labor Bureau of Statistics upon the recent history of strikes and lockouts in the United States is of especial interest to workingmen and to employers in all departments of industry. The report, which covers the period from 1881 to 1887, shows that in those six years there were 22,286 strikes, in which 1,323,203 working people took part. Before the beginning of these strikes the number of workmen employed in the establishments concerned in them was 1,665,835, and when they ended was 1,635,047. As a result, the number of workmen thrown out of employment was more than 30,000. In the 2214 establishments in which lockouts were ordered the number of employees was reduced from 175,270 in 1881 to 170,746 in 1887. The number of workmen locked out was 160,823.

In the strikes much the greater proportion of the participants were men. In a hundred cases 88.5 per cent. of the strikers were men and 11.5 per cent. were women. The proportions of the sexes are somewhat different in the lockouts, in which 69 per cent. of the persons affected were men and 31 per cent. were working women.

New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois record the greatest number of labor disturbances. In these five States were 75 per cent. of the strikes and 84 per cent. of the lockouts. These States contain 49 per cent. of all the manufacturing establishments and 68 per cent. of the capital invested in manufacturing.

Of the total number of strikes 18,342 were ordered by labor organizations, while in the 2214 establishments in which lockouts took place 1753 were made by combinations of employers. In 10,573 strikes the victory was complete; in 3004 the victory was partial, and in 8910 there was total failure. In the lockouts, on the other hand, the figures are more favorable to labor. In 564 establishments the object of locking out the workmen was attained; in 190 it was partially attained, and in 1339 establishments it utterly failed.

The number of working people who participated in successful strikes was 518,583; the number who participated in partially successful strikes was 143,976, and the number in the failures was 660,396. In 4344 establishments the strikes were begun for a reduction of hours of labor. In 1055 cases the object was gained; in 966 it was partially gained, and in 2323 it failed entirely. An increase of wages was sought in 9439 cases, and in 6229 it was attained; in 796 success was partial, and in 2414 the struggle was without result.

The statistics of losses in these labor conflicts of six years show that in the strikes the workmen lost \$51,814,723, and as a result of the lockouts \$4,157,717, or about \$40 for each man and woman concerned. To support the strikers and the locked-out, \$1,430,195 was contributed by labor organizations. The loss of employees during the strikes was \$30,701,553, and in the lockouts \$3,461,262.

FEDERATION OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

It is estimated that not far from 100,000 members will be represented in the Federated Board of the Federation of all branches of the railroad service in the United States, after it is fully organized. The Federation is to consist of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen, Brakemen and Switchmen, and the Federated Board will be made up of three delegates from each organization. The Board will be the highest court for the settlement of complaints against railroad corporations, and, in the event of a strike, it is empowered to provide for unity of action between all the federated bodies. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has not yet joined the other Brotherhoods in the Federation, but it has agreed upon a plan of co-operation with them under prescribed conditions.

THE WORLD-WIDE FRATERNITY OF LABOR.

In the recent international Trades Union Congress in London, England, one of the best and most thoughtful speeches was made by M. Aissele, of Belgium, an iron worker.

This brief extract may serve to show the trend of his thought:

"There must be a more perfect solidarity among the working people of all nations, and all must feel that a blow struck against their order in any part of the world was a blow struck every workman in every other part of the world; and they must be prepared to resent the outrage. In order to be practical I would make a practical proposition. On the first day of May, in 1889, and in each succeeding year, let a universal demonstration take place among the workmen of England, Belgium, the United States and every other country! On the same day, and, if possible, at the same hour, let them march in procession to some great place of meeting carrying banners bearing the same mottoes, to move identical resolutions simultaneously!—from similar platforms, in favor of the freedom of association, without which they could scarcely be said to have the right to exist. This would be the foundation stone of a new international. It would show to the despotic countries of Europe the folly and danger of resisting this rising tide—a tide not of anarchy, but one that would fertilize the world in benefiting its workmen. Let the governments of England, Belgium and the United States, where the right of association exists, insist that the governments where it does not exist, that liberty of association for workmen is necessary for the welfare of all; that the liberty and general safety of the world demand that in all countries the laws against the interests of their workmen should for ever cease."

THE BEAUTIES OF PIECE WORK.

Albert Hanlan, business agent of the Carpenters' Union of Detroit, refers us to the car shops of the F. & P. M. Railroad Co., in East Saginaw, as an example of the effect of piece work. About two years and a half ago the men employed in those shops, numbering in the neighborhood of a hundred, were receiving \$2.25 and \$2.50 a day. They were offered the privilege of working by the piece, and accepted. The result was that by hard work they were able to earn six, seven and eight dollars a day. This lasted but a short time, however—just long enough for the bosses to "catch on"—then the rate of compensation was reduced 50 per cent. The men caught their breath in astonishment, but determined to show the employers that even at the reduced rates they could earn good wages. They didn't yet "tumble to the racket," although they were repeatedly and eloquently warned by their friends that the harder they worked the harder they would have to, and that their employers would accept their almost superhuman exertions as the standard of a day's work and cut the wages accordingly. They saw the present opportunity more clearly than the future prospects, however, and so "improved" it by doing more work than they had done before, and earned four or five dollars a day. The next cut was 25 per cent., and it cut to the quick, but they still continued to work hard, as indeed they were compelled to, in order to make fair wages. Thus matters continued until they had reached the hard pan of physical endurance, and there they are now doing in ten hours what should take fifteen, and getting by this hard work not more than they received three years ago when working by the day. Mr. Potter, superintendent of the road, has stated that the men's wages would not have been cut so long as they did not exceed \$2.50 or \$2.75 a day. This must be one of the ironies of fate which spurs an honest workman to do his best in order to accumulate a few dollars for emergencies and then compels him to maintain the extraordinary gain for ordinary pay. It proves the folly of not taking account of the logical consequences of a given course of action which yields immediate gratification but threatens final and irreparable injury.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Union Printer gives the following sound advice for the selection of officers of local unions: "If our union is to be perpetuated, it must be officered by men who will willingly and honestly perform the duties of the office to which they are elected. Hence it is the duty of every member to find out all he can regarding the fitness of the candidates for whom he is asked to vote, and not go blind on being told that he is a 'good fellow.' 'Good fellows' are not the safest guides in the administration of affairs, either of a union or state. Sociably they may be great; but ours is not a social organization. Rather is it an organization for hard, practical purposes—at least, such is my opinion."

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Januar, 1889.

Ueber den Arbeitslohn.

Eines der beliebtesten Argumente gegen die Gewerkschaften, und zwar von jenen annähernd rationaler Seite, ist: „was hilft alle Lohnerhöhung, die durch Gewerkschaften errungen werden kann, wenn alle Waarenpreise gleichfalls in die Höhe gehen. Der Arbeiter kann sich schließlich mit dem höheren Lohne nicht mehr kaufen, als früher bei dem geringeren Lohne.“

Wir wollen versuchen, so allgemein verständlich als möglich, diesen Vorwurf zu entkräften.

Eine allgemeine Erhöhung der Waarenpreise, infolge einer Lohnerhöhung ist nur denkbar, wenn jedwede Konkurrenz unter den Kapitalisten selbst beseitigt wäre, also bei einer Branche, in der die Kapitalisten durch Bildung eines Trusts, jede nationale und internationale Konkurrenz beseitigt hätten. Ein solches Monopol existiert bis heute nicht, und wird auch in den nächsten Tagen nicht entstehen, daß die „Standard Oil Co.“ die den Markt im Inland beherrscht, mit den Besitzern der Ölfelder in Südrussland einen Vertrag abgeschlossen habe, um eine internationale Regelung der Preise zu erzielen; aber man muß immerhin in Betracht ziehen, daß die Gasgesellschaften, sowie die Beleuchtung durch Electricität einen gewissen Dämpfer auflegen der beliebigen Preiserhöhung des Petroleum durch die Standard Oil Compagnie.

Würde die Standard Oil Co. auch alle Gasfabriken, sowie die Herstellung des Beleuchtungsmaterials in ihren Händen haben, dann, das ist sicher, würde sich ein solches Monopol, bei jeder Lohnerhöhung, durch eine Erhöhung der Waarenpreise schädlos halten. Vorläufig sind wir noch nicht so weit, und hat daher eine Lohnerhöhung andere Folgen.

Das ökonomische Gesetz des Angebots und der Nachfrage, welches nach Ansicht unserer Bourgeoisökonomie, den Arbeitslohn und die Waarenpreise so schön geregelt, hat mit dem Augenblick aufgehört zu existieren, wo von irgend einer Seite, entweder von den Kapitalisten, oder den Arbeitern durch Organisation aller Interessierten, der erfolgreiche Versuch gemacht wird, die Wirkungen dieses Gesetzes aufzuheben.

Wenn daher sich die Arbeiter heute in Gewerkschaften organisieren, und durch die Macht ihrer Organisation eine Lohnerhöhung durchsetzen, so können die Kapitalisten nach dem Stand der jetzigen ökonomischen Entwicklung, nicht mit einer Erhöhung der Waarenpreise antworten, weil ihre kapitalistischen Mitbewerber diesen Moment benutzen würden, um durch billigere Waarenpreise das Abfallgebiet für sich zu erobern.

Sie müßten also sehen, sich auf andere Weise schädlos zu halten. In der That sehen wir, daß eine jede Lohnerhöhung, oder Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit, welches im Grunde genommen, dasselbe bedeutet—eine Verbesserung der technischen Hilfsmittel entweder zur Folge hat, oder eine größere Konzentration der Produktivkräfte.

Jede Lohnerhöhung verschärft daher den Konkurrenzkampf unter den kapitalistischen Mitbewerbern, zwingt dieselben zur Verbesserung ihrer Maschinen, und ist ein Nagel mehr zum Sarge des kleineren Kapitalisten.

Die Statistik bestätigt dieses, sie zeigt uns, daß in allen Branchen, wo die Arbeiter es durch starke Gewerkschaften verstanden haben, sich höhere Löhne zu erringen, die Waarenpreise nicht gestiegen sind, sondern die Profitrate des Kapitalisten eine kleinere und der Anteil des Arbeiters an seinem Produkt ein größerer ist, als in Branchen, in denen die Arbeiter schlecht organisiert und sich mit Günstigerlöhnen begnügen müssen.

Wäre es richtig, daß eine Lohnerhöhung eine Erhöhung der Waarenpreise zur Folge hätte, dann hätten die Kapitalisten absolut keine Ursache, sich so ingrimisch gegen eine Lohnerhöhung zu wehren, weil ihre Profite ja doch dieselben wären, aber sie wissen es besser, sie sind sich klar, daß eine Lohnerhöhung, in erster Linie gleichbedeutend mit Verfeinerung ihrer Profitrate ist, und daß sie sich höchstens durch Verbesserung ihrer Maschinen und Verminderung ihrer kapitalistischen Mitbewerber, schädlos halten können.

Wenn die Arbeiter sich durch die Macht ihrer Organisation höhere Löhne und kürzere Arbeitszeit erringen, dann ist das Resultat also keine Erhöhung der Waarenpreise, sondern eine Erhöhung ihrer Kaufkraft, ihrer Consumtionsfähigkeit und ihrer Widerstandsfähigkeit gegen die Macht des Kapitals. Auf kapitalistischer Seite hat eine Lohnerhöhung wohl einen größeren Absatz der Produkte zur Folge, aber sie verschärft auch den Konkurrenzkampf und beschleunigt den Gang der ökonomischen Entwicklung.

Wir sehen also, nicht allein der conservativ-gesinnte, sondern auch der „ultraradikale“ Arbeiter kann mit den Resultaten einer Lohnerhöhung zufrieden sein.

— Nach dem Bericht unseres nationalen Bureau für Arbeitsstatistik waren von 18,342 Strikes, die in den Ver. Staaten während der sechs Jahre bis Ende 1886 vorkamen, 10,375 erfolgreich.—Zahlen sprechen.

— Die Berliner Maurer haben in einer Versammlung beschlossen, zum nächsten Frühjahr folgende Forderungen zu stellen: neunstündige tägliche Arbeitszeit, 60 Pfg. Stundenlohn und 14tägige Rindigungsfrist. In diesem Sinne wurde eine Erklärung mit allen gegen 2 Stimmen beschlossen.

— Die New Yorker Supreme Court hat am Mittwoch entschieden, daß der Zuder-Trust eine ungesetzliche Verbindung sei. Natürlich werden die Zuder-Millionäre appellieren und schließlich auch gewinnen. Im schlimmsten Falle werden sie ihrem Trust eine andere Form geben, und das Resultat ist für sie dann dasselbe. Das Wesen der Trusts kann durch keine gerichtlichen Entscheidungen vernichtet werden, denn es ist in den ökonomischen Verhältnissen begründet und die notwendige Folge der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung.

— „Der Brotherhood of United Labor“ ist der Name des neuen Ordens, dessen Gründung durch Herrn Barry, das ausgestiegene frühere Executiv-Mitglied der R. of L., von der „United Press“ gemeldet wird. Das Programm in Barry's Manifest ist nichtschlagend. Es verlangt 1) Abschaffung des Landmonopols; 2) Abänderung des Geldsystems der Ver. Staaten; 3) Uebernahme von Post, Eisenbahnen, Telegraphen, Telephon durch die Regierung. Deswegen eine neue Arbeiter-Organisation zu schaffen, verlohnt der Mühe wahrlich nicht.

— Der „Laster“ ist der Ansicht, daß das beste Mittel für Vermeidung von Strikes darin besteht, stets für dieselben vorbereitet zu sein. Denn derjenige, welcher ein berechtigtes Verlangen stellt und Mittel besitzt, es zu erwingen, ist gewöhnlich gar nicht genötigt diese Mittel anzuwenden, und allgemein wird ihm Helfert und entsprechende Behandlung entgegengebracht. Ein Strike sollte nur als letztes Mittel und nur aus triftigen Gründen stattfinden, sobald er dann aber in Scene gesetzt ist, sollten die Betroffenen bestreben, daß Zieg eine Nothwendigkeit ist.

Local Union 238.

Am 2. November letztes Jahr verunglückte Chas. Gärle, Mitglied der deutschen Carpenter Union 238. Derselbe fürzte aus einer Höhe von 105 Fuß und war sofort todt. Sobald die Todesnachricht in der Union 238 bekannt wurde, wurde sofort das Leichenbegängnis arrangiert, weil die Leiche vorübergehend, daß beim Tode ein Mitglied der Beamten vereinfacht wird, dem Leichenbegängnis beizumischen. Vorgenannte Union ist die einzige deutsche Carpenter Union in Philadelphia und hat seit ihrem Bestehen schon Vieles zu kämpfen gehabt; mehrere Strike haben wir auf unser eigenes Risiko unternommen, wobei es sich meistens um Einführung der 9stündigen Arbeitszeit handelte, und immer waren wir siegreich.

Ebenfalls machen wir unsere deutschen Brüder darauf aufmerksam, daß wir für die nächsten zwei Jahre im G. B. vertreten sind, auch eine große Ehre für uns einzuwandern. Darum laßt uns die erhabenen Worte hochhalten und an unsere Nahlen heften: Nur Vereinigung führt zum Sieg.

Chas. Becker,

Sehr. Union 238.

Nachrichten aus St. Louis.

St. Louis, 14. Jan. 1889.

Carpenter Union No. 5 gab am 29. December einen Ball mehr fair in der Süd St. Louis Turnhalle, welcher von einem ausgezeichneten Erfolg begleitet war und unterer Reihe einen schönen Zuschuß einbrachte. Dieses über alles gelungene Fest haben wir der Opferwilligkeit des dazu ernannten Comites zu verdanken, sowie dem regen Eifer, den Alle dabei entwickelten. Wir wurden von den Geschäftsleuten unseres Stadttheils auf das Vorformendste unterstützt, so daß die Gabeln reichlich einfanden, daß die Comite-Mitglieder nicht mehr wußten, wo sie alles unterbringen sollten.

Bei dem Ball erwies sich die dazu gemietete Halle als zu klein, so daß sich die Teilnehmer mit engem Raum begnügen mußten. Bei der Verloosung hatte das Comite alle Hände voll zu thun, um jeden der Gewinne heraus zu suchen, was manchmal zu komischen Scenen führte. Es hat sich bei dieser Festlichkeit herausgestellt, was ausgezeichnete Mitglieder zu leisten vermögen. Unsere Union, durch diesen Erfolg ermutigt, hat jetzt eine Schule für Geometrie und Bauzeichnen in das Leben gerufen, welche schon von 12 Mitgliedern besucht wird. Die Schule wird von einem unserer Brüder unentgeltlich geleitet. Auch haben wir wieder den Kampf für den achtstündigen Arbeitstag begonnen und hoffen ihn zum siegreichen Ende zu führen.

Es herrscht jetzt unter den Carpentern ein viel regeres Leben als früher und wir erwarten, daß wir im Frühjahr stärker wie jemals dastehen werden. Die Ausichten sprechen dafür, daß die meisten Hoffen dem Achtstundentag gütig gestimmt sind. Unsere Forderungen, 8 Stunden pro Tag, \$3.20 Lohn als Minimallohn, wird von den meisten Hoffen zugestanden. Die Hauptfache liegt darin, daß die Carpenter zu ihren Unions halten, und nicht wie vor 3 Jahren beim ersten Scharrig die Flinte in's Korn werfen und ihre Brüder verrathen.

Also tretet Eurer Union bei, wir bieten Euch die Hand dazu. Mit Gruß,

Jacob Egli.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get
A man who has made a reputation for

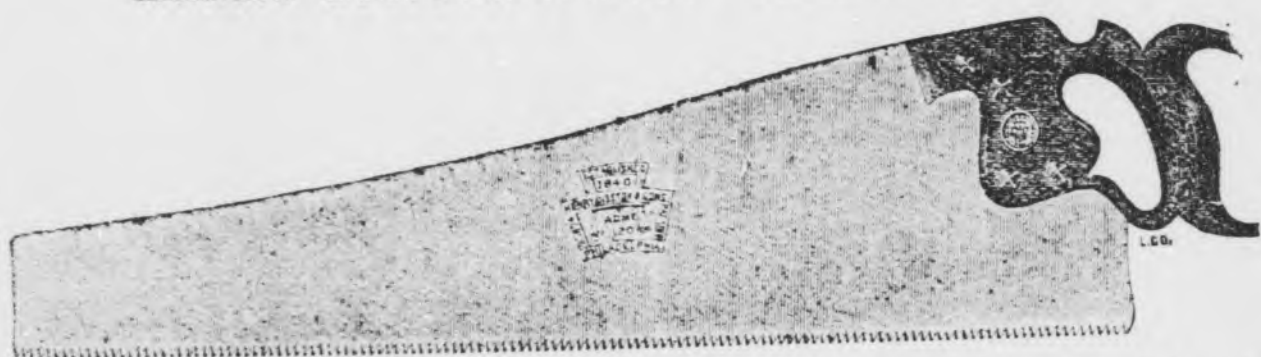
a name on it which has a reputation.
Gods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON

"THE MECHANICS' OWN" RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point 1

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.



ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple

A smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber.
Designed only for first-class workmen.

to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.



Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.



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NOTE. — "The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialties in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.



Latest and Best Machine for Filing Saws of every description. Absolute in action, elegant in finish, reasonable in price. Descriptive Circular sent on application.
PRICE FOR COMPLETE MACHINE, \$2.50.



It is the cheapest and most practical filing guide in the market. In filing a saw, the blade made of the very best steel and highly tempered, must slide closely on top of teeth, it will insure a very perfect tooth and not injure the points of the teeth whatever. On receipt of \$1.00 this Guide will be mailed free to any address.

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FOX'S CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL.



This Tool is Light, Simple, Accurate and Indispensable. Is made from best Spring Steel.

This cut shows it attached to a straight edge, by which a level of any length may be made as long and high work. For sale by Hardware Dealers. Sent pre-paid for \$2.50.

Manufactured by the CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

Price-List of Supplies.

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Official Note Paper,	50	Blanks for Officers' Reports, and for Benefit	
Application Blanks,	50	Claims, free.	
Notices of Arrears,	50	Constitutions and Rituals in German, French	
Appeals,	25	or Scandinavian, same price as in English.	
Extra Rituals, each copy,	50		
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One set of books, consisting of 100-paged			
Ledger, Day-book and Treasurer's Ac-			
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All Tanners' Unions

Throughout the United States and Canada are hereby invited to send Delegates to the next Convention of the Tin, Sheet Iron and Cor- nice Workers International Association, to be held at the City of Peoria, Illinois, on January 29th, 1889, at 10 A. M.

Correspondence with all cordially invited; and Unions not in the I. A. can obtain rules governing their admission by addressing Albert W. Chatfield, G. S., Sixth and Washington Streets, Kansas City, Mo.

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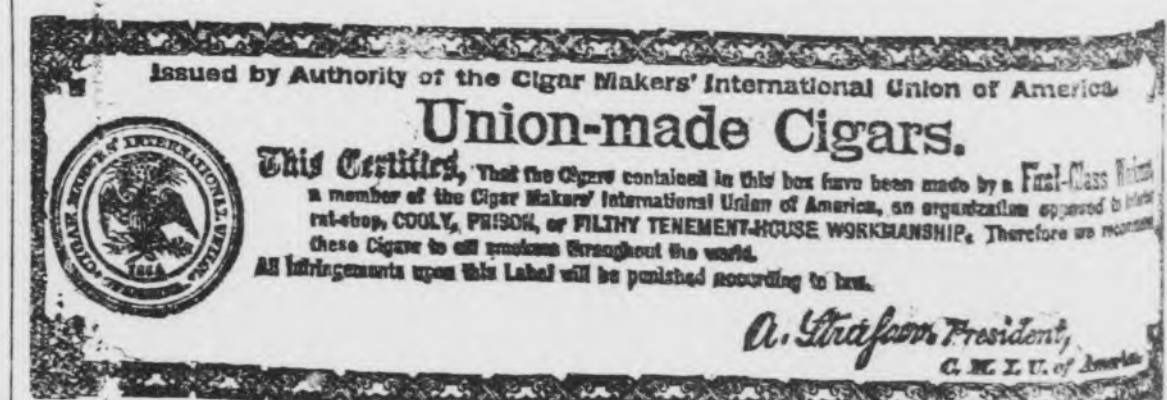
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OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI

THE UNION LABEL

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of slaves, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of slaves, and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

REMEMBER THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES
SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD
IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME IX.—No. 2.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 15th, 1889.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

UNION, No. 10, Detroit, Mich., has leased a handsome hall in the Walker block.

UNION 142, Pittsburg, Pa., donated \$25.00 to the sufferers in the terrible Wood St. disaster.

OUR INDIANAPOLIS unions are discussing the propriety of establishing a reading room for their members.

GREENVILLE, Miss.—In our brief existence of a few months the unions here have accomplished considerable good for carpenters.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Union 428 proposes to form a tool club of union men to buy good kits of tools cheap on the co-operative plan.

UNION 165, Pittsburg, Pa., has instituted a weekly roll-call at its meetings. Each member must answer, at least, once in a month or be fined 50 cents.

MCKEESPORT, Pa.—The proprietor of the only "scab" mill in this city was defeated for Congress in the Twenty-fourth District. He was completely snowed under by union men.

THE CARPENTERS' District Council, of Chicago, on Friday has elected W. S. Weeks, of Union 28, Secretary, vice James Brennock, who has occupied the office for two years past.

UNION 93, Worcester, Mass., has a handsome hall of its own (the old Grattan Hall), now known as Carpenters' Hall. It is well patronized by the labor societies of the city.

DETROIT, Mich.—We have a first-class Carpenter's Council, and Albert Hanlon, of Union No. 10, is our business agent for all the unions. Trade dull; a large supply of carpenters on the streets.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Union 158 has a Walking Delegate out on trial. A plasterers' union has just been organized. Union 158 will endeavor to sound the tocsin for Eight Hours on February 22.

E. LIVERPOOL, O.—Union 329 has its own hall, well furnished, and rented out every night to other labor organizations. All unions in the building line in this city work nine hours a day.

WHEELING, W. Va.—We are straining every effort in this region to have a permanent joint conference board of contractors and journeymen and carpenters, and thus lessen the chances of trade troubles.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—We are stirring up the carpenters of this city by holding public meetings, and we want the nine-hour rule. Many men are idle, and trade dull. Some employers want men to work for almost nothing.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Union 65 is flourishing, and is doing good work among non-union men by holding public meetings. The union has purchased a handsome new banner by subscription among the members. Work flat; plenty of men here.

ALTOONA, Pa.—We have started a rousing good union of carpenters, and mean to accomplish some good. The general practice here is for mill men to take contracts and then let out the work to subcontractors, who in most cases take it at skinflint prices.

UNION 287, of Harrisburg, Pa., has adopted an admirable set of resolutions, asking contractors, builders and merchants to give the preference to resident mechanics in hiring workmen. The resolutions have been published in the daily press of the city.

BATAVIA, N. Y.—A concern named the "New York Wood Works" has been located here recently to get cheaper labor. They ship material to New York City in large quantities, take contracts and furnish frames and inside finish. We are organizing a union to protect ourselves.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

GREENVILLE, Tex.—Wages \$2 per day; trade dull.

FRESNO, Cal.—Trade is dull, and likely to be worse, and men still keep floating.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Union 380 has secured the system of nine hours as a day's work.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Many carpenters out of work, but the men are insisting on \$2.25 per day as the minimum.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Most union carpenters are at work, while non-union men are tramping the streets.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Work dull. Traveling "bats" better stay away, or bring their pockets lined with silver.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Idle carpenters in this place by the bushel, offering to work for their board.

DENISON, Tex.—Very dull; overrun with all classes of labor, and cheap men are abundant. Carpenters, stay away!

ST. JOHNS, New Brunswick.—Trade dull, wages \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. We have 200 carpenters in town and nine hours a day is the rule on Saturday.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Many new comers here, owing to newspaper advertisements working up a fictitious building boom.

CINCINNATI, O.—By the tact of Business Agent Rockwood, the large job of Mabley & Carew's new building has been made strictly a Union job.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Stay away from this city. Trade is exceedingly slack. The vaunted boom only exists in the inflated wind-bags of our city papers.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Trade at a low ebb, and many excellent carpenters are pounding the streets. Nothing to be gained by coming to Knoxville.

WICHITA, Kan.—Dull; prospects hopeless; overrun with idle men who offer to work for any price at piece work, and \$1.50 a day is big wages to some. This is the last place to come.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Trade flat, "scabs" are to be had at any price, some are trying to take piece work and "lumping," but our Walking Delegate soon gets on their track and brings them to time.

WHEELING, W. Va.—The Trades' Assembly of this city, will hold an eight-hour mass meeting Feb. 22, in which Carpenters' Union, No. 3, is the prime mover. Work very scarce here; many idle. Stay away!

NASHUA, N. H.—Newspaper notices in the Boston Globe make it appear there is a whirlwind of good luck here in the building line, but so far the resident carpenters see nothing of it, only on paper. Lots of men are idle, and prospects poor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Wages tending downward, with \$2 per day as the average. This city needs a thorough awakening in carpenter circles. Trade flat, and traveling men will only add to our burdens by coming here.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—This is no place for carpenters to come to. Not one-half of the resident "chips" can find employment at the present time. Wages average \$2 for ten hours. Real estate agents and land schemers have flooded the city by advertising lies. The unions are moving for nine hours a day.

BOSTON, Mass.—Very dull, but the men are hopeful of a good season this spring and summer. Wherever contractors are favorable to us, they insist on carpenters showing their union cards before they go to work. The labor bureau of Union 33 is fairly patronized, and the jobbing work we get there, direct from owners and real estate agents, gives work to men who otherwise might be idle.

CHIPS AND SAWDUST.

UNION 382, of New York City, has donated \$100 to aid the striking carpet workers in that city.

THE CHAMPION city of labor organizations is Toronto, Canada, which has 80 of them. This is one important matter in which Canada is in the van.

A PRETTY close estimate shows that the ten months' strike has cost the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad fully \$4,500,000.

WHEREVER the Central Labor Union, or Trades' Assembly, in any locality, neglects to push forward the eight-hour agitation, then let there be an Eight-Hour League formed to do the work.

THE AMERICAN Federation of Labor is pledged to strive to secure the adoption by all the States of laws prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age in factories, mines or workshops.

THE HAIR SPINNERS who work curling animal hair for mattresses and upholstery have met in convention in Baltimore, Md., and formed a National Union with several local branches.

THE DETROIT Trades' Council issued a call for a State Convention of the Trades' and Labor Unions of Michigan to form a State Federation of Labor in the interest of labor legislation.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Our Central Labor Union has done some good work this winter in getting a few labor bills passed in the Legislature. One is to protect us on public works.

UNION 229, Glen Falls, N. Y., bought a boat load of coal early this winter at wholesale price, and divided it up among the members, thereby saving them quite an item of profit, which otherwise would go to middlemen.

THE BRICKLAYERS International Union met in convention at Cleveland, O., last month, 140 delegates in attendance. The old staff of officers were re-elected. Kansas City was chosen as the next place of meeting.

CONGRESSMAN BUTTERWORTH's recent attack in Congress, on trade and labor organizations is in consonance with his attitude in 1880, when he was called to account by the Cincinnati Trades' Assembly for his hostility.

IN OUR list of Local Unions of the United Brotherhood, New York state leads the list with 60 unions, Pennsylvania comes next with 55 unions; Massachusetts, with 46; Illinois, 37; Ohio, 27; Michigan, 26; California, 23.

A CENTRAL LABOR UNION has been formed in Knoxville, Tenn., and it is composed of delegates from the Carpenters', Locomotive Engineers', Iron Molders', Typographical, Tailors', and other unions, five delegates from each union.

THE STREET CAR strikers of New York and Brooklyn made a manly fight, but, with all the sacrifices, they were unable to cope with the organized corporations, who had an immense surplus of idle labor ready to jump into the jobs made vacant by the strikers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—All the Carpenters' Unions in this city are making a concerted move to strengthen their ranks and secure the Eight Hours this spring. Mass meetings for that purpose are being held frequently and the unions are growing in membership.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.—A carpenter "boss," Mr. Martin Werts told his workmen if they joined Union 494 he would discharge them. Two of his best hands replied that they proposed to exercise their right as American freemen to join any lawful society they pleased. He then modified his statement and cut the men's wages 25 cents per day, and some few gladly accepted the "cut."

UNION 422, Frankford, Pa., reports that at the House of Correction, in Holmesburg, the convicts are let out at a cheap figure to contractors outside of the prison walls, and are hired to do plumbing, gas-fitting, cellar-digging and laboring work, principally in Tacony and Holmesburg.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—The Federated Trades' Assembly of this city is a body of delegates from all the labor organizations of this city, and it is doing good work. Since the Federation has adopted the general card system, union men do not work with non-union men, and this is drawing the latter into line.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The series of public meetings recently held by Union 22 have proven very successful, and have been well attended. Trade is dull, the city is overrun with idle workmen. Carpenters are more than plentiful in every city on the Pacific Coast. So stay away from this section.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa.—Unless the carpenters of this place make an effort this spring to unite and protect themselves, they will be flooded with "Buckwheaters," who work at carpenter work in the summer, and then go home in the winter and live on the buckwheat their families have raised while they were away in the summer.

THE AMALGAMATED Carpenters have 460 branches and 25,420 members, 1544 on unemployed benefit, 563 on sick benefit, and 250 superannuated. This is from their latest report. The American District, comprising the United States and Canada, had 2132 members last November, and now has only 1987, a decrease of nearly 150 members.

WHAT UNION NO. 5 OF ST. LOUIS IS DOING.

At a reception and ball given by the above union, there was a crush of attendance at the South St. Louis Turner Hall, almost to overflowing. The presents or prizes were plentiful. The union has opened a school for geometric and practical drawing, which is well attended by the members, and is free of charge to them.

TRADE MOVEMENTS THIS COMING SPRING.

The impulse to move for better pay and reduced hours of labor has taken deep hold this Winter in many of our Local Unions. Interesting and intellectual discussions are going on as to ways and means to advance the best interests of the craft. Among the unions having already decided to make definite demands, we note that on March 1st, Union 428, Atlantic City, N. J., proposes to inaugurate the nine hour system, and Union 220, S. Framingham, is also out for nine hours March 1st.

On April 1st the following unions will move for nine hours: Union 425, Wellsburg, W. Va.; Union 421, Woburn, Mass.; Union 269, Lowell, Mass.; Union 292, Little Rock, Ark.; Unions 15, 124 and 363, of Syracuse, N. Y.

On May 1st the nine hours will be adopted by: Union 135, Chelsea, Mass.; Union 154, Marlboro, Mass.; Union 186, Steubenville, O.; Union 438, Manayunk, Pa.; Union 111, Lawrence, Mass.; Union 97, New Britain, Conn.

Union 33, Boston, Mass., proposes to have an advance in wages on June 1st. Union 188, Findlay, O., will institute the nine hour rule this season.

The Indianapolis, Ind., carpenters propose to secure the nine hour day this spring.

Union 171, Youngstown, O., will demand 25 cents a day more wages on April 1st, and is at work to get the planing mills to adopt the nine hour rule.

Union 375, Peterboro, Ont., is striving hard to establish the nine hours.

Union 101, Oneonta, N. Y., is moving to secure the nine hour day.

Union 407, Lewiston, Me., is centering every effort on obtaining the nine hour day in Lewiston and Auburn.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

LOCAL UNIONS wanting Eight Hour resolutions for their mass meetings, Feb. 22, can procure them by writing the G. S.

UNIONS 150, Augusta, Ga., and 287, Harrisburg, Pa., have sent in their monthly reports, and this is to correct an error which published the Financial Secretaries as not having done so.

A PRINTED copy of the Proceedings of the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be furnished to any Local Union desiring the same by applying to the G. S.

WHERE there are two or more Carpenters' Unions under our jurisdiction, in one vicinity, they should at once proceed to organize a Carpenters' District Council, as provided in Sec. 4 of Art. III, page 4 of New Constitution.

ANY UNION desiring to nominate any one of its members for Deputy Organizer can forward the name and address of the nominee to the office of the G. S. and it will be presented to the General Vice-President of the district.

THE NEW CHARTERS for the United Brotherhood are being prepared as rapidly as the character of the work will permit. They will be handsome lithographs in eight colors and emblematic of the craft. They will be supplied gratis to all locals in good standing. Names of charter members will not appear on them.

PERSONAL.

REUBEN H. MASSEY, on his re-election as F. S. of Union 74, Pensacola, Fla., was presented by the members of the union with a handsome watch and chain, the former being engraved with the emblem of the order.

HUGH MCKAY, of East Boston, Mass., is one of the ardent and persistent workers who have done so much to extend our organization in Massachusetts. He has organized a very promising union in Winthrop, Mass.

GENERAL TURNER, of Tennessee, delivered an excellent and impressive labor speech at a public meeting of Union 394, of Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN RITTER, formerly of the House Framers' Union, of New York, who was one of the delegates to the first convention of the Brotherhood at Chicago, in 1881, was killed by a railroad train near Philadelphia, last month.

MICHAEL MCAVOY, Treasurer of Union 97, New Britain, Conn., on his recent re-election as Treasurer of said union, was presented with a handsome writing desk the gift of the union.

J. P. McDONNELL, editor of the Paterson, N. J., Labor Standard, received a testimonial from his friends in the form of a new dress or outfit of type for his paper, on the event of its tenth anniversary. Mr. McDonnell is eminently worthy of such regard.

J. C. DOYLE, a veteran worker in Union 33, of Boston, and at present Treasurer of that union, lately lost two fingers by accident. He met with a similar injury a few years ago, and we regret his sad luck.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND FESTIVALS.

Union 315, Elmira, N. Y., gave a splendid musical entertainment January 19.—Union 32, Detroit, Mich., has become noted for its excellent public monthly meetings, with vocal and instrumental music.—On February 14, Union 24, Somerville, Mass., held a well attended public meeting, addressed by Frank K. Foster, of the Boston Labor Leader.—Union 138, Cambridge, Mass., on the 6th inst. held its anniversary and treated its guests to an admirable entertainment of a literary and musical character. Joseph G. Clinkard delivered the anniversary address.—Union 355, Buffalo, N. Y., on the 6th inst. made itself popular by a very successful concert and ball. President F. Rohloff made the address of the occasion. On Feb. 12 Union 65, Grand Rapids, Mich., held an open meeting and made converts to the cause.—Union 191, York Pa., on the 27th ult. had the Mayor of the city, Mr. D. K. Noell, address their public meeting, and in an instructive and encouraging manner the Mayor spoke well of the work of our Brotherhood.—Union 216, Waltham, Mass., has arranged for a series of public meetings.—Union 315, Elmira, N. Y., writes in terms of highest praise of the benefits it derives by holding public meetings and entertainments.—Union 373, Dedham, Mass., has held a public rally recently and gained members.—Union 136, Augusta, Ga., celebrated its third anniversary by a supper on Jan. 21st.—General Vice President W. J. Shields, of Boston, addressed a meeting last month, under the auspices of Union 96, Springfield, Mass., and with good effect in adding new members.—Union 59, Detroit, Mich., has held a public meeting, and finds it beneficial.—Union 117, Waco, Tex., on the occasion of its late ball, had the hall decorated with carpenters' tools, procured from local hardware dealers.—Union 153, Fort Wayne, Ind., has every reason to be proud of its successful ball.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
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PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1889

CLOSING ODE.

TUNE—BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM.

As our evening's work is o'er,
And our parting song we sing,
Shouting the battle cry of labor;
We'll raise our pledge once more,
While we make the work ring,
Shouting the battle cry of labor.

CHORUS.

Hurrah for our Union! Hurrah for the right!
Hurrah for our country, we'll put the foe to flight;
We'll rally round the standard,
In justice with the light,
Shouting etc.

Let us ever faithful be
To that pledge we freely take,
Shouting the battle cry of labor;
Till all workingmen agree
That oppression's rod must break,
Shouting, etc.—CHOR.

As in song our voices swell,
We'll join the glad refrain;
Shouting the battle cry of labor;
Brothers, as we say farewell,
Let us hope to meet again,
Shouting, etc.—CHOR.

STAY AWAY FROM THESE PLACES.

Stay away from all California towns and from the Pacific Coast, and in the winter trade is dull almost anywhere, so we consequently advise traveling brothers to keep off the road until spring and settle down wherever they are at present.

The following named list of cities are places to steer clear from, as trade is extremely dull in those localities:

New York City.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Little Rock, Ark.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
San Diego, Cal.	Norfolk, Va.
Seattle, Wash. Ter.	Tacoma, Wash. Ter.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Fresno, Cal.
Buckhannon, W. Va.	Omaha, Neb.
Springfield, Mass.	Denton, Tex.
Ft. Worth, Tex.	Springfield, Mo.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Concordia, Kan.
New Britain, Conn.	Lancaster, Pa.
Kansas City, Mo.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Chicago, Ill.	Troy, N. Y.
Bay City, Mich.	

EIGHT-HOUR ITEMS.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION, of Boston, has arranged for an entertainment on Feb. 22, to aid the eight-hour movement, and the co-operation of all labor societies in Boston and vicinity is requested. The Carpenters' Advisory Board of Boston and vicinity, is taking a leading part in the eight-hour movement.

THE BUILDING TRADES' LEAGUE, of Pittsburgh, is contemplating a general eight-hour demand. An expression of opinion is being solicited from all affiliated societies.

THE FIRST EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE has been formed in Boston, Mass.

Eight hours must and shall constitute a day's work in the near future.

THE CITY government of Keokuk, Iowa, has reduced the hours of labor to eight for city employees.

From all parts of the United States, and from almost every labor organization comes the watchword for 1889, "Prepare for the eight-hour day on May 1, 1889."

TAILORS' Union, No. 1, of New York, has declared in favor of eight hours in 1889, and appointed a committee to report upon the advisability of making such a demand upon the date set by the American Federation of Labor.

THE OHIO STATE MINERS' Association has decided to move for the eight-hour day on May 1st, 1889.

IRON AGE Assembly, K. of L. of St. Louis, Mo., has adopted resolutions in support of the demand of the St. Louis Carpenters for eight hours a day this spring.

THE PAINTERS of St. Louis adopted the eight-hour rule in May, 1886, and did so regardless of wages. Now they are getting more pay for eight hours than they previously got for ten hours, and recently secured an advance in wages without a strike.

THE MASSACHUSETTS State Branch of the American Federation of Labor is out in a stirring appeal for the eight-hour day.

MANY of our unions will hold mass meetings on Feb. 22, to push the eight-hour movement. Akron, O.; Union 285, Norfolk, Va.; Union 354, Winona, Minn.; and Union 284, Asheville, N. C., are the first to do so.

UNION 84 Akron, O., held an interesting and successful eight-hour mass meeting Jan. 2, and if a ball can be secured, they will have their meeting Feb. 22.

UNION 161, Kansas City, Mo., is preparing to push a vigorous agitation for eight hours.

THE CARPENTERS' Unions of Winona, Minn., in conjunction with the K. of L. and trade unions, of that city, had a rousing public meeting for eight hours on Feb. 2.

CARPENTERS' Unions in Marlboro, Mass., and Providence, R. I., are agitating the eight hours.

WHACK it to 'em! We must rid the world of the poor trash that are obtruding their presence upon our most frequented thoroughfares, and are forever keeping up their eternal cry for more wages. Why, they are as impudent as ever the blacks were at the close of the war, when they expected a mule and forty acres of land free. If I had the power, I would have the d—d stock strangled as fast as they came into the world.—*Millionaire Dugan, of New York City.*

AN APPEAL TO CARPENTERS.

As all men, to a certain degree, are dependent upon one another for the necessities of life, food, raiment, etc., none should so far yield to avarice and selfishness as to forget the simple rules of justice in their dealings with their brother men, in whatever calling they may be engaged.

Yet how many disregard those rules. An instance of this kind in Saratoga, N. Y., at the present time, prompts the writing of these lines. A clothing merchant, of this place, who depends upon its mechanics to a great extent, for his trade, is erecting a dwelling, taking advantage of the stringency of the times, has reduced the wages of his carpenters to the paltry sum of 12 and 3 cents per hour, and part of that, it is alleged, is taken out in trade.

All carpenters and laboring men are advised to give his store a wide berth when in quest of goods in his line. Any man who will take undue advantage of the very needy circumstances of the artisan, paying but a mere pittance of what is his just dues for his labor, is unworthy the patronage of any honorable and right-minded citizen. What cares such a person for the condition of others, so long as his own avaricious propensities are gratified?

Carpenters can you stand lukewarm and see your unalienable rights thus disregarded, and not make an effort to extricate yourselves from the meshes that are being daily woven more firmly around you by unprincipled beings called "men"? God's noblest handiwork? Throw off oppression's yoke, join hands with our brother carpenters and see to it that maintain your rights—those rights given you by God, and decreed by your fellow-men. With hands clasped firmly, and with unity of feeling and purpose we can go forth and vindicate our rights.

All classes of mechanics and laborers are invited to fraternize with us and assist in advancing the cause of humanity and brotherly love.

CARPENTERS' UNION 249, OF SARATOGA, N. Y.
Jan. 31, 1889.

VICTORIES WON.

Union 351, Seattle, Washington Territory, has made an agreement with the contractors to have nine hours as a day's work, on and after April 1st, and a fixed scale of wages, with time and a half for overtime. Fifty-two contractors have signed the agreement and have consented to make no discrimination against Union men.

Union 285, Norfolk, Va., through an understanding with the employing builders, has adopted the rule of nine hours a day and eight hours on Saturday.

Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., for over a year has been trying to bring Neel & Wampler's planing mill to the nine hour rule, and at last the firm has adopted the plan, and thereby has made McKeesport a solid nine hour town.

The contractors of Duluth, Minn., have agreed to grant the carpenters nine hours a day after June 1st next.

In Leominster, Mass., the union carpenters have been promised the nine hour work-day from May 1st next, provided it is conceded in Fitchburg; the men in the latter city are also moving in that direction.

A SIGNAL VICTORY IN PITTSBURG, PA.

The firm of Evans, Cunningham & Jones planing mills, Pittsburgh, Pa., had been in the habit of discriminating against union men in favor of non-union men, and after discharging several union men, finally decided to run their mill ten hours a day instead of nine, but to pay union men time and a half for the extra hour. This promise was not kept, and the union men quit the mill December 27th, last, and its products were declared unfair. Union men on various jobs refused to handle or use the mill stuff, and at the end of a week the firm was so badly pinched they signed an agreement to hire none but union men and to comply with union rules.

TRADE IN NEW YORK.

Work in the building line is prostrate in New York, and has been so for the last six months. The supply of men far exceeds the demand. Some of the largest and oldest shops have hardly anything to do. There are several large buildings held back by the plasterers and from other causes. The union men are doing their best to hold union wages and hours.

THE SCOTCH CARPENTERS.

The Associated Carpenters and Joiners, with headquarters in Glasgow, Scotland, have just issued their 27th annual report, and it shows the society has 95 branches and 3,833 members. The total number of journey men carpenters in all of Scotland is given at 9,385 and 2,201 apprentices. The hours of labor for carpenters in Scotland average 51 hours per week, nine hours per day and a half holiday on Saturday. Wages range from 6 pence to 9 pence per hour.

USE NO MATERIAL FROM SCHUETTE'S MILL.

All union carpenters are requested not to use, work, buy or handle any material from Schuette's & Co's Planing Mill, South Side, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is one of the worst scab mills in the State. None but non-union men are hired in Schuette's mill, and it is running ten hours a day. This firm is indirectly trying to furnish material to union jobs, and union men had better keep a sharp look-out and shun the scabby stuff.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 430.—**ADAM NEFF**, age 55, admitted Aug. 17, 1886. Union 207 Paducah, Ky., died of pseudo leucocythemia, Sept. 8, 1888. (This claim, by error, was omitted from the November report.)

No. 542.—**MRS. AUGUSTA MILKE**, age 29, wife of August Milke, admitted May 31, 1887, Union 244, Chicago, died of heart disease, Nov. 29.

No. 543.—**MRS. SAMANTHA WEIR**, age 27, wife of Joseph W. Weir, admitted Feb. 21, 1887, Union 180, Braddock, Pa., died of typho-malarial fever, Dec. 9.

No. 544.—**JAN SMATH**, age 39, admitted Jan. 18, 1887, Union 54, Chicago, Ill., died of suicide, by shooting, Nov. 26.

EXPULSIONS.

T. P. SEALEY, from Union 188, Findlay, Ohio, for immoral conduct.

RODERICK BEATON has been found unworthy of membership in the U. B. and all unions particularly those in Massachusetts are cautioned against admitting him, under any pretense.

J. L. STUBBS, from Union 60, Evansville, Ind., for hiring non-union carpenters in preference to members of the union.

DAVID CLAY, expelled from Union 336, Reading, Pa., for habitual drunkenness.

LEWIS YOST formerly expelled, applied to Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., for re-instatement, but has been rejected for lack of principle.

GEORGE S. CLAY, from Union 452, Detroit, Mich., for embezzlement of the funds of the union and immoral character.

THOMAS C. HALL, rejected by Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., for incompetency.

ED. L. VEITH, from Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., for refusing the District Council of nominees entrusted to him as Treasurer, and for obtaining money from various Brothers under false pretenses.

JOSEPH J. MYER, from Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y., for squandering money belonging to the union.

HAMILTON MINOR, from Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., for hiring non-union men and paying less than the union scale.

UNITED FOR THE GRAND MARCH.

The disposition evinced by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to join hands with all other labor organizations for the accomplishment of a common purpose, says the Knights' of Labor paper, of Chicago, is significant, and if reciprocated in by other labor organizations in the same spirit, it bids fair to unite the hosts of labor in a grand army to battle for the sacred cause of humanity.

At their meeting in Philadelphia the other day, when the General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, was present, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we hold that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, and hence all organizations of labor should work together in harmony, and we believe the time has come when trades' union men and Knights' of Labor should clasp hands, and together work for the advancement of the laboring people."

That there has been discord and dissension between the various organizations, sometimes of the same craft and sometimes of different crafts, it is useless to deny, that these dissensions have been fostered and to a great extent started by ambitious, and often unscrupulous leaders, there is little doubt. What difference does it make to the workingman whether he is a Knight of Labor, a Trade Unionist or a member of the Brotherhood of United Labor, the interests of all are the same. In union there is strength, and disunion has been the weakness and the curse of the labor movement. No good can be accomplished so long as the real workmen allow themselves to be dictated to by leaders whose interests are conserved by keeping them apart.

QUESTIONS FOR UNION MEN.

Are you a member of a labor organization? I am. Well, then, let me ask you a few questions. Do you avoid strife in your union or assembly? Do you turn a cold shoulder on tatters and kickers? Do you try to help a fallen brother to rise again? In a measure, is your organization looked upon as a member of your family? Do you speak a good word for your brothers at the proper time and place? Do you avoid those things which bring a reproach upon your organization? Do you watch vigilantly to prevent politicians and scoundrels from becoming members? Do you avoid talking over your assembly or union affairs in the presence of those who are aliens to your affairs? Do you sustain your officers by being on hand and doing all in your power to make the meeting interesting? Are you kindly disposed towards your own membership? Are you ready to assist them in every practical way? Do you reflect that it is your duty to aid your brethren in the time of sorrow by saying a sympathizing word to them? Have you tried to promote the prosperity of organized labor? Have you been the means of adding one or more members to its roll? If you can conscientiously answer these questions in the affirmative, then you are an ornament to organized labor, brothers.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Canada.

Second Vice-President—J. S. W. Saunders, 411 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—J. E. Connelly, 44 Congress St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fifth Vice-President—W. H. Kliver, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.

Sixth Vice-President—W. W. Wood, 87 Virginia St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Seventh Vice-President—J. T. Ferris, 3408 Lawrence St., Denver, Col.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)
Gen. Thoms, 105 Lebanon Street, Philadelphia.
W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson St., Germantown, Pa.
Charles Becker, 245 N. 8th Street, Philadelphia.
A. B. Kerr, 91 N. Fortieth Street, Philadelphia.
H. B. Walter, 5500 Torrance Ave., Wisconsin, Philadelphia, Pa.

MONTHLY REPORT.

(The monthly report, as below, includes on first line, the charter number of the local union, name of city, and state of trade. The second line gives the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, and the amount of money received by the G. S. from said union for tax and supplies for the month ending Jan. 31, 1889, inclusive. All moneys received in February will appear in next month's CARPENTER. The [] denotes the unions not having sent in their monthly F. S. report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.)

ALABAMA.

	Jan.	Jan.
	Page.	Tax, etc.
MOBILE—Dull, 9 hours.		
89. Ed. Marshall, S. S. Smith,		
31 W. Bayou	94	8 80
92. (Colored) J. T. Heathman,		
E. Broad St., near Congress	43	4 55
389. SHEFFIELD—Dull, crowded.		
Ward Parker	12	1 20

ARKANSAS.

479. FORT SMITH		
J. Neighbors, Box 136	30	4 60
327. HELENA—Dull.		
P. Robertson, Box 60	8	
169. HOT SPRINGS.		
Chas. Dunn	13	3 20
LITTLE ROCK—Dull.		
292. D. W. Gaskill, Box 371	51	5 15
106. (Col.) E. Burks, 189 Chester St.	12	1 30

CALIFORNIA.

47. ALAMEDA—Quiet, 9 hours.		
John Larkin, Box 16	50	5 00
365. FRESNO—Crowded, 9 hours.		
J. E. McVicker	37	4 30
56. LOS ANGELES—Crowded, 9 hrs.		
Theo. E. Cross, Box 482	149	33 80
433. (East) E. E. Shaw,		
103 S. Walnut	27	3 40
439. (West) Geo. C. Parish,		
240 Morris St.	36	4 30
289. MONROVIA—Dull, 9 hours.		
J. F. Twitchell, Box 170	46	
36. OAKLAND—Dull, 9 hours.		
J. F. Gallin, 1419 Ninth St.	360	35 70
303. ONTARIO—Crowded, 9 hrs.		
W. S. Wolfe	20	2 05
195. PASADENA—Prostrate, 9 hrs.		
G. F. Mander, Box 1044	78	
235. RIVERSIDE—Medium, 9 hrs.		
W. Carroll	45	4 85
341. SACRAMENTO—Medium, 9 hrs.		
W. H. Dalley, 1202 Fourth St.	65	8 75
86. SAN BERNARDINO—Frat. 9 hrs.		
H. Wegner, Box 575	61	6 80
182. SAN DIEGO—Very dull; 9 hrs.		
F. Hurlburt, Box 327	114	11 40
SAN FRANCISCO—Dull, 9 hrs.		
N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes St.	554	58 35
304. Ph. J. Grosse, 16 Whaley St.	42	4 10
483. (West) L. P. Smith, Station B	12	
316. SAN JOSE—Very dull, 9 hours.		
W. H. Warford, Box 996	160	21 00
35. SAN RAFAEL—Dull, 9 hours.		
Chas. L. Jacobs, Box 673	35	3 60
282. SANTA ANNA—Quiet, 9 hrs.		
N. L. Galbraith, Box 31	42	4 10
226. SANTA BARBARA—Dull, 9 hrs.		
J. V. Jones, Box 515	49	4 90
133. SANTA CRUZ—Slack, 9 hours.		
G. W. Reid, Box 353	48	6 50
293. SANTA MONICA—Dull, 9 hrs.		
W. W. Dexter	20	2 00
337. STOCKTON—Dull, 9 hours.		
Geo. H. Field, 469 Eldorado Street	17	1 70

CANADA.

161. BELLEVILLE—Dull, 59 hours.		
R. McPherson, Box 547	25	5 00
83. HALIFAX, N. S. Brisk, 9 hrs.		
A. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.	194	21 75
18. HAMILTON—Dull, 55 hours.		
Wm. Nex, 42 James St., No.	38	6 70
194. LONDON—Very dull, 9 hours.		
E. J. Aust, 670 King St.	35	3 60
MONTREAL—Stay away, dull.		
131. Oliver, Miron, 178 Maison-neuve	85	
311. OVIDE Proulx,		
3101 Notre Dame St.,		
St. Cunegonde, Canada	63	6 40
376. Sault Ste Marie, 187 Chatham St.	24	2 40
297. NIAGARA FALLS—Dull.		
W. E. McCredie, Box 112,		
Niagara Falls, South	8	90
375. PETERBOROUGH—Dull.		
C. Westlake	44	4 40
38. ST. CATHARINES—Dull, 9 hrs.		
Henry Bald, London St.	68	6 80
397. ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—Dull, 59 hrs.		
W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St.	74	7 00
128. ST. THOMAS—Flat, crowded.		
H. A. Osgood, Box 222	16	1 60
TORONTO—Dull, 40 hours.		
27. D. D. McNeill, 10 Carlisle St.	68	11 80
279. Wm. Palmer, 115 Augusta av.	31	2 20
335. (West) Daniel Byrne,		
16 Waterloo St.	25	
342. (East.) Jno. Ross, 43 Gerrard	12	1 50
343. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA—Dull.		
A. Reid, Box 56	65	6 10
455. WINDSOR		
Albert Dynes	17	10 00

COLORADO.

55. DENVER—Dull, 8 hours.		
J. P. Greenwood, 1166 11th St	144	14 40
410. PUEBLO—Crowded, Stay away		
W. C. Marymoe, 438 Palm St.	86	15 00
460. SOUTH DENVER.		
J. R. Smith, 2805 Stout	41	2 00
46. TRINIDAD—Dull.		
D. O. Jones	86	8 50

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Medium, 9 hrs.		
Geo. H. Doring, 200 Warren St.	39	3 80
121. DANBURY—Dull, stay away.		
Geo. L. South, 4 Liberty St.	68	6 80
43. HARTFORD—Fair, 59 hours.		
J. W. Wallace, Parkville	64	6 00
49. MERIDEN—		

FINANCIAL REPORT.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

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PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1889.

"THE artizan who is demanding at this time an eight-hour day is simply striving to recover what his ancestor worked by four or five centuries ago."—THOROLD ROGERS.

"AN Irishman when his employer asked him how he was to make up for the loss of an hour at night if the nine-hour rule was adopted, replied: 'Sure, I don't know, unless you take off one hour in the morning.'"—

"If by the use of machinery a supply of commodities can be produced in six hours equal to what was before produced in ten and at the same time more than sufficient to satisfy the demand, why keep the machinery running ten hours and thereby effect a glut."—GEORGE HOWELL.

AS WE GO TO PRESS, the National Convention of Employing Builders is in session in this city. We hope Secretary Sayward, of Boston, will be outspoken for eight hours in that Convention as he was when interviewed a year ago by a reporter of the Boston Globe.

ROUSING Eight-hour mass meetings are being held in St. Louis by the Carpenters Unions. It is reported the contractors are favorably inclined to the movement, and have conceded the eight hours. And why should they not, when all the other building trades of St. Louis have the eight hours solid?

"THE true philosophic policy for the wage receiving classes to pursue is not to form new political parties with long platforms and many platitudes, but to concentrate all their political and social influence upon the single issue of securing a general reduction of the hours of Labor."—GEORGE GUNTON.

IT WAS our desire to publish, this month, the proceedings of the Board of General Vice Presidents, but we can not do so, as the proceedings are in the hands of the General Executive Board awaiting action, which has been delayed by press of business. Next month, however, we will redeem our promise to publish them.

CARPENTER work has been extremely dull all over the country the past season, far more so than at this time last year. The prospects, however, for the spring are excellent, and reports from all sections, with few exceptions, give every indication of a very busy time in the building trades this coming spring and summer.

UNION 224 of Jacksonville, Fla., desires to acknowledge receipt of five dollars, in November, from Union No. 211 of Allegheny, Pa., as a volunteer donation for the Yellow Fever sufferers. The union further adds that "while thousands of dollars were sent to Jacksonville to help the Yellow Fever sufferers, the laboring men were given the cold shoulder, while wealthy men and heads of bureaus were living in splendid shape on the donations."

NEGLECTED TO FURNISH LIST OF OFFICERS.

These unions have neglected to furnish the G. S. with a list of their officers, but it is hoped the omission will be corrected at once: 17, 31, 65, 107, 127, 128, 143, 148, 156, 159, 174, 177, 181, 184, 187, 215, 243, 259, 270, 275, 284, 289, 296, 401, 429, 430, 432, 433, 439, 446, 454, 474, 484, 489, 500.

EXCESSIVE IMMIGRATION.

Congress is seeing the necessity of taking steps to prevent the intrusion of foreign workmen, and particularly carpenters, coming to this country and working all summer, saving their money and then going back to the land of their birth and spending what they have earned here. Buying their tools and clothes abroad at cheap rates, these foreigners will work cheaper than American citizens, and consequently crowd out our own mechanics. They can afford to work cheaper as their living across the water costs them less than it does here. From reliable sources over 5,500 carpenters arrived as immigrants out of a total of 52,403 skilled laborers during the year ending June 30, 1888, being the largest number of any skilled trade, and being over nine per cent. of the total number of skilled immigrants. The total number of immigrants for the year 1888 is given at 546,889, the largest number since 1884.

In view of the above facts and of the importance of preparing for Eight Hours by guarding against undue immigration, our General Executive Board, in conjunction with the American Federation of Labor, proposes to take proper steps in memorializing Congress to enact suitable Immigration laws.

This must not be understood as in any a movement hostile to voluntary and desirable immigration, for that is far from the object. But something must be done to stop the practice of capitalists, corporations, land agencies and steamship companies, and their horde of agents from flooding this country with people who are duped into coming here by specious promises of high wages, cheap living and steady work.

OUR GENERAL OFFICERS IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

On the occasion of the recent visit of General President Rowland and the General Vice-Presidents to this city, they visited Union No. 8, of Philadelphia, on January 14th, Union 122, Germantown, on the 15th, and Union 422, Frankford, Pa., on the 16th, and would have visited all the local unions in the city were it not so many of the unions hold meetings on one and the same night.

Bros. Lloyd and Kliver spoke at the meeting of Union 20, Camden, N. J., January 21st, and in conjunction with General Secretary McGuire and Bro. A. B. Kerr, of the General Executive Board, addressed a rousing meeting of Carpenters, in New York City, on January 23d, this latter event was to introduce the General Officers of the U. B. to the former members of the United Order, who have recently joined us, and representatives of all the lodges in the New York, Kings County, and New Jersey Districts were present. Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was also one of the speakers.

In Philadelphia, on January 17th, a very successful mass meeting was held in Mennanor Hall, and excellent addresses were delivered by General President Rowland and General Vice-Presidents Lloyd, Shields, Wood, Connelly, Ferris, and Kliver. The effect of this meeting, no doubt, will be soon manifest in the revivifying of a central movement of all the trades and labor organizations of this city.

Bro. Kliver on his way home to Chicago, stopped over in Bucyrus, O., and organized a Carpenters' Union.

UNION 239, of West Philadelphia, Pa., has done commendable service in pushing the Councils investigation in this city as to the frequent violations of the building laws. Recent developments have made public the erection of a tinderbox addition on the top of Green's Hotel, right in the heart of the business quarter of the city. The addition referred to is of wood, covered with a thin sheeting of corrugated iron. Mr. Hancock, the Building Inspector, who has manifested considerable hostility to Union 239 in its demand for the enforcement of the building laws, has been requested by Mayor Fidler to resign.

DENVER NEEDS HELP.

Ever since last June the union carpenters of Denver, Col., have been maintaining the Eight Hours. It is the rule in all the building trades of that city, and has been conceded to every trade more readily than to the carpenters. While contractors will grant the Eight Hours to bricklayers, plasterers, hod-carriers, and all other classes of labor, the carpenters alone seem to be the ones whom the contractors wish to fight.

This is so because would-be carpenters and botches are coming in from all quarters and from the mountain towns, and will work for any price, nine or ten hours a day. To make matters worse a cheap excursion from Kansas City lately brought 300 carpenters to Denver, and James O'Neill, contractor for the work on the government fort, flooded all the southwest with calls for carpenters to come to Denver. Operations have shut down in many cases for want of brick, as the brickyards shut down and advanced the price of brick, thus there is considerable depression in building. Notwithstanding this the Carpenters' Unions of Denver are fighting to uphold the Eight Hours, and mass meetings and agitation goes on with fair success. To continue this movement requires the aid of all our sister unions and to that end the G. E. B. has allowed the Denver Unions to appeal to the locals for voluntary financial aid.

WOULD THAT SUCH WERE THE UNIVERSAL RULE.

Carpenters' Union 169, of East St. Louis, is undoubtedly the banner organization of the United States. There are only five carpenters in the town that are outside of this Union. The builders and the journeymen have their regular conference meetings, and are a mutual protection to each other. They have an early contract with the builders, and work in perfect harmony, and no journeyman can work in East St. Louis without first showing his card to the builder who wants his services, and this noble organization stands hand to hand with the different unions of St. Louis in their demand for eight hours a day in April next.

WHY THE AMALGAMATED WAS NOT ADMITTED AT ST. LOUIS.

The impression has gone abroad and has been cultivated very assiduously by some designing persons that the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters was excluded from the American Federation of Labor on the ground of being a foreign organization.

This was not the case. And Mr. Thos. D. Shaw, the Delegate of the Amalgamated, can verify the fact that the chief objection was the danger attendant on recognizing two distinct organizations in one trade, and thereby violating the fundamental principle of the Federation—the strict autonomy and unity of each craft.

The American Federation simply placed itself on record as opposed to a dual organization in trade matters. The greatest unanimity of sentiment prevailed on this score, and each of the dozen or more speakers cited many instances of disaster resulting from dual organization, and dwelt upon the dangers attendant on having more than one head or organization in each trade. The consolidation of the Amalgamated Society with the United Brotherhood was strongly urged.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Without going into details, the General Secretary desires to urge the propriety of amending our laws in regard to strikes and the Protective Fund. The law is conflicting in several respects, and needs revision. It is ineffective in its present form, and will lead to the same financial confusion as was manifest last year in sending monies to aid Hamilton and Richmond.

Another thing, the law in regard to installation of local officers needs to be amended, so that the officers for a new term can be installed on the first meeting nights of January and July, and only after the books of the old officers have been audited and a report made to the union.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE UNITED ORDER.

Every effort has been made in vain by the opponents of consolidation to prevent a unity of the carpenters' organizations of America. But at last the work is now fairly consummated. With few exceptions, all the Lodges of the United Order have become part and parcel of the United Brotherhood.

The Lodges not yet affiliated are Lodge No. 1, of New York, Lodges 20 and 23, of Jersey City, and Lodge 22, of Newark, N. J., Lodge 4, of New York, having recently joined us, and Lodge 13, of Brooklyn, has its application pending. The list of lodges affiliated embraces nine in New York City, five in Brooklyn, two in Paterson, N. J., two in Jersey City, one each in Hoboken, E. Orange, Orange, Bayonne, Passaic, Tremont, Long Island City and Sheephead Bay. Total, 26 lodges affiliated, with over 6,000 enrolled members. Total, not affiliated, 4 lodges, with about 500 members, the bulk of the latter being in Lodge No. 1; and were all the members of said lodge notified to attend the meeting when the vote was taken, the result would doubtless be in favor of the movement, for the majority against consolidation was very small. The good and well-thinking members of Lodge No. 1 are to-day heart and soul in favor of consolidation, and before long they will plainly indicate that sentiment in a very emphatic way.

The opponents to consolidation in New York are keeping up a "district council" of their own, and a walking delegate, and are endeavoring to have sole recognition in the building trades section, with a view to exclude the United Brotherhood from representation in the Central Labor Union of New York. The latter move has been made the past week.

The loud and boisterous threats made some time ago to intimidate good and tried men from carrying out the terms of consolidation have lost their force, and every possible device used to tie up the funds of the lodges, and prevent a unity of forces, has proven ineffective. In Lodges Nos. 2 and 6 a minority did their utmost to frustrate the expressed will of the vast majority, and, in both cases, a suit at law was instituted to place an injunction on the funds. Able legal counsel was employed on both sides, and the case was tried before Judge Andrews, of the Supreme Court of New York, who refused to place an injunction on the funds, and decided in both cases that the members of the United Order could legally join the United Brotherhood.

For information of our members, we here append the full text of Judge Andrews' decision:

In the case of Farrell v. Dalzell et al.—Lodge No. 2 of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners is an unincorporated association, and there is no dispute but that prior to November 27th, 1888, the plaintiff and the individuals who are made defendants, together with others, numbering in all about three hundred persons, were members of said lodge. About that time the defendants and many others joined an organization called the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Thereupon the plaintiff and a few others, who had not joined the United Brotherhood, claimed that the defendants and all those who had joined the United Brotherhood had thereby ceased to be members and officers of said Lodge No. 2, and proceeded to hold a meeting, at which they went through the form of electing the plaintiff president of said Lodge No. 2.

The defendants do not deny that they joined the United Brotherhood as individuals, but claim that they had a right to do so. They also claim that they never have claimed that said Lodge No. 2 was dissolved, and they deny that they have ever ceased to be members of said lodge. So far as this motion involves questions of fact, the weight of evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of the defendants. The affidavits of the plaintiff and eight others are met by the affidavits of over two hundred and fifty members who side with the defendants.

Upon the evidence before me, I must hold that, although the defendants and many other members joined the United Brotherhood, said Lodge No. 2 was not thereby dissolved, nor did the defendants cease to be officers or members of that lodge; and that the defendants do not intend to turn over the funds of said Lodge No. 2 to the local organization of the United Brotherhood, which they have joined.

So far as the motion involves a question of law, there is no provision in the constitution of said Lodge No. 2 which declares that no member shall belong to any other association of a similar character. If the constitution of the United Brotherhood does contain such a provision, that might furnish a ground for the expulsion of the defendants from the United Brotherhood, but it would not have any effect upon the relations between the defendant and Lodge No. 2.

An objection is also raised on behalf of the defendants as to the right of the plaintiff to maintain this action. An affidavit is submitted showing that he has not paid his dues as a member of Lodge No. 2 since October, 1888, and it is claimed that he, for that reason, has ceased to be a member of said lodge. Moreover, it is asserted that he withdrew from Lodge No. 2 with a few others and formed a new Lodge No. 2, having a seal different from that of the old lodge.

These objections certainly raise a serious question as to the right of the plaintiff to maintain this action, but it is not necessary for the decision of this motion to pass upon it.

It appears by over two hundred and fifty affidavits which have been submitted to me, that the course taken by the defendants is sustained by nearly all of the three hundred members of the lodge, while only about eight or ten sustain the plaintiff's claim. Under these circumstances I think that the motion to continue the injunction should be denied, with \$10 costs to abide the event, both because the allegations of facts contained in the moving papers which are material to this motion are disproved, and because, as matter of law, the defendants have not ceased to be members and officers of Lodge No. 2.

In the case of Farrell v. Cook et al.—Lodge No. 6 of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners is an unincorporated association, of which plaintiff and all the individual defendants were members. The defendant Cook was also president of said Lodge No. 6, defendant Ward was its secretary, defendant Humphries its treasurer, and defendants Keating and O'Connell were trustees. The change made by the plaintiff against the defendants in his complaint and moving papers is substantially as follows:

That the lodge met on December 1st, the defendant Cook then being president and taking the chair; that previous thereto the defendant Cook and the other defendants had declared that they intended to and would require the members of the lodge to each take an oath to join the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; that at a meeting of the lodge held on November 25th the defendants took said oath, and at said meeting of December 1st requested the other members of the lodge to take said oath; that a number of other members took the oath, but deponent and some others refused to do so; that thereupon the defendant Cook declared that said lodge was dissolved, and that the members thereof who had taken said oath were members of said Brotherhood, and were no longer officers or members of said lodge; that deponent and some others protested against said action on the part of the defendants, and refused to recognize their declaration that the lodge was dissolved, and insisted that said pretended dissolution was unauthorized and contrary to the constitution of the lodge, and claimed to still continue as members of said lodge; that thereupon defendants and other members of the lodge who had become members of said lodge left the meeting-room, and deponent and others remained and resumed the business of the lodge; that this deponent was then duly elected president of said lodge in the place of Cook.

The above charge is supported by the affidavit of the plaintiff and four others, who are members of said lodge.

To meet the above charge there have been submitted the affidavits of the defendants Cook, Ward, O'Connell, Humphries and others.

In these answering affidavits the above charge is absolutely and positively denied in every respect which is material to the decision of this motion. The defendant and others swear that, of about one hundred and sixty-five members of Lodge No. 6, over one hundred have individually joined the local union No. 63, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and that a great majority of the remainder have signified their intention of so doing; that the defendants and others who have joined said local union No. 63 have never, in any way, forfeited their membership in said Lodge No. 6, and are still members thereof, that the two organizations exist separately and distinct from each other, and that their meetings are distinct; that the defendants have never attempted to declare Lodge No. 6 dissolved, nor have they ever vacated their offices or forfeited their membership.

The affidavits submitted on behalf of the defendants are in such direct conflict with those submitted on behalf of the plaintiff, that it is impossible that the statements contained in all of them should be true.

After some hesitation, I have reached the conclusion that the preponderance of evidence is on the side of the defendants.

So far as the legal question involved is concerned, there is no provision in the constitution of said Lodge No. 6 which prevents its members, as individuals, from joining the United Brotherhood. If the constitution or rules of the United Brotherhood forbid its members to become or continue to be members of any other local organization, that fact might be ground for the expulsion of the defendants from the United Brotherhood, but it does not furnish any ground for claiming that the defendants and other members of Lodge No. 6 who have joined the United Brotherhood have thereby ceased to be members and officers of said Lodge No. 6.

After a careful examination of the whole matter, I have reached the conclusion that the plaintiff can not succeed in the action, and that the motion to continue the injunction should be denied, with \$10 costs to abide the event.

ELEVEN NEW UNIONS.

WE NOW HAVE OVER FIVE HUNDRED UNIONS.

During the past month charters have been granted to the following list of eleven new unions: Union No. 494, Crawfordsville, Ind.; 495, Windsor, Ont.; 496, Vicksburg, Miss.; 497, New York, N. Y. (formerly German Lodge No. 4, of the U. O.); 498, Roanoke, Va.; 499, Leavenworth, Kan.; 500, Media, Pa.; 501, Bucyrus, O.; 502, Atlanta, Ga.; 503, Cumberland, Md., and 504, Owensboro, Ky. Five of the eleven are located in the Southern States.

THE SITUATION IN SEATTLE, W. T.

Seattle, Washington Territory, is full of idle men, and the place is overdone by bogus advertising. Rent, board, clothing and cost of living are so high that \$2.50 in the States is far better than \$3 there. Carpenters had better not be deluded into going to Seattle, as it is overdone.

THERE are twenty-one unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, three branches of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners and three independent unions of Carpenters in Chicago.

ARCHITECTURAL construction in Chicago last year resulted in the building of 4,985 edifices, costing \$20,360,800, and having a frontage of 116,419 feet, or more than 22½ miles.

Behold how sweet a thing it is
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are,
In unity to dwell.

A LETTER OF EXPLANATION FROM
PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7th 1889.

TO THE CARPENTER:

A letter reached me a few days ago, in which I was asked how it was possible for Mr. P. J. McGuire to act as Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, while holding the office of General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. I was further asked whether he receives any salary as Secretary of the A. F. of L. The letter contained remarks that reflected no credit upon the writer.

Believing, however, that possibly the same erroneous impression may lurk in the minds of other members of your organization, and for the purpose of setting this matter right at once by disabusing their minds, I avail myself of your columns to answer the writer of the letter referred to, as well as any other who may be laboring under the same impression.

First. While it is true that Bro. P. J. McGuire is Secretary of the A. F. of L., the position is merely an honorary and advisory one, entailing little, if any work, certainly not of a character to interfere with his duties to the U. B. When any letters, or other matters connected with the A. F. of L., are sent to him, (which are few) he encloses them in an envelope and mails them to this office to be attended to.

Second. He does not receive any salary, either directly or indirectly, as Secretary of the A. F. of L.

Third. Frequently, against his urgent requests and earnest protestations, he has been elected to the office of Secretary of the Federation.

The delegates to the conventions of the A. F. of L. have always desired to honor the Brotherhood, and manifested it by electing one of its most prominent and devoted members to a position of honor. Why an objection should be raised by any member of the U. B. because of it, is more than I can understand, except that some people will always find fault, whether cause for it exists or not.

Trusting that this may meet the eye of my correspondent, that he and others may be convinced of their error, and with best wishes for the continued success of your grand organization. I am

Yours fraternally,

SAML. GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

GEO. E. McNEILL'S NOBLE PLEA.

All social progress from savagery is marked by the interference of some form of force interfering between the selfishness of individuals or classes. A republican form of government is an interference in favor of order and general prosperity and happiness, as against individual or corporate interests.

The State is not a society for the few, nor a corporation that must needs enter into competition with other corporations or individuals. It is the society of all for all.

The anarchists' and capitalists' plea for freedom of contract is worthy of their father the devil, who attempted to contract with Christ, asking self-worship, and promising the kingdoms of the world. There is no freedom of contract possible under existing industrial conditions. The man who has time, skill and endurance to sell, is compelled under duress to dispose of his only commodity without delay, at such price as the buyer may fix, and the buyer will pay only that price he is compelled to pay by the law of his necessities, and that price is fixed by the price the poorest available man is compelled to take. Time is the most perishable of all things. It must be sold to-day or lose its price to-morrow. If it is sold to-day at the cost of the morrow, nothing is gained. The merchant and manufacturer may fill their store-houses, but the wage-worker cannot hoard his time. To some the ideal state is to be patterned after a cotton mill. Machinery is their god, and the future state for which they hope is run by an electric motor. They think that all reforms must wait until machinery shall do all the work, and usher in the day when man may cease from labor and be at rest. They seem to think that the introduction of new inventions increase wages and reduce the time necessary for production, and cannot realize the fact that high wages and reduced time cause the introduction of these improvements. Invention is stagnant in China and active in England and America. The demand comes before the supply. The ability to buy has much to do with the opportunity to sell, and the ability is preceded by the awakened desire to buy. Production will take care of itself. The problem of the hour is, in the words of the immortal bard of Avon,

"Let distribution undo excess, and each man have enough."

The momentum of production has reached the point of insane speed—the danger line is near.

The demand for eight hours is not that production shall be diminished, but rather that a greater distribution of civilization shall be reached, when the equalization

between production and consumption shall be established.

Eight hours means a more perfect and rapid production under economic and social machinery that will not only bear the strain, but leave a residue of strength for safety. "Eight hours means more workers thinking and more thinkers working." Our present system is one of unjustifiable, foolish waste. Too many wage laborers are working to satisfy habits that are but the garments of hideous injustice. We eat, drink, smoke, laugh, cry and work foolishly, but of all the folly past finding out, commend the critic of two centuries hence to the imbecility of the dancing dervishes of the stock-room.

Eight hours is statesmanship lifted above party. Do you love the home and all its holy influences? Give us eight hours. Do you believe in freedom of contract that makes men free to contract, by adding that true dignity to manhood and womanhood, that comes from moral stamina, intellectual attainment and common prosperity? There is one wiser than the schools, who worked his way in anguish from the carpenter's bench to the foot of the cross. He stood alone against the religious, political, social and economic systems of his time. He taught us to pray, "may Thy kingdom come!" Do they wish the kingdom of heaven to come on earth, who make of this world a hell of unremunerative toil? The plea that the proposed legislation would burden the State, the cities and towns, comes with poor grace from men who advocate the contract system of labor, either for free citizens or convicts. Eight hours is economy. During the census year of 1885 there were 816,470 persons employed wholly and in part. Of this number 574,881 were employed full time; 241,589 were employed part time; some losing one month, some two, and so on for every month of the year. Reducing the days worked by all to hours, we have 2,245,144,350 hours of work performed by the total number employed at ten hours per day. Dividing these hours by eight we find that had these hours been limited to eight per day there would have been 306 days' work for 917,131 employees, or 100,664 more persons than the total number of those who were employed full and part time. Would the employment of this large number of persons have been waste or economy? The advocate of ten hours may claim that these 917,131 persons would not have received any more than the 816,470, who were employed during that year. This claim has no validity. The demand for 100,664 men to do the same amount of work would have increased wages, and 100,664 new producers would have called for new and improved processes of manufacture, causing greater economy in the use of capital. The wealth would have been more equally and equitably distributed through natural methods. The cost of commodities would not have been increased, because the cost of an article is governed, not by the prices paid for the labor performed, but by the demand that warrants the most rapid production under the best improved economic conditions.

Eight hours mean more and better houses to live in, and, in fact, more and better of everything that the highest cultivation calls upon people to make use of in their higher development. There is no need of any notes of warning to frighten timid men. Eight hours cannot come too quick. The danger is that it may be too long delayed. Eight hours is the safety valve of our high pressure system.

Let it come and come quickly, bringing in its train many men, lovely women and sweet faced children, then shall the co-operative commonwealth be a commonwealth indeed, where every one may sit under "his own vine and fig tree, with no one to molest him or make him afraid."

Yours for Eight Hours,
GEO. E. McNEILL, in the Boston Labor Leader.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

It is to be regretted that the laboring people do not take more interest in their own affairs. Even those who join the Brotherhood frequently lose interest in labor affairs, and seem to belong simply as a matter of course, and take it for granted that whoever pays his dues has done his duty. But this is a sad mistake. Money alone cannot make a good labor organization a bit more than money can make a nation. If a country's defenders were acting for money, it would be a sorry defense. If this country had been depending upon cash in the colonial struggle, the heroism of Valley Forge would never have been written.

It takes patriotism to make a brotherhood as well as a nation, and no great degree of success can be attained without it.

Every toiler should belong to some labor organization, because to extend such influence is to elevate the condition of the worker. And for the same reason that a citizen should help to make a good government he should do his utmost to strengthen the order that protects him. It is not enough to be in good standing. Every man should help to agitate and educate.

Proceedings of the General
Executive Board.

JANUARY 5th.—Auditing committee reported having examined December accounts of G. S. and find the same correct. Report accepted.

Regular order of business suspended to oblige newly-elected G. E. B. Bros. C. Thorn, W. J. Phillips, A. B. Kerr, H. B. Walter, and Chas. Becker where then presented and obligated as members of the new G. E. B.

On motion the old G. E. B. then adjourned sine die.

At 9 P. M. the newly-elected G. E. B. was called to order by P. J. McGuire, G. S. C. Thorn was elected Chairman, and W. J. Phillips, Secretary.

Ordered, the bonds of G. S. and G. T. be made to conform to the new name of the "United Brotherhood."

Rules of order governing old G. E. B. were adopted by the new G. E. B.

Com. H. A. Reed, Union 85, San Bernardino, Cal., asking can U. B. recognize cards of K. of L. carpenters. G. E. B. decide in the negative.

Second question, Can a contractor hire non-union men? G. E. B. decide a union contractor must always hire union carpenters, where available, and where not available, he should have the men join the union.

Com. Union 257, St. Louis, Mo., regarding H. Mauck, can he remain a member of both, the Amalgamated and U. B. Decision, in negative according to constitution.

Com. District Council, Chicago, notifying E. B. certain unions are violating the law by not sending delegates to District Council. G. E. B. decide said unions must send delegates or give reasons.

JANUARY 12th.—Com. D. W. Gaskill, Little Rock, Ark., asking to be reimbursed for visit to Fort Smith, to install that union. G. E. B. decline to pay the bill as they did not authorize the expense.

Com. Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill., protest against disapproval of Linchman's claim. Case reopened.

Com. Union 2, Cincinnati, O., asking approval of a set of By Laws. G. S. instructed to secure information.

Union 219, Detroit, Mich., asking reopening of the disability case of F. Born. Laid over for further development.

Com. H. A. Loevy, attorney in the Laidig case, reporting satisfactory progress.

Appeal J. W. Kester, Union 222, Butler, Pa., to be reinstated. Referred to Union 222.

Com. Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., asking about installation. Referred to Constitution and explanation ordered sent.

Com. Union 171, Youngstown, O., asking a reconsideration of the Simpson claim. Former decision re-affirmed.

Com. Union 23, Town of Lake, to reconsider the Heese claim. Referred for information.

Claim disapproved Mrs. M. Walsh, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., (over 60 when admitted).

JANUARY 19.—Com. Union 434, Kensington, Ill., asking to remove to Gano. Required to apply in proper form officially.

Motion to suspend the order of business prevailed to allow a conference with the Vice-Presidents.

Board of Vice-Presidents handed in their report to the G. E. B. Resolved to receive report, and lay it over until next meeting.

Bros. H. Lloyd, W. H. Klier and A. B. Kerr were appointed to speak at Carpenters Mass Meeting in New York, Jan. 23, 1889.

Com. United Carpenters Council of Chicago asking G. E. B. to consolidate some of the weak struggling unions in that city. Laid over.

Com. Lodge 13, U. O., Brooklyn, N. Y., laid over for investigation.

The question of organizing was then discussed also the eligibility of C. Thorn as a member of the G. E. B. Bill of expenses of Vice-Presidents ordered paid.

Union 480, Washington, Pa., asked dispensation to charge only \$1 initiation fee. Not granted.

JANUARY 26.—Special session 2 P. M. Claims disapproved. J. F. Wert, Union 264, Atchison, Kan., (union in arrears); Mrs. Elizabeth Sawyer, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., (sick when admitted); Mrs. Theresa Dolathoski, Union 243, Town of Lake, Ill. (union in arrears); John Goble, Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., (member over 3 months in arrears); Chas. A. Cree, Union 330, Nebraska City, Neb., (union in arrears).

Twenty-one claims for benefit were then considered and approved and the same will be published in next month's CARPENTER.

Appeal, L. C. Hutchinson, President Union 10, Detroit, Mich., on his ruling as illegal a donation of funds of Union to purchase rail tickets for a needy brother. Decision of President Hutchinson not sustained; his action however heartily commended in endeavoring to protect the funds.

Appeal, John Townsend against admission of John Hallett to Union 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia. G. E. B. decide if J. Hallett is not a carpenter, he can not be a member of the U. B. nor can he belong to two carpenters' unions.

Com. Council, Denver, Colo., asking permission to be allowed to issue a circular to all L. U. for financial aid to further their movement for Eight Hours. Permission granted.

Com. United Carpenters' Council of Chicago submitting By Laws for approval. G. S. instructed to procure further information.

Com. Union 186, Steubenville, O., asking approval of G. E. B. for their nine hour rule to go into effect May 1, 1889. G. S. instructed to secure further particulars.

Com. Joshua Hard, Pineville, Ky., asking to act as Organizer for Kentucky. Referred to Vice-President Wood.

Appeal of John A. Foster, against Chas. L. Ingler, both of Union 56, Oakland, Cal. E. B. decide exonerated of C. L. Ingler was unjust, and that when the reading of evidence in the case was called for in the union, the evidence should have been read, and further any committee in a verdict contrary to law and evidence, violate their obligation and are liable to charges, and in conclusion a union member when contracting must hire union men and pay union wages.

Bills of Bros. Kerr, Lloyd and W. H. Klier for trip to New York, ordered paid.

Bond of G. S. presented and examined and found to conform with new name of organization. Bond accepted.

New Auditing Committee was appointed to consist of Bros. Kerr and Walters.

HARK! Did you hear that fool trying to head off the Labor movement by telling you the American laborer is a "great deal better off than the European laborer, and ought not to complain." That is just the sort of a plea the advocates of chattel slavery made prior to the war. Hear: "The negroes in slavery are much better off than they ever could be over in the wilds of Africa, and they ought to thank their masters for it." The fact that the toiler is robbed in despotic Europe does not make it necessary, or right that he be robbed in free America.

THE SILK WORKERS' National Union held a National Convention in Paterson, N. J. on January 19th.

IMPROPRIETY OF ACCEPTING THE
LOWEST BIDS.

City Engineer A. B. Hill, of New Haven, writes to the *Engineering and Building Record* as follows:

Doubtless nearly every engineer of large experience can recall instances of where some one has suffered by reason of a contract being awarded to the lowest bidder. Whether injustice appears to have been done depends much on the point of view of the observer. If the work as executed is a shade below the specified standard it may be said that the parties of the first part got all and more than they paid for. If the contractor suffers serious loss, or fails, it may be said that he only is to blame, for he was only required to do as he agreed.

The practice here has been to award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder—i. e., the lowest bidder who can give satisfactory bonds if it is awarded. Occasionally it happens that all tenders are rejected because too high, caused possibly by a sort of trust among local contractors to keep up prices.

While I am not sure that this city has suffered any by reason of contracts being awarded (as frequently happens) for less than cost, I do know that several contractors have been ruined financially, and their bondsmen have been obliged to complete the work.

It is very unpleasant and very difficult for engineers and inspectors to maintain the high standard of work specified, when it is known that the poor contractor is steadily being forced towards bankruptcy. The conscientious inspector should insist rigidly on the standard of work specified; but it is hard to eliminate entirely the feeling of sympathy for the man who is down and being crushed in the fight.

It is a delicate matter to select bids other than the lowest, much more delicate in municipal work than in work for private individuals or private corporations.

To reject the lowest bid having responsible sureties and accept a higher for municipal work opens the door to criticisms and suggestions of favoritism, rings, etc., whether justly or unjustly, and should only be done when it can be demonstrated beyond a question that serious loss would result to one or both parties to the contract by awarding to the lowest bidder.

Wise, far-sighted regard for the highest interest of a city, unquestionably sometimes requires that the lowest proposal be passed and a higher accepted; but in order to disarm criticism this right must be exercised with the greatest care and judgment.

VOLUNTARY TRIBUNALS OF ARBITRATION.

Prior to 1848 there was no chance for the workmen in Europe to organize themselves into bodies recognized by the law. But the revolution of 1848 left that one beneficent result as the heritage of the working classes that they could organize; and in England they proceeded to organize themselves into trade unions, which in 1867 had become so powerful that the conspiracy laws were shortly afterward repealed, and they were recognized as legal organizations. From that hour the work of reform began. Then the arbitration movement had a significance. Then the labors of Mr. Rupert Kettle, who first suggested and carried it into effect in the midland counties of England, and of Mr. Mundella, a manufacturer of Nottingham, now a member of the British ministry, made it possible to institute arbitration for the settlement of disputes, because organization had enabled the workmen to be powerful enough to strike and maintain a strike by their mutual contributions. The great lesson had been learned that rights can only be secured by moral force, and that force rests on thorough organization.

When it was recognized by the employers of Great Britain that the workmen were able to hold their own after repeated contests they reluctantly came to the remedy of arbitration. It was the workmen who by their own power and inherent force developed by organization, coerced the employers of Great Britain into the recognition of the principle of arbitration.

Thus the beneficent results of arbitration came from voluntary organization. For all that time there had been a law upon the statute-books of Great Britain which provided for compulsory arbitration, and yet it was a dead letter. Twice that law has been amended; and the last time, in 1872, the law advocated by Mr. Mundella, the great father of arbitration in England, was put into effect. And yet under that law not one single case, as I am informed and believe, has ever been pressed to a conclusion. Meanwhile arbitration has marched on with majestic strides until finally every trade in England is organized by voluntary action, and has secured tribunals in which committees of masters meet with committees of workmen sitting around the same table as we do in our committee-rooms.—HON. MARTIN A. FORAN.

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1887.

Feb. 23.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon house.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

It is prudent for local unions in the District not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to G. E. B.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended, a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place, an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after decisions of G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE
DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-11, 1888.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the Brotherhood is, and always has been, ready to co-operate with the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization in advancing the principles enunciated by that order—in educating and uplifting the masses in all branches of honorable toil.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

BUILDING BOOMS.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the west, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That, while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system, which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Resolved, That we most severely censure the course of the Canadian government in appropriating money to assist immigration, as it is to the detriment, not only of the citizens of the Province, but to the workmen of America at large.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

THE EIGHT HOURS' SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, We believe a material reduction of the hours of labor would result to our advantage;

Resolved, That this Convention state a time, not later than June 1, 1890, when the eight hour work day shall be put in force, the same to be submitted to the Local Unions for their approval, a two-thirds vote being necessary to adopt.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison convict labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

BUILD WELL.

BY H. S. BROWN.

High on the granite walls the builders, toiling,
Heaved up the massive blocks and slabs to
place.
With sweat and streaming brows and straining
sinews,
Under the summer's blaze.

And hither yet, amid the chills of autumn,
Tier upon tier and arch upon arch arose;
And still, crept upward, coldly, wearily, slowly,
Mid-winter's sifting snows.

From stage to stage up springs the master
builder,
Instructing, cheering, chiding here and there;
Scanning with scrutiny severe and rigid
Each lusty laborer's share.

Anon his voice to those most distant shouting
Through the hoarse trumpet makes his orders
swell;
Or utters words like these, to rouse and hearten:
"Build well, my men, build well!"

"The ropes are strong and new, and sound the
pulleys;
The derrick's beams are equal to the strain;
Unerring are the level, line and plummet;
Let naught be done in vain!"

"Build that these walls to coming generations
shall tell,
That all may say, as storms and centuries test
them,
The men of old built well!"

And ever thus speaks the great Master-builder
To us, wh'er our "journey work" may be:
"Wh'er the toil, the season, or the structure,
Build well—build worthily!"

APPEAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS' UNIONS.

The subjoined circular has been issued by the Committee on "Piece Work" of Union No. 8, of Philadelphia, and it has been scattered broadcast among unorganized men, and, no doubt, will have good effect:

PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1889.

BROTHERS—Do you belong to a Carpenters Union? If you do give it all the attention you can. Attend the meetings, help your secretaries by being prompt in paying your dues and giving in reports. Respect your President. Set aside petty jealousies, and try to work together as one man. Be ready and willing to do all you can in committee work. Do all you can in a fair and pleasant way to induce others to join.

It is only by a thorough organization that labor can obtain its just rights. If we wait for governments and legislatures we shall never get them.

Fellow-workmen, in this great age of progress, the tendency is toward combinations and trusts. Every day we hear of the inauguration of some great monopoly. It is even now entering the building trade. Capitalists are building by whole streets and squares; they know nothing of the business, but have to rely upon some unscrupulous man as superintendent, who will let out the work by the piece. The work is let and sublet, until the man who actually does the work gets but a mere pittance, whilst the middle men can make good wages and strike not a blow. Our building laws are set at naught, and houses are built that are a disgrace to our city.

If any one of you to whom this circular may find its way have been working by the piece, we want you to consider the matter. Are you doing right by thus degrading your trade? If you want to make current wages you have to work ten hours or more a day whilst a Union man only works nine.

Furthermore, you are helping those monopolists (for they shut out the small operators) to get rich. Should you ever want to purchase one of these cheaply-built houses you will have to pay just as much as if it had been built in a good and substantial manner under the supervision of a competent Employing Builder paying Union wages and working Union hours.

Every year the price paid for piece work gets less and less—and rents higher. You have to work harder and slight your work more and more, until you, yourself, would be ashamed to say: I did this work.

Fellow-workmen, we would, in all brotherly love, urge you to join some one of the Local Unions of our United Brotherhood. We will welcome you, and help you to demand a cessation of this abominable system of piece work.

Our Unions are broad enough to protect every man in his honest labor. They also assist in the time of sickness, paying four to five dollars per week in sickness, and when death comes some provision is also made for those left behind, the General Brotherhood paying as high as \$200 to the families of deceased members in good standing, and \$100 to \$400 in case of disability, and has other benefits as well, the dues being only from 50 to 60 cents per month, and no other assessments.

Fellow-workmen, unite with us; single-handed we can do nothing, but united there is no power can withstand us, and no wrong we cannot openly defy.

St. Louis has a Chinese shoemaker. He came from San Francisco, where there are seventy-five Chinese factories, and where the employees get from \$10 to \$18 per week.

A CIRCULAR FROM UNION NO. 239.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1889.

To all Organized Labor Whatsoever Within the City and County of Philadelphia:

DEAR FRIENDS AND FELLOW-LABORERS—Because of many unlawful buildings having been erected in West Philadelphia, the above Local Union considered it necessary that a committee should be appointed on building grievance, whose duty it shall be to inspect the buildings and report all abuses of the building laws to the Building Inspectors. This was not done so much in the interest of organized labor as it was for the unsuspecting public who bought the houses, and see that these unscrupulous speculators who employ nothing but the worst specimen of mechanics in our line should at least be compelled to comply with the building laws. The labors of the committee have been a grand success, as all buildings reported have been changed to comply with the law, with but one exception—that notorious operation of Mr. Shields in the Twenty-seventh Ward, near Saybrook.

These houses are half frame, extending a whole square. Never was there known in this municipality such a wanton disregard for its laws or respect for its citizens. You must have already learned through the public press that many, if not all the citizens in the neighborhood petitioned Councils for the removal of these unlawful houses. Immediately following there was introduced into Councils an ordinance for the relief of Mr. Shields, and on the 23d of June, 1888, there were in Common Council Chamber 65 members, and 57 of that number voted for the relief of one solitary citizen in the face of a petition to the contrary. Thus showing that the man who spurned and defied the laws was the big plum in the pie of our city fathers.

It is painful to us to think that any force of circumstances should make it necessary that we should ask you in the interest of honest government to use your vote and influence in opposing these men for re-election, or to any office of trust in the commonwealth. We all possess equal rights as citizens. Let us ask ourselves, are these men worthy our support or confidence? We think not, let the tree be known by its fruit.

The following are the members of both branches of Councils who voted for and against the ordinance.

Common Council—YEAS.—Messrs. Albrecht, Allen, Baker, J. Bardsley, W. Bardsley, Beamer, Brown, Carter, Chester, Clardige, Collins, Crothers, Fencimore, H. A. Firth, Fow, Grace, Hammett, Hartman, Hauger, Hazard, Helms, Hicks, Hill, Horrocks, Insemering, James, Jenks, Klunkaid, Klein, Leithard, Loeble, McCully, Maloney, Markmann, Meehan, Middleton, Miller, Moore, Morrison, Morrow, Park, Platts, Porter, Prince, Pyle, Reinstine, Scanlin, C. K. Smith, J. Smith, Smithers, Souder, Stratton, Uth, Van Osten, Wilde, Zane and W. M. Smith—57.

NAVS.—Messrs. Bawn, Davis, Ford, Hantraff, Henderson, Roberts, Scott, U. C. Smith and Wagner—9.

Select Council.—YEAS.—Messrs. Ardis, Becker, Dallas, Graham, Green, Hagan, Hammett, Hart, Hetzel, Jones, Kenon, McMullen, McMurray, Mallet, Monroe, Patton, Ross, Scher, Snyder, Stuart, Thornton, Uppelman and President Gates—23.

NAVS.—None.

THE EIGHT-HOUR CALL.

Under date of January 19, 1889, President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, promulgated the appended call, which we recommend to the attention of all Carpenters' Local Unions:

To the Working People of America—Greeting:

FELLOW-WORKERS—The Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at St. Louis, Mo., December 11 to 15, 1888, decided that all efforts of organized labor should be concentrated upon enforcing the Eight-Hour work day, May 1, 1890.

We are fully conscious of the responsibility resting upon us, and the importance of this movement, and shall do all that lies in our power to achieve success. We are equally aware, however, that unless you perform your whole duty and give the movement your hearty co-operation, our best efforts must inevitably fail.

The movement to limit the hours of labor to eight per day has for its purpose the improvement in your material and social condition, and is further reaching in its beneficial influences upon the toiling masses than can be stated in this circular.

It is not only wrong to work too many hours a day while so many of our fellow-men are walking the streets and by-ways in idleness, but it is also the height of folly.

So long as there are two workmen looking for one employer, wages and our condition generally will tend downward. Let us, by our combined effort, reduce the hours of labor so that more employers shall seek workers. It requires very little thought to perceive that when the hours of labor are reduced in any trade or calling, wages increase and employment becomes less fluctuating. The history of past efforts in this direction is so replete with unvarying proof of this that it may truly be regarded as an axiom.

The Convention of the American Federation of Labor has most appropriately set apart four days upon which the working

people of the entire country are called upon to hold eight-hour mass meetings in every city and town. These days should be red-letter days in the history of the labor movement. They are: Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1889; Independence Day, July 4, 1889; Labor Day, September 2, 1889; Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1890; the movement to culminate in enforcing the

EIGHT-HOUR WORK-DAY, MAY 1, 1890.

Fellow-toilers, we urgently call upon you to hold these mass meetings upon the days named, and for the purposes of this movement, at least, secure the co-operation of all labor organizations to achieve the great boon of eight hours labor and no more.

Perfect your organizations. Urge every man and woman who works at your trade or calling to join your ranks, so that you may be the better prepared at the appointed time, May 1, 1890, to enforce eight hours as a day's work.

We desire to emphatically impress upon your minds that our movement must be conducted in a firm and dignified manner, becoming the manhood of America. Remember, that nothing would give the enemies of labor greater satisfaction than to see or hear violent harangues by which they could create the opportunity to nip our movement in the bud or divert it into an improper channel. Let our watch word be: *Eight hours! Firm, peaceable and positive.*

If you have a Central Labor Union, Trades' Assembly or Local Federation in your city which will take up this movement, give it all the aid and encouragement possible. Where these bodies exist and fail to take action, or where there are none in existence, organize *Eight-hour Leagues* to further the movement to ultimate success.

To secure uniformity and concert of action, resolutions will be forwarded to you, which you are requested to submit to the *Eight-hour mass meetings* for adoption, and to return a certified copy of them to this office.

Up! up! workers of America. The slogan has gone forth: *Eight hours for work! Eight hours for rest! Eight hours for what we will.*

WHY AMERICANS ARE SUPERIOR WORKMEN.

Professor William O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Mass., gives this reason for the superior workmanship of Americans: "The people eat more meat and fatty goods and develop more muscles and bodily heat than Europeans. Hence the American workmen can do better work and earn higher wages. Professor Atwater quoted a contractor and builder to the effect that a brick wall could be built more cheaply in Columbus, O., than in Leipzig, Germany. The bricks cost more than in Leipzig, and the laborer is paid about the same in either city, but the American bricklayer does so much more work in a given time that the difference in the price of bricks is more than offset. Consular reports were referred to in proof of the fact that American goods, that are largely the product of labor, undersell English goods of similar character in Eastern markets, while American goods, in which the raw material is the principal element of cost, cannot compete with foreign products abroad."

UNION vs. COMPETITION.

There must be either organization or unrestricted competition among workmen, and it is for the workers to say which it shall be. Unrestricted competition means, on the surface, each man for himself; in reality, it means that the employer is enabled to beat wages down to the lowest possible rate at which men can live. It means that, instead of a community of brethren, men will become a mass of struggling, striving, hostile and isolated units, each the competitor and enemy of the other. Organization means that by acting unitedly and working harmoniously the workers, instead of competing with each other, will mutually assist each other. The difference between organization and competition is the difference between fraternalism and devil-take-the-hindmost-ism.—Exchange.

THE OFFICE of the Ohio Valley Budget, a weekly labor paper, has been removed from Wheeling, W. Va., to 78 Fourth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Our brothers in Allegheny county, as in Wheeling, will find John Ehmman, the editor of the Budget a tried and trusty worker in the cause.

MEN look for work and count it a favor to secure it. Men grant others the privilege of working as the old kings granted a boon. Is that a right system when men must beg for the privilege of living? If all the surfeited drones were to do their share of work all the starving idlers would have enough and to spare.—Craftsman.

THE IDEALITY OF STRIKES.

There is an element of the pathetic and the heroic in the most foolish strike that has ever been inaugurated. There is an element of loyalty in it; moreover, there is the deliberate preference of a future and an ideal good to the enjoyment of present comfort. It was this faith which sustained the old English spinner, when for months he refused to sign away his independence to get his name off the black list. Demagogues may deceive, honest leaders may make mistakes, but the hearts of the people are sound when they are willing to sink into still deeper poverty in order to maintain what they believe to be their rights. Judged by the standard which has no word for their action but to condemn it as stupid, what could prove more hopeless imbecility than the sacrifice made by many an ignorant farm boy for liberty and the Union in the days of the war for that Union.—Mrs. Wyman, in the Atlantic Monthly.

THE PITTSBURG DISASTER.

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in the case of the seven-story buildings which fell in Pittsburg, Pa., on January 9th, that is full of meaning to the unions of building trades, so many of whose members were hurt and killed by the accident. The jury found that the building was not properly braced, had no storm front, and that the building inspector had neglected his duty in not seeing that the laws were carried out. The owner, contractor and the building inspector were held responsible for the accident. Suits for damages will probably follow. With this as a starter, the building trades in all States, and in Pennsylvania in particular, should lose no time preparing legislation to prevent future disastrous occasions.

The beneficial department of our Brotherhood was of good service in relieving the disabled and assisting the families of the killed. Agent Swartz, of the Carpenters, was untiring in this work. And Union 211, Allegheny, Pa., made a fine funeral display in attending the funerals of Brothers George T. Mason and Samuel Brown.

EIGHT HOURS IN AUSTRALIA.

The 32d anniversary of the adoption of the eight-hour day was recently celebrated at Melbourne with a big trades parade, and the eight-hour day was acquired by practical means, that is, the acceptance of reduced pay. This resulted in increased demand for workmen, and that very demand restored wages to the standard obtained before the reduction of the hours of labor, and the system has been found to operate so advantageously that it is now upheld both by the employers and the wage-workers.

UNIONISM DOES PAY!

The New York Tribune takes occasion to combat the theory that labor organizations have materially assisted their members. It begins by deploring the heavy cost which their maintenance involves, and doubts whether the returns equal the expense.

By a curious oversight its own figures show that the shoe-workers have gained 37 per cent. in wages, the carpenters 35 per cent. and cigar-makers 28 per cent. But it attempts to show that for unorganized workers, such as employees in flour-mill, gas works, coopers and blacksmiths, the increase has been greater. It even claims the same for unskilled labor with a confidence that would astonish the 85 and 90 cents a day contractor of Italian, Hungarian, or Polish labor.

The Tribune is twenty years behind the times. It does not seem to know that the organized trades, by establishing a standard of wages, help to advance wages in unorganized branches. Even if its figures were entirely correct, they would only prove that trade organizations have succeeded, by their example and influence, in creating a general sentiment which brought the wages in those other trades to compare more favorably with their own. A gain of from 25 to 37 per cent. on high wages may represent a greater actual increase in dollars and cents, than a gain of 50 to 60 per cent. on formerly low wages. However, its sophistical reasoning in favor of individual contract, instead of organized contracts, will have no influence with men who have seen car drivers and others reduce their hours of labor from eighteen to twelve, and increasing their wages. Individual contract and competition brought them down. Organized effort reduced the hours and increased the wages.

Iron-workers and glass workers are well aware that without their organization they would have been compelled to submit to heavy reductions. Up to last July it was generally expected that the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel-workers would be tested by the severest struggle it ever endured, and yet never was a contest more easily won. Had they been unorganized, the apparent united front of the manufacturers would easily have frightened individuals into accepting a reduction.—Ohio Valley Budget.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Februar, 1889.

Ueber Central-Organisationen.

Ueber die Form der ökonomischen Arbeiterorganisationen ist schon sehr viel geschrieben und noch viel mehr geredet worden darüber. Wegen dieser Streitfrage haben sich schon ein paar lokale Organisationen von großen Centralkörpern abgelöst, eine Zeitlang vereinzelt durchgeschlagen und später sich doch wieder einem nationalen Körper einverleibt.

Was trieb die meisten Organisationen, ja fast alle, sich wieder einem nationalen Körper früher oder später anzuschließen?

Nun, die durch bittere Erfahrung gewonnene Erkenntnis, daß der vereinigten nationalen und internationalen Macht des Kapitals nur die nationale und internationale organisierte Macht der Arbeiter ein Paroli bieten kann.

Wir sehen die unerbittliche Logik der Thatfachen, der sich kein Mensch verschließen kann, zwingt schließlich die Arbeiter immer wieder, den rechten Weg zu ihrer Organisation einzuschlagen.

Die Arbeiterklasse macht verschiedene Entwicklungsstufen durch, in ihrem Kampf gegen die kapitalistische Ausbeutung.

Im Anfang kämpfen die einzelnen Arbeiter, dann die Arbeiter einer Fabrik, dann die Arbeiter eines Arbeitszweiges an einem Ort, gegen die Kapitalisten, welche sie ausbeuten.

Die Kapitalisten holen sich bei Lohnkämpfen ihrer Arbeiter Arbeitskräfte aus ferneren Distrikten. Dieses zwingt die Arbeiter, sich mit ihren Brüdern außerhalb ihres Distrikts zu verbinden, führt zur Ausdehnung ihrer Organisationen über das nationale Gebiet.

So entstehen durch die ökonomischen Kämpfe der Arbeiter die nationalen Organisationen derselben. Der nationalen Organisation der Arbeiter sind die Kapitalisten eines Distrikts nicht gewachsen, sie werden gezwungen, auch ihre Organisation auf das nationale Gebiet auszudehnen.

Die nationale Organisation der Kapitalisten einer Branche — das zwingt uns unter gegenwärtiger Kampf — gibt den Kapitalisten die Waffe in die Hand, den ökonomischen Kampf gegen ihre Arbeiter auf das nationale Gebiet zu übertragen, wobei sie die große Armee der Arbeitslosen als Heeresgruppen benützen, um die Stellen ihrer rebellischen Arbeiter zu besetzen.

Der nationale Kampf der Arbeiter einer Branche führt die Arbeiter zur Verbindung mit den nationalen Organisationen anderer Branchen und schließlich im ferneren Verlauf zur internationalen Vereinigung.

Nicht in den Köpfen einzelner Arbeiter wird diese Organisationsform ausgebildet, sondern die Logik des ökonomischen Kampfes drängt ihnen dieselbe auf. Die Machthatoren auf Seiten der Kapitalisten zwingen die Arbeiter, mit noch stärkeren Faktoren ihrerseits dieselben zu bekämpfen und diese Macht liegt in der Centralisation.

So bedingt Centralisation des Kapitalismus die Centralisation der Arbeiterklasse.

Allerdings wird in der Centralisation auch noch das Selbstbestimmungsrecht der Arbeiter gewahrt, wenn die durchschnittliche Intelligenz der Mitglieder auf einer solchen Höhe steht, wo dieselben sich ihrer Menschenrechte bewußt sind.

Ist allerdings die Intelligenz unter dieser Niveau gesunken, dann erleben wir das traurige Schauspiel, daß sie sich willig dem Diktat eines von ihnen „angebotenen“ Olym unterwerfen.

Die Organisation der A. of L. liefert uns eine Illustration zu dieser Behauptung.

Aber solche Organisationen sind auf die Dauer nicht haltbar, sie sind vorübergehend und müssen einer Central-Organisation auf demokratischer Grundlage, wo das Selbstbestimmungsrecht der Mitglieder gewahrt wird, Platz machen.

Am Schluß unserer Betrachtungen handelt es sich nicht mehr darum, ob lokale oder nationale Organisationen der Arbeiter erfolgreich sind. Sondern die Centralisation der Arbeiter-Organisationen aller Branchen ist das logische Resultat des ökonomischen Kampfes zwischen Kapitalisten und Lohnarbeitern und die einzig mögliche Form, die einen erfolgreichen Kampf sichert.

(Brauer Arbeiter Zeitung.)

Die neue Achtstundebewegung.

Die amerikanische Arbeiter-Federation hat durch ihr Exekutiv-Comité den folgenden Aufruf an die Arbeiter des Landes gerichtet:

„Mitarbeiter! — Die Konvention der American Federation of Labor, abgehalten in St. Louis vom 11.—15. Dezember 1888, beschloß, daß alle Anstrengungen der organisierten Arbeiter auf die Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages am 1. Mai 1890 konzentriert werden sollten. Die Bewegung zur Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages hat zum Zweck die Verbesserung materiellen und sozialen Lage und ihre wohnthätigen Einflüsse auf die arbeitenden Massen zu vergrößern, als in diesem Circular auseinandergelegt werden kann. Es ist

nicht nur falsch, so viele Stunden per Tag zu arbeiten, während so viele unserer Genossen müde auf der Straße herumlaufen, — nein, es ist sogar die Höhe der Mordthat. So lange zwei Arbeiter ein und dieselbe Stelle suchen, müssen unsere Löhne und unsere Verhältnisse im Allgemeinen sinken. Last uns mit vereinigten Kräften die Arbeitsstunden reduzieren, damit mehr Arbeitgeber sich nach Arbeitern umsehen müssen.

Die Convention der American Federation of Labor hat sehr passend vier Tage bezeichnet, an denen die Arbeiter des ganzen Landes aufgefordert werden sollen, Abminderungen der Arbeitsstunden in allen Städten und Distrikten abzugeben. Diese Tage sollten „Red Letter“ Tage in der Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung sein. Diefelben sind: Washington's Geburtstag, am 22. Februar 1889, der 4. Juli 1889, der Arbeitertag, 2. September 1889, Washington's Geburtstag, 22. Februar 1890. Die Bewegung soll ihren Höhepunkt erreichen, bei Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages am 1. Mai 1890.

Arbeiter! Wir fordern Euch dringend auf, diese Massenversammlungen an genannten Tagen abzugeben und mindestens für diese Bewegung das Zusammenwirken aller Arbeiter-Organisationen zu erlangen, um dieses große Ziel zu erreichen: Achtstundentag!

Vervollständigt Eure Organisation. Veranlaßt jeden Mann und jede Frau, welche in Eurer Gemeinde arbeiten, in Eurer Reihe einzutreten, so daß Ihr vollständig vorbereitet sein möget, zur festgesetzten Zeit, am 1. Mai 1890, 8 Stunden als Tagesarbeit einzuführen.

Wir wünschen so viel wie möglich darauf hinzuwirken, daß diese Bewegung in feierlicher, würdiger Weise geleitet werden muß, wie es dem Amerikanertum geziemt. Bedenkt, daß nichts die Feinde der Arbeit mehr befriedigen würde, als wenn heftige Reden gehört werden, welche ihnen Gelegenheit geben, unsere Bewegung im Keime zu erstickend oder in ein falsches Fahrwasser zu leiten. Last unsere Parole sein: „Acht Stunden! Feiert, friedlich und positiv!“

Wo eine Central Labor Union, Trades Assembly oder Local Federation besteht, welche diese Bewegung aufnimmt, da unterstützt und ermuntert sie auf jede mögliche Weise. Wo solche Körper bestehen und sie unterstützen, einzuwirken, oder wo solche nicht bestehen, da organisiert Achtstundentag, um die Bewegung zum schließlichen Erfolg zu führen.

Um gemeinsamen und einmütigen Handel zu sichern, werden Euch Resolutionen zugesandt werden, um sie den Achtstundentagsversammlungen zur Annahme zu unterbreiten und dann eine beglaubigte Abschrift an diese Office zurück zu schicken.

Auf, auf, Arbeiter von Amerika! Das Alarmglocke ertönt: „Acht Stunden Arbeit, acht Stunden Ruhe und acht Stunden für was wir wollen!“

Die Vorläufer der American Federation of Labor.

Von dem Bestreben geleitet, ein harmonisches Zusammenwirken möglichst aller organisierten Arbeiter, besonders in Beziehung auf Arbeiter-Gelegenheit und politisches Vorgehen zu erzielen, war im Jahre 1866 in Baltimore die „National Labor Union“ durch fünfzig offene und geheime Organisationen gegründet worden und hatte 1867 unter Beteiligung von über zweihundert Delegaten in Chicago ihren zweiten Congress abgehalten. Im Jahre 1868 veranstaltete die National Labor Union zwei Conventione, die eine im Mai in Pittsburgh und die andere im September in New York. Die erstere hatte hauptsächlich den Zweck, eine Allianz mit den beiden großen Organisationen der Farmer — „Patrons of Husbandry“ und „Grangers“ — abzuschließen, was auch bis zu einem gewissen Grade gelang. Die zweite Convention war einberufen worden, um die schon damals hochgehende Achtstundentagsbewegung, welche in der Annahme des Achtstundentags für die Regierung Arbeiter gipfelte, zu unterstützen. Der Präsident der letzteren Convention betonte in seiner Ansprache besonders die Nothwendigkeit einer engeren Verbindung der verschiedenen Organisationen und empfahl die Bildung einer Centralbehörde, der alle Zweigvereine untergeordnet sein sollten. Diese Idee fand jedoch nur wenig Anklang und wurde nicht durchgeführt.

Die National Labor Union hielt noch weitere Conventione: 1869 in Chicago, 1870 in Boston, 1871 in Philadelphia und 1872 in Columbus. Hier wurde der Beschluß gefaßt, einen besondern Candidaten für Präsident der Ver. Staaten aufzustellen, und als solcher David Davis von Illinois, der bekannte unabhängige Richter, nominiert. Dies war der Todesstoß für die National Labor Union, denn viele Organisationen waren mit deren Vorgehen auf politischem Gebiete nicht einverstanden und sahen sich von ihr los, so daß sie langsam einzeln fielen.

Das nächste Jahr, 1873, brachte die große finanzielle und kommerzielle Panik über unser Land, wodurch viele Gewerbetreibende zerstört wurden. Die meisten derselben waren eben noch auf dem System der niedrigen Beiträge erbaut und es fehlte ihnen das Band der finanziellen Unterstützung, durch das allein die schwankenden Mitglieder in derartigen Prüfungs-Perioden festgehalten werden können. Dem Zusammenbruch der Gewer-

vereine folgte auch eine allgemeine bedeutende Lohnreduction im Winter 1873—74 auf dem Fuße. Die daraus resultirende allgemeine Unzufriedenheit der Lohnarbeiter brachte einige der eifrigen Freunde der Gewerbetreibenden zu dem Versuche, wiederum auf ökonomischer Basis mit der Organisation vorwärts zu gehen und eine Föderation der Gewerbetreibenden des ganzen Landes zu bilden. Zu diesem Zwecke wurde ein Arbeitercongress auf den 14. April 1874 nach Rochester einberufen.

Hier erschienen zum ersten Male die Geheimorganisationen der Arbeiter in voller Stärke vor der Öffentlichkeit. Die eine derselben, „Sovereigns of Industry“, empfahl hauptsächlich die Errichtung von Co-operativen-Geschäften, während die zweite, „Industrial Brotherhood of the United States“ eine Organisation nach dem System der Knights of Labor anstrebte. Zwischen den Anhängern beider Richtungen gab es auf der Convention harte Kämpfe, die schließlich in der Annahme einer Prinzipien-Erklärung resultirten, welche fast identisch ist mit jener der Arbeiterritter, von denen sie auch copirt wurde. Die Vertretung auf dieser Convention zeigte, daß in Folge der ökonomischen Gedrücktheit und dadurch bedingten Abhängigkeit der Arbeiter die geheimen Organisationen den offenen Gewerbetreibenden den Wind aus den Segeln genommen hatten, und so unterblieb vorläufig die Gründung einer nationalen Föderation der letzteren.

Im December 1875 wurde auf Anregung einer weiteren geheimen Organisation, der „Junior Sons of 76“, eine allgemeine Arbeiter-Convention nach Tyrone, Pa., einberufen, zu welcher sich, außer den Einberufenen, Delegaten der Arbeiterritter, Farmer, verschiedener Gewerbetreibenden und sozialdemokratischer Clubs einstellten. Die Junior Sons of 76 waren zu jener Zeit erfolgreiche Concurrenten der Knights of Labor in Pennsylvania. Sie betheiligten sich an den dortigen Staatswahlen und erwählten auch einige Mitglieder der Legislatur durch Agitation für verschiedene Arbeiterforderungen. Hiermit erschöpfte sich jedoch ihre Thätigkeit und bald waren sie wieder verschwunden. Das gleiche Schicksal widerfuhr auch den anderen geheimen Arbeiterorganisationen, bis auf den Orden der Knights of Labor, der später noch eine nie geahnte Größe erlangte.

Erst das Jahr 1878 brachte ein Wiederaufleben der Geschäfte und mit ihm auch ein Wiederaufleben des gesunden Geistes in der Arbeiterbewegung. Aller Orten entstanden neue Gewerbetreibende auf einer soliden finanziellen Basis nach dem System der gegenseitigen Unterstützung in allen Lebenslagen, und diese lokalen Vereine bildeten auch bald nationale Organisationen. Die Idee einer allgemeinen Vereinigung aller organisierten Lohnarbeiter dieses Landes tauchte wieder auf und führte zur Einberufung einer Convention nach Terre Haute, Ind., auf den 2. August 1881.

Diese Convention erfreute sich einer zahlreichen Theilnahme von Delegaten aus den westlichen Städten, während der Osten, mit Ausnahme Pittsburgs, nicht vertreten war. Die Vertreter der Gewerbetreibenden, obwohl die größte Mitgliederzahl repräsentirend, befanden sich auf dieser Convention in der Minderzahl und vermochten es nur mit Mühe zu verhindern, daß statt der angestrebten Föderation der Gewerbetreibenden eine neue Geheimorganisation, ähnlich jener der Arbeiterritter, gebildet wurde. Diese Convention verlief somit resultatlos, doch hatte sie die Einberufung einer weiteren Convention auf den 19. October 1881 zur Folge, wo endlich die „Federation of the Unaffiliated Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada“ gegründet wurde, die sich im December 1886 in Columbus in die „American Federation of Labor“ umwandelte.

(Buchdrucker Zeitung.)

Des Arbeitskommissärs Jahresbericht.

Der vierte Jahresbericht von Carroll D. Wright, des Bundeskommissärs für Arbeiterangelegenheiten in Washington, ist zur Ausgabe gelangt. Der Bericht beschäftigt sich in diesem Jahre hauptsächlich mit der Lage der Arbeiterinnen. In seinem einleitenden Kapitel erklärt Wright, er habe sich nicht beschäftigt mit den Lehrerinnen, Stenographinnen, Typsetzerinnen und Telegraphistinnen, sondern mit denjenigen, welche in den Werkstätten der Großstadt bei leichter mechanischer Handreichung oder in den Verkaufsläden arbeiten, denn diese nur fielen eigentlich unter den Begriff „Arbeiterinnen“. Im Ganzen sind 17,427 Frauen zur Untersuchung gezogen worden, also etwa 6—7 Prozent von der ganzen weiblichen Arbeiterbevölkerung. Wright hat ansehnend seine Aufgabe sehr gewissenhaft getrieben, denn er gibt Berichte aus den ecklichsten Winkeln des Landes. Für den nächsten Jahresbericht verspricht Wright eine Untersuchung des noch nicht durchforschten Gebietes.

Der Bericht giebt Schilderungen des Hauslebens, der Lebenslage, Religion und Moralität der Frauen. Ein anderes Kapitel ist den Boarding Houses gewidmet. Als besondern Miskstand hebt Wright hervor, daß die arbeitenden Mädchen oft noch im Kindesalter seien. Das Durchschnittsalter ist 22 Jahre und 7 Monate. Nach dem 25. Jahre nimmt die Zahl sehr ab. Nur 267 Frauen j. B. sind über 48 Jahre alt. Das Durchschnittsalter, in welchem die Mädchen die Arbeit beginnen, ist 15 Jahre und 4 Monate. Von

den 17,427 ausgefragten Frauen sind 14,120 hier geboren; 15,387 unverheiratet, 745 verheiratet und 1038 Wittwen. 9813 von ihnen müssen außer ihrer Fabrikarbeit noch Hausstandsarbeit verrichten. 709 leben in Boardinghäusern und 184 in Logirhäusern, 1616 bei Privatfamilien. 12,020 bezeichnen ihre Lage selbst als „comfortable“, 4693 als „ärmlich“, was Wright für gleichbedeutend hält mit „sehr“ ärmlich. Von 13,820 sind Lohnangaben vorhanden: 373 erhalten unter \$100 per Jahr; 2577 von \$250—300; 398 von \$450—500 jährlich.

Achtstundent Agitation.

Dies wird also für die nächste Zeit wieder das Lösungswort für die Gewerbetreibenden dieses Landes sein, nachdem auf der Convention der American Federation of Labor beschloffen worden, wieder einen gemeinsamen, energischen Vorstoß zur Erreichung dieses Zieles zu machen. Die Bewegung wird eine mächtige werden, trotz der Bedenken, welche bei dem Einen oder Anderen durch die Erinnerung an den Verlauf der Bewegung von 1886 aufsteigen mögen. So sagt das „Möbelarbeiter Journal“. Und das folgende beweist, was eine praktische, gute Agitation für acht Stunden zur Folge hat.

In den jetzigen Jahren wurde schon der Ruf für 8 Stunden allgemein erhoben, gab Veranlassung zum engeren Zusammenhänge der bestehenden Organisationen und führte zu praktischen Versuchen einzelner derselben, dies Ziel zu erreichen. Einige Jahre später, 1872, machte sich das Verlangen wieder geltend und zwar intensiver und in weiteren Kreisen, durch die Macht der Organisation diese als nothwendig erkannte Aenderung durchzuführen. Auch diesmal wurde nicht erreicht, was man wollte, aber vorwärts war man gekommen trotz alledem; auch bei den Möbelarbeitern, die diesmal in New York einen energischen Anlauf genommen hatten. Die Ausbreitung der Organisation nach anderen Orten und die Gründung der Int. Möbelarbeiter Union resultirte daraus. Ende der siebziger Jahre, bei Wiederbelebung der Geschäfte, trat bei unseren Local-Unions in New York das Verlangen nach Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit wieder in den Vordergrund, führte zur Ausbreitung der Organisation, zu einem größeren Streik um 9 Stunden in 1880, welcher verloren ging, hatte aber ein äußerst günstiges, dauerndes Resultat trotz alledem. Es wurden durch das Beispiel der Möbelarbeiter andere Gewerke, organisierte und nichtorganisierte, in Reglement und Thätigkeit versetzt, die ganze lokale Arbeiterbewegung erfasste und führte zur Gründung der Central Labor Union. Was die Möbelarbeiter speziell anbetrifft, so fanden sie sich 1881, trotz des verlorenen ziemlich umfangreichen Streikes und der leeren Kasse, fester in der Organisation und besser disciplinirt als je vorher.

Die Arbeitszeit war in vielen Shops um eine bis mehrere Stunden abgekürzt worden, die Stückerarbeit in vielen Shops beilegt, der Lohn allgemein erhöht und die Union war zu einem Faktor geworden, der bei Arbeitgeber und Arbeitern Beachtung fand.

Dann kam 1886. Wiederum lautete die Forderung 8 Stunden. Lauter, gebieterischer, in weiteren Kreisen als je vorher: auch bei den Möbelarbeitern, und besonders bei ihnen. In einer Anzahl Städte, in allen Theilen des Landes, wurden die acht Stunden verlangt und dafür gekämpft. Am Ende jenes Jahres konnten wir auf verlorenen Streikes zurückblicken, wir standen vor leeren Kassen, aber viele unserer Mitglieder arbeiteten 9 Stunden anstatt 10, und zwar bei demselben oder noch höherem Lohn als vorher, wir hatten und haben noch jetzt mehr Mitglieder als vorher und das Verständnis für die Gewerkschafts- und für die Achtstundentage war allgemein geworden: Tausende in vielen Gewerken arbeiten seitdem 8 oder 9 Stunden, Organisationen wurden während der Bewegung gegründet, von denen auch viele noch bestehen und kräftige Glieder des Gesamtverbandes der organisierten Arbeit bilden.

Die einzelnen Gewerkschaftsorganisationen sind kräftiger und widerstandsfähiger geworden, als sie vor 1886 waren und alle haben sich im Fühlen, Denken und Handeln einander genähert.

Wenn wir also hinunterblicken über diese verchiedenen Perioden in die Vergangenheit, so finden wir, daß die Wirkung des Kampfes um acht Stunden oder um Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit keineswegs auf diesen einen Punkt beschränkt blieb, sondern sich auf alle Interessenfragen der Arbeiter erstreckte. Die Lohnverhältnisse, Stückerarbeit und Contractarbeit, das Uebel der Ueberzeit und Sonntagsarbeiten wurden in das Bereich der Wirkung des Kampfes für kürzere Arbeitszeit gezogen, die Shoporganisation und die Kontrolle der Union über die Mitglieder an den Arbeitsplätzen, die Disciplin wurde gefördert und die Organisation ging jedesmal mit vermehrter Macht und erhöhtem Ansehen, trotz verlorener Streikes, aus dem Kampfe hervor. Die Frage der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit faßt, wie keine andere, die Gesamtarbeiterinteressen in sich.

Die Föderation beginnt jetzt die Bewegung von einem erhöhten und festeren Standpunkt aus, als im Jahre 1886. Die Zahl der Organisationen ist größer, das Verständnis für die Frage ist verbreiteter, der Zusammenhang der Organisationen ist fester, das ganze Vorgehen ist selbstbewusster und enthusiastischer von Anfang an. Dies ergibt sich aus den Verhandlungen und Beschlüssen.



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stischer von Anfang an. Dies ergibt sich aus den Verhandlungen und Beschlüssen.

Daß vorerst die Organisation gestärkt und ausgebaut werden muß ist selbstverständlich. Die Vortheile, die in einer allgemeinen Bewegung in dieser Richtung liegen, müssen ausgeübt werden. Viel wird davon abhängen, was bei der nächsten Convention von dem Fortschritt der Organisationen berichtet werden kann. Bis dahin gilt es alle Kräfte anzuspannen. Es ist die nächste Etappe, von welcher aus wir Umschau halten wollen. Das Resultat wird dann für ein ferneres Verhalten bestimmend sein. Davon sind wir überzeugt: diese Bewegung wird uns weiter vorwärts bringen, als jede vorhergehende. Für das nächste Jahr gilt es unablässig agitieren und organisieren; von da an handeln, fest und — vorzüglich.

Selbstsucht.

Die Leute sprechen manchmal von der Selbstsucht der Gewerbetreibenden. Es besteht aber ein weltweiter Unterschied zwischen der Selbstsucht eines Kapitalisten und der einer großen Arbeiterorganisation. Die eine meint Vermehrung selbstthätigen Luxus eines Mannes oder einer einzigen Familie. Die andere Art von Selbstsucht ist nicht Luxus, sondern eine Vermehrung des Anstandes und Comforts, größere Beschäftigung, vermehrte Selbstachtung, mehr Ruhe für das Alter, besseres Vornehm für die Jugend nicht nur einer, sondern zehntausend Familien. Andere mögen das Selbstsucht nennen, wenn es ihnen gefaßt; ich nenne es Menschenfreundlichkeit und Civilisation und die Förderung des allgemeinen Glückes.

John Morley.

Nothwendigkeit der Organisation.

Ein Arbeiter, der nicht einseht, daß Organisation heutzutage absolut nöthig ist, muß schwachsinzig sein, sagt der „Remiston Advocate“. Früher waren die Arbeiter-Organisationen nicht dermaßen erforderlich, als gegenwärtig, denn vor fünfzig Jahren waren die Kapitalisten noch nicht so organisiert als sie jetzt sind. Das von den Fabrikanten angewandte System der „Schwarzen Liste“ ist eine erst kürzlich gemachte Erfindung und die Einführung desselben erfordert Gegenmaßregeln. Die Kapitalisten sind in mächtigen Corporationen vereinigt, um ihre Interessen zu schützen und die Arbeiter müssen dasselbe thun, wenn sie nicht geschädigt sein wollen.

Es ist im höchsten Grade lächerlich, anzunehmen, daß alleinstehende Arbeiter gegen vereinigte Kapitalisten etwas ausrichten könnten und es ist befremdend, daß der Arbeiter das nicht begreift. Wären alle Arbeiter der Ver. Staaten organisiert, dann könnten sie ihre eigene Lohnrate diktiert und Niemand könnte dies hindern. Sie könnten dann den Kapitalisten eine Profitmälerei aufdrücken, anstatt sich die Löhne formwährend fürzen zu lassen. Dies sind nackte unbestreitbare Thatsachen.

— Unermüdliche Agitation und Organisation aller Branchen ist die Lösung im kommenden Jahr. Ohne gewissenhafte Erfüllung dieser Bedingung wird die Einführung der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit nicht erkämpft.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held Aug. 6—11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

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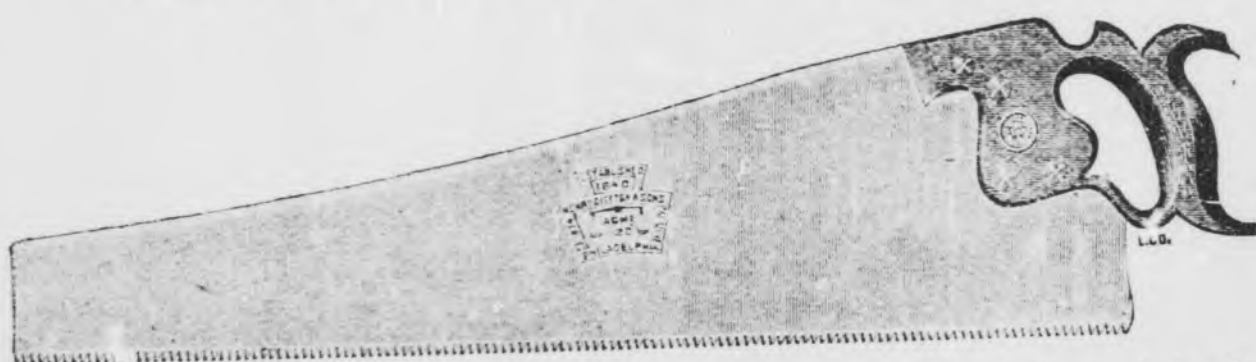
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EVANSVILLE, Ind.—This is the poorest town in the Ohio Valley for carpenters. There is none of the so-called boom which is generally credited to this place. We have a multitude of "shyster" bosses who are not fit to be cellar-diggers. These are the people who hire the "jay-hawkers" from the country for \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. We have an abundance of shysters and jay-hawkers. Trade flat.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Wages \$2.50 per day, 10 hours. We are going to move for Eight Hours. Our ball on January 12th was a rousing success. This country is overrun with jacklegs, who can't do a fair job and will work for even \$1.25 per day. Bro. Chas. Kuott, a member of Union 367, died recently, and in the absence of relatives, we buried him with all the honors of a union man.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—The Trades' and Labor Council of this city have petitioned the Indiana State Legislature for labor legislation on mechanics' liens, steam boiler inspection, protection of life and health in mines, factories and on railroads, inspection of tenements, abolition of contract system on public works, regulation of child labor and abolition of contract prison labor.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The outlook here for winter is very dull; several of our men have been out of work now for several weeks. The city is full of non-union men willing to work for what they can get for ten hours. We have been able to capture one large job, a brewery, with the aid of a committee from the Local Federation of Labor, the proprietors have notified all the men that they could not work there without their union card, which has resulted in bringing about a dozen new members into Union 29.

THE TIN, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers International Union held a very creditable convention in Peoria, Ill., January 29, and re-elected Archibald Barnes, of Kansas City, as President. Thanks were extended most heartily to the U. B. for assisting to secure new unions of turners. The next convention will be held in Omaha, Neb., next January.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF



Flags
and
Banners
for
Societies

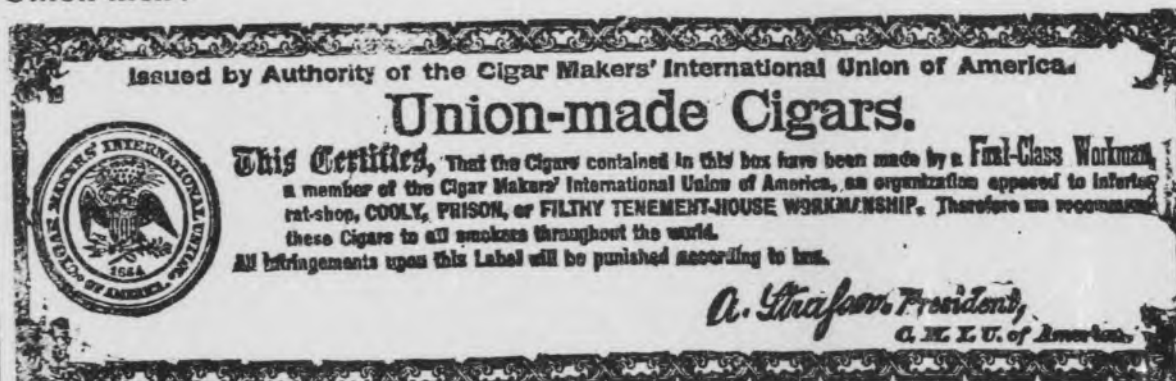
Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments
and Military Goods.

OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS
MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-

house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of N. York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illin. and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

SEEK THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX

Mechanics' Tools

OF ALL KINDS.



Goods Sent to all Parts of the
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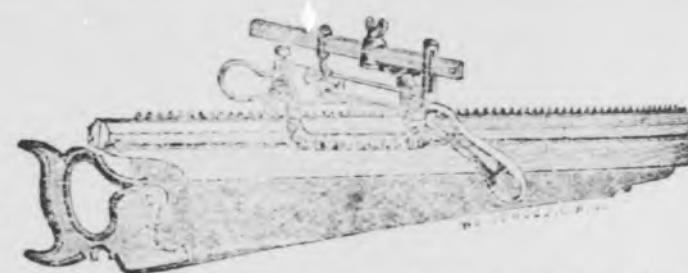
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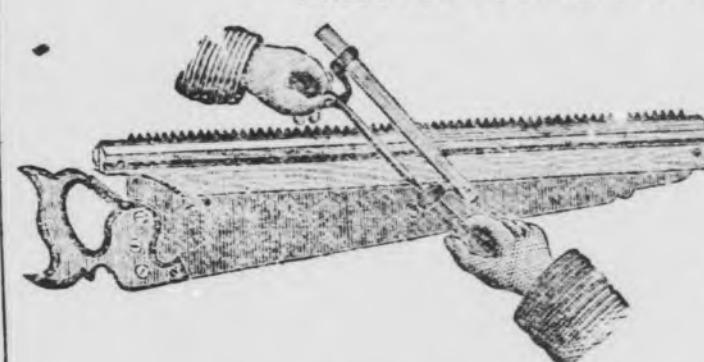
IMPROVED

Victor Saw Filer.



Latest and Best Machine for Filing Saws of every description. Absolute in action, elegant in finish, reasonable in price. Descriptive Circular sent on application.

PRICE FOR COMPLETE MACHINE, \$2.50.



THE VICTOR Saw Filing Guide.

NEW AND ORIGINAL

It is the cheapest and most practical filing guide in the market. In filing a saw, the blade made of the very best steel and highly tempered, must slide closely on top of teeth, it will insure a very perfect tooth and not injure the points of the teeth whatever. On receipt of \$1.00 this Guide will be mailed free to any address.

Robt. J. Schaeffer & Co., 55 Mount St., Dayton, Ohio.

PRICE-LIST OF SUPPLIES.

One Charter and Outfit,	\$10.00
Constitutions, per hundred,	5.00
Membership Cards,	1.00
Clearance	1.00
Withdrawal	1.00
Transfer	1.00
Official Note Paper,	1.00
Application Blanks,	1.00
Notices of Arrears,	1.00
Appeals,	1.00
(Smaller quantities same price in proportion.)	
Extra Rituals, each copy,	1.00
Blank Bonds,	1.00
Rec. Sec. Warrant Book, each copy,	1.00
Treasurer's Receipt	1.00
Fin. Sec.	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-paged Ledger, Day-book and Treasurer's Account Book,	1.00
Badges for Members, each	1.00
Watch Charms (with emblem), each	1.00
One 200-paged Ledger, cloth bound,	1.00
One 300-paged Ledger,	1.00
One 200-paged Day-book,	1.00
One Treasurer's Account Book,	1.00
Blanks for Officers' Reports, and for Benefit Claims, free.	
Constitutions and Rituals in German, French or Scandinavian, same price as in English.	

NOTE.—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have the postage prepaid, or express charges paid in advance. Address,

P. J. McGuire, General Sec'y,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES
SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD
IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME IX.—No. 3

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 15th, 1889

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

FRESNO, Cal.—Union 365, is out in a circular warning carpenters to not go to that city, as there is a surplus of labor there.

S. OMAHA, Neb.—Union 112 wishes all carpenters to stay away from Omaha and S. Omaha. Trade dull; wages \$1.75 to \$2.50.

ALLEGHENY, Pa.—Union 211 has purchased for their own use a flag and banner far superior to anything of the kind in this section of the country.

McKEESPORT, Pa., Union 177, turned out in full force on Washington's birthday to do honor to the memory of "the Father of his country." The turnout was a grand success.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Lots of idle men; trade slack. Too many saw and hatchet carpenters in this place. We are suffering a real estate boom—nowhere else perceptible only in the newspapers. Carpenters, keep away.

THE CARPENTERS' Advisory Board of Boston and vicinity has been transformed into a Carpenters' District Council, in accord with the Constitution. This body is one of the most thorough going and pushing of any in our ranks.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Great interest is manifested in the meetings by the members of Union 316—usually there is a large attendance. We will soon have a walking delegate in the field. Union 316 warns carpenters not to be deluded to come to San Jose.

WINONA, Minn.—Business dull; prospects fair. We had a rousing eight-hour mass meeting at the Court House on February 24, and an immense rally on the 22d. All organized labor joined hands with the carpenters in making both meetings successful.

WINDSOR, Ont.—Union 495 is organized in this town, and is in good shape. Originally the members were in a K. of L. Carpenters' Assembly, but found it would not work. Trade poor. We have the nine hours, but some "bosses" talk of getting ten hours' work for nine hours' pay.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Union 29 has advertised for union men not to accept work on the new post office building unless the contractors consent to obey union laws. On that job at present, non-union carpenters are working 9½ hours a day at 25 cents per hour, while union men work 9 hours a day for \$2.50.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Work dull, and plenty of men to do the work. Carpenters should stay away from this city until we secure our nine hours a day at 25 cents per hour on April 1st. All other building trades are favorable to the move. Overtime until 10 p. m. to be 40 cts. per hour, after 10 p. m., 50 cts. per hour, and Sunday 60 cts. per hour.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The movement for consolidation of forces here has resulted in Unions 13, 240, 241, 243, 244 and 291 of the U. B. and also a formerly independent union, known as "The Progressive," all merging into Union No. 1. This makes Union No. 1 an organization now of over 1,500 members. Bro. J. J. Linehan is the newly elected President, and he has a splendid record for hard work in our cause.

THE CARPENTERS' District Council of Pittsburgh and vicinity is in splendid shape and is working very harmoniously and effectively. All the planing mills are now unionized, with the exception of D. R. Speer & Son and Schuetz & Co. These two are the vilest scab concerns, and union men refuse to work their product. On the Exposition Building the union carpenters would not handle Speer's material which resulted in the use of union mill stuff on that job.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

GREENVILLE, Tex.—Work scarce; wages \$1.75 to \$2.50.

KEARNEY, Neb., complains it has more than its quota of saw and hatchet bushwhackers.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Work dull; many good men out of work; prospects poor for the coming season.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Trade dull and city overcrowded with men who offer to work for 15 cts. per hour.

UTICA, N. Y.—Trade flat; carpenters too abundant. Lots of first-class men walking the street idle.

UNION 222, Butler, Pa., has leased a handsome hall, and rents it out to other societies to good advantage.

ERIE, Pa.—We have organized a Central Labor Union with eight trade unions, under the American Federation of Labor.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Work dull; vast numbers idle. Stay away from here as it will be dull for some time to come.

CINCINNATI, O.—It seems nothing short of a cut in wages will wake up the non-union carpenters of this city to organize.

THE CARPENTERS of Sunderland, England, are making a move to demand three shillings per week increase in their wages.

THE GENERAL Union of carpenters of England warns its members to keep away from the United States and Canada, owing to dullness of trade.

THE INDIANA Legislature has just passed an act prohibiting the blacklisting of employes by firms or corporations doing business in the State.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., railroad car carpenters struck for \$20 per car. It takes four men three days to construct a car. They were offered \$15.

A CENTRAL Labor Union has been formed in Cambridge, Mass., and Carpenters Union 138, of that city is booming the eight-hours by holding public meetings.

ATLANTA, Ga.—This city is flooded with carpenters and very little work going on; wages average \$1.50 to \$2 per day. In this city we have considerable convict labor on public work.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—This city is crowded with strange carpenters brought here by bogus advertising to defeat our nine-hour move this spring. Union men, keep away!

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Work scarce. More men here than can get work. Wages \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Real estate men are giving this town a newspaper boom, with the only result of filling the town with idle labor.

PHILADELPHIA now has a central body of delegates from Knights of Labor and Trade Unions. It is known as the United Labor League, and starts out with a roll of 70 local organizations, and an immense constituency.

PASADENA, Cal.—Two-thirds of those calling themselves "carpenters" have left this town for want of work, and still quite a number of roustabouts are left here and we can well afford to spare them. The whole Pacific coast is overrun with idle carpenters.

JOHN H. HUGHES & SON, of Beaver Falls, Pa., are annoying the union carpenters of Bellevue by bringing their unskilled and non-union men to work. Their contracts are in the suburbs of Allegheny, and union carpenters should be on the watch for them.

RHINELANDER, Wis.—Times picking up, but the town is swarming with strangers from all parts, and mostly out of work. Bro. C. S. Hamilton met with a sad accident—had his hand taken off in some machinery in a mill. Union 507 voted him a benefit to help him.

CHIPS AND SAWDUST

PORTLAND, Me., and Lowell, Mass., are forming Central Labor Unions.

THE NATIONAL Union of Carpenters of Germany, will hold its Seventh Annual Convention in Weimar, June 9th next.

BOSTON Trade Unions are perfecting a stringent lien law to give mechanics a first lien for wages.

MUSICIANS National Union met in Convention at St. Louis, March 13, and the Bakers at Cincinnati, March 4th.

ALTON, Ill., is suffering from an exaggerated newspaper boom which has brought men in troops to that town.

THE DANVILLE, Ill., Sunday Press recently published an excellent article favorable to the U. B. and in support of Union 369.

PITTSBURG, Kan.—This city is suffering from a newspaper boom; we have more men than work in every line of business, and wages are low.

THE IRON Moulders' Union of North America has fixed upon April 1st next as the time for a general movement to enforce the nine-hour rule.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—We have organized the Painters and Plasterers' Unions, and have a move on foot to start a Central Trades' Council. Union 292 is holding a series of public meetings with good effect.

THE NATIONAL Convention of the Building Laborers of America, was held at Lowell, Mass., March 6th. Delegates were present from 40 cities of the United States and Canada.

MRS. AMELIE RIVES-CHANLER offers a prize of \$100 for the best essay on child labor. The article must not exceed 2500 words and must be in the hands of Prof. Richard T. Ely, Baltimore, Md., not later than Dec. 2, 1889.

WHAT RIGHT has the New York and Brooklyn railroad companies to refuse to deal with employees through committees of labor organizations? A laboring man has the same right to be represented by committee that a capitalist has to be represented by counsel.—*Albany Independent.*

IN AUGUST this year an International Congress of Workmen will be held at the Paris exposition. Several delegates will be in attendance from American labor organizations. The chief subject will be an international limitation of the hours of labor.

ONE of the most unique subjects ever discussed was under consideration last month by the New Century Guild of Philadelphia. They sentimentalized on the query, "Can Women Learn to be Carpenters," and, to their own satisfaction, decided in the affirmative.

PETERBORO, Canada.—The lecture of Vice-President Lloyd, in this city, has resulted in converting many employers to favor the nine-hour day, and to believe in union principles. Furthermore several trades have been induced to organize and the City Council has adopted the nine-hour day on public work.

THE OYSTERMEN'S Trade Union of Seaford, Del., has had its members locked out for the past ten weeks. The employers insist the men shall give up their union and work for such wages and under such conditions as the employers choose to dictate. Thus far the men have supported themselves, but now appeal to all trade unions to aid them. Send financial help to Benj. F. Collins, Seaford, Del.

DULUTH, Minn.—Contractors and real estate men are flooding this town with men by bogus advertising. The Trade and Labor Assembly held a large eight-hour meeting here on Feb. 22. Union 361 holds a public meeting once a month, and we find it strengthens our union. We will soon have a union banner, purchased with the surplus made at our ball.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COUNCILS can have specially printed letter heads for 50 cents per 100. Apply to the G. S.

ALL UNIONS must charge not less than \$2 initiation fee and not less than 35 cents per month dues. This is the law! No dispensation or exemption from this rule can be allowed. The law must be enforced.

OUR LOCAL UNIONS should organize local unions of mill hands everywhere, or if there are not enough of mill men in a town to do so then urge them to join the existing local union. We must organize the mill hands of the whole country.

THE CALL for financial help for Denver, Col., does not mean that the Protective Fund should be drawn on. Any aid sent on should not be taken from that fund, but should be taken from the local treasury of the union as a voluntary donation entirely.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY of each local union should make sure to sign the membership card and date it in writing with the date of each payment whenever a member pays his dues. The system of using nothing but a conductor's punch we find to be very poor protection for the union and members.

THIS MONTH each union will receive the quarterly password, blanks for Trustees' report for present quarter, and also a circular for general vote of the Local Unions. This matter is all sent this time to the President of each Local Union in order to secure the privacy of the password. He can hand the blanks to the Trustees and the circular to the Recording Secretary for action of the union.

WE MUST again repeat, and hope to now make it plain to all, that the monies sent to this office by a local union can not be printed in our journal the same month when received. The accounts of each month are closed at the end of the month and appear in the CARPENTER published on the 15th of the next month. For instance the monies received from February 1st to February 28th, inclusive, appear published in this month's paper. It takes time to prepare such a report and get it into print. Only the reports of the financial secretary are left open until the 10th of the month.

NINE HOURS IN PUEBLO, COL.

Trade is extremely dull at present in Pueblo, Col. To distribute the work more evenly, Union 410, of Pueblo, on May 1st next, will demand nine hours a day. In the interest of the movement, a rousing mass meeting was held on May 23d, the Mayor of the city presiding, and speeches favorable to the movement were made by him and Ex-Governor Adams, and a few more influential men in the State. The majority of contractors, and the public generally, are in favor of the demands.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND FESTIVALS.

Union 490, South Denver, Colo., had a lively public meeting Feb. 9, and condemned the importation of carpenters from other cities as an injury to home workmen.—Union 388, Norristown, Pa., held a rousing open meeting on Feb. 28.—Union 19, New Albany, Ind., at its latest public gathering had a splendid address from General Jaspard Pachard on the eight-hour question.—Union 46, Trinidad, Colo., has had several enthusiastic public meetings.—Union 410, Pueblo, Colo., on Feb. 23, had an overflowing meeting on the eight-hour question, at which Mayor Royal presided, and speeches were delivered by ex-Gov. Adams, Judge Galigan, Judge Kerr, of Pueblo; G. A. Lafayette, and T. J. Ferris, of Denver.—Union 365, Fresno, Cal., celebrated its anniversary by a social reunion on the 12th inst.—Hon. L. C. Balch addressed Union 292, Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 22, on the reduction of the hours of labor.—Union 386, Dover, N. H., had a good public meeting Feb. 8, at which J. G. Clinkard, of Boston, was the speaker.—On Feb. 27, Union 77, Battle Creek, Mich., had a splendid social time.—Union 253, St. Augustine, Fla., had a ball Feb. 5th, and netted a large sum for their sick-benefit fund.—Union 55, Denver, Colo., is hard at work holding frequent public meetings to sustain the eight hours.—Union 28, Chicago, gave an excellent musical and literary entertainment Feb. 18.—Union 10, 31 and 59 of Detroit, Mich., are doing excellent work by holding public meetings.

TRADE MOVEMENTS THIS SPRING.

In addition to those reported in last month's issue, we find several unions making movements for either higher pay or reduced hours of labor. Among them we notice the following:

On April 1st these unions will demand a nine-hour work day: Union 132, Richmond, Va.; Union 417, Quincy, Mass.; Unions 9 and 355, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Union 435, Norwood, Mass.

On May 1st the nine-hour day will be enforced by: Unions 259 and 455 of St. Augustine, Fla.; Union 420 of Weymouth and Braintree, Mass.; Unions 57 and 286, Savannah, Ga.; Union 450; Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Union 445 Leominster, Mass.; Union 410, Pueblo, Colo.; Union 132, Malden, Mass.

On June 13th Union 361, Duluth, Minn., will demand the nine-hour day.

On May 6th Union 462, Greensburg, Pa., will establish the nine-hour day, with eight hours Saturdays and \$2.25 per day, the minimum wages.

Union 117, Waco, Texas, is moving for the nine hours.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A meeting of non-union carpenters held on February 14th, ratified the movement of Union 91 for a reduction of the hours of labor and increased wages.

Union 188, Findlay, O., on May 1st will institute the nine-hour rule for Saturdays.

Union 330, Gloucester, Mass., is arranging to carry out the nine-hour rule after May 1st.

Union 218, Waltham, Mass., is going to make a vigorous move this spring to enforce the nine-hour rule.

Union 370, Verona, Pa., on May 1st will demand an advance in wages of 25 cents per day, and with good prospects of success.

Union 448, Oswego, N. Y., is discussing the advisability of pushing for nine hours or an increase in wages.

NEGLIGENT TRUSTEES.

The Trustees of the following Unions have neglected to file a copy of their last quarterly report in the General Office, as required under Section 11, Page 26 of the Constitution:

1, 6, 7, 14, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 47, 50, 52, 54, 57, 67, 70, 94, 95, 98, 103, 106, 108, 110, 114, 117, 120, 123, 124, 126, 128, 134, 136, 142, 143, 148, 150, 151, 153, 167, 170, 171, 181, 184, 187, 193, 195, 198, 200, 205, 246, 207, 211, 212, 213, 215, 225, 232, 234, 236, 243, 244, 250, 257, 258, 260, 270, 283, 284, 289, 291, 294, 297, 298, 300, 311, 302, 306, 308, 309, 310, 312, 322, 323, 326, 329, 333, 335, 337, 339, 346, 352, 353, 354, 357, 358, 369, 370, 374, 375, 380, 383, 387, 389, 391, 393, 398, 399, 401, 402, 403, 407, 411, 412, 413, 423, 424, 429, 430, 432, 433, 437, 439, 446, 448, 451, 467, 469.

EIGHT-HOUR LEGISLATION.

A STRINGENT eight hour bill has just passed both Houses of the Indianapolis Legislature and a similar bill is pending in the Legislatures of Missouri and Tennessee.

MAYOR ALLEN of St. Louis has directed the enforcement of the eight hour ordinance of 1887, on all public work in that city.

A BILL to make 55 hours a week's work for bakers has been prepared by the Brooklyn Trades' Council, and will be introduced in the New York Legislature.

THE workmen of Paris are agitating for eight hours. Recently a committee waited upon the authorities to make known their wishes.

TYPOGRAPHICAL Union No. 101 of Washington, D. C., has secured the enforcement of the eight hour law in the government printing office.

THE CITY councils of Chicago passed an eight hour ordinance January 23, 1889, and \$50 fine is the penalty for its violation on any public work or government contracts.

PERSONAL.

General Vice-President W. H. KLIVER, of Chicago, is at present in St. Louis, Mo., holding a series of meetings to assist our local unions in their fight for the eight-hour day.

Bros. L. G. NEWMAN, H. MCKAY, Jos. G. CLINKARD, W. D. DIXON, and H. DOUGHTY, have been recently addressing rousing carpenter's meetings in Boston and vicinity.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, has been lately reappointed Commissioner of the U. S. Department of Labor, and the re-appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.

J. H. KERNAN, formerly Vice-President of Union 11, Cleveland, O., has won the prize offered by that union for bringing in the largest number of new members the past year.

THEODORE WAGNER, the efficient Treasurer of Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., was presented with a gold-headed cane recently by Union 14, of Martin's Ferry, O.

ANDREW HUTCHINSON, of New York City, can be ranked as being the veteran member of the United Brotherhood in New York. Andy was an enthusiast for consolidation away back in 1882.

RICHARD H. BOCKING, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., met with his death recently in Fresno, Cal. He was accidentally shot through the heart by a heavy Colt's revolver, which he was in the habit of carrying. Union 365 of Fresno, of which he was a member, gave him burial.

Special Agent A. M. SWARTZ, of Union 211, Allegheny, Pa., is doing splendid work for the carpenters of the Pittsburgh district.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1889.

THE BUILDER.

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

All are architects of fate
Working in these walls of Time,
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is, or low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but the show,
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these;
Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen.

In the older days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part:
For the gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen,
Make the house where God may dwell,
Beautiful, entire and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of Time,
Broken stairways where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place.

STAY AWAY FROM THESE PLACES.

Stay away from all California towns and from the Pacific Coast, and in the winter trade is dull almost anywhere, so we consequently advise traveling brothers to keep off the road until spring, and settle down wherever they are at present.

The following named list of cities are places to steer clear from, as trade is extremely dull in those localities:

Alton, Ill.	Fresno, Cal.
Erie, Pa.	Buffalo, N. Y.
New York City.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Little Rock, Ark.	Norfolk, Va.
San Jose, Cal.	Tacoma, Wash. Ter.
Saratoga, N. Y.	San Diego, Cal.
Seattle, Wash. Ter.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Omaha, Neb.	Springfield, Mass.
Denison, Tex.	Fl. Worth, Tex.
Springfield, Mo.	Wheeling, W. Va.
New Britain, Conn.	Lancaster, Pa.
Kansas City, Mo.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Chicago, Ill.	Troy, N. Y.
Bay City, Mich.	Birmingham, Ala.
Kearney, Neb.	Paris, Texas.

EIGHT-HOUR ITEMS.

A GRAND eight-hour demonstration is to be held in Lawrence, Mass., July 4th, next.

IN SCORES of cities Eight-Hour Leagues are being formed to push forward the agitation for shorter hours of labor.

THE WORKERS of the country seem to have taken hold of the eight-hour day with an energy which presages success.

TYPOGRAPHICAL Union No. 6, "Big Six" of New York has decided to take part in the effort to establish the eight-hour day May 1, 1890.

STONE CUTTERS' Union of Portland, Oregon, has given notice to their employers that eight hours shall be a day's work after May 1st, next.

THE MICHIGAN State Federation of Labor in convention at Lansing, last month, endorsed the move for eight hours in 1890.

BRO. D. W. GASKILL of Union 292, Little Rock, Ark., is an ardent apostle of eight hours and an enthusiastic worker for the U. B.

UNION 356, Pittsburgh, Kan., has voted unanimously for the adoption of the eight-hour system on May 1st, 1890.

REPORTS come rolling in of the success of the eight hour meetings held all over this country and Canada. Some localities put up the card "Standing room only."

NO SINGLE organization can make a success of the movement for shorter hours. All must pull together. Not a benefit for one but for all humanity.

MACHINE Wood-workers' Union No. 19, of New York City has decided to make a demand for the eight-hour work-day in 1890. Having arrived at this conclusion it was decided to admit no more unskilled workmen during the interval.

D. A. 57 Chicago, Ill., passed a resolution unanimously demanding that the General Master Workman and the General Executive Board put themselves on record regarding the Eight-Hour day in May 1890.

THE NUMBER of converts to the eight hour movement is increasing both in numbers and importance. At the last meeting of the Central Labor Union at Marlboro, Mass., among the speakers were a minister and a senator.

UNION 84, Akron, O., is doing excellent work in holding a series of public meetings and having discussions by able speakers for and against the eight hours. The preponderance of argument invariably is in favor of the side of reduced hours of labor.

THE OPPOSITION to the eight-hour day can come but from two classes, either from the conservative rich who fear that with more leisure laborers will destroy the special privileges now only enjoyed by the rich, or from the ultra radicals who want utter misery to prevail in order to speed the revolution.—Boston Labor Leader.

IN LOS ANGELES, Cal., an energetic Eight-Hour League has been formed and an enrolling board of 27 members has been chosen, one for each precinct in the city, who are authorized to enroll members, either active or honorary. Each member signs the roll and pledges himself to carry out the eight-hour rule May 1st, 1890.

THE MASS MEETING in Cooper Institute, New York on February 22d, sounded the key-note for eight hours and was a rousing, enthusiastic gathering which overflowed the hall, leaving

several thousand out in the streets unable to enter. Among the speakers were S. Gompers, P. J. McGuire and Prof. Geo. Gunton.

IN OBEEDIENCE to the call of the American Federation of Labor, immense mass meetings in favor of the eight-hour movement have been held on February 22d in almost every leading city in the land. These meetings have given the movement an impetus which is irresistible. In a number of instances the mayor of the city, or some leading public man, has either filled the chair or has been one of the principal speakers at these meetings; even in some cases the clergy have taken a decided position in favor of the movement by speaking at the meetings, notably in Springfield, Mass., in Marlboro, Mass., and in Chicago, the clergy were very outspoken in favor of reduced hours of labor.

THE NUMBER of cities holding eight-hour mass meetings on February 22d, is beyond computation. So far we have had reports of eight-hour meetings on that date in New York, Brooklyn, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Memphis, Los Angeles, Akron, O.; Portland, Me.; Norfolk, Va.; Milwaukee, Toledo, Wheeling, Denver, Trinidad, Col.; Sedalia, Mo.; Little Rock, Ark.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dayton, O.; Winona, Minn.; Salem, Mass.; Martins Ferry, O.; and Peterborough, Canada. In Massachusetts meetings were held in Boston, Springfield, Natick and South Framingham.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 545.—MRS. MARY M. OAKLEY, age 39, wife of T. Francis Oakley, admitted Dec. 30, 1887, Union 232 of Millburn, N. J., died of paralysis of the heart, January 20.

No. 546.—GEORGE HAAS, age 51, admitted May 8, 1887, Union 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., died of hepatitis, Jan. 9.

No. 547.—MRS. IDA M. SEXTON, age 21, wife of W. A. Sexton, admitted July 19, 1887, Union 227, Fort Worth, Tex., died of puerperal fever, Dec. 24.

No. 548.—JOHN A. FITCHMAN, age 50, admitted April 24, 1888, Union 176, Newport, R. I., died of a cancer of the tongue, Dec. 12.

No. 546.—MRS. AMELIE ZIEMENS, age 30, wife of Herman Ziemens, admitted March 22, 1887, Union 241, Chicago, Ill., died of puerperal convulsions, Dec. 21.

No. 550.—MRS. ELIZABETH A. GRACEY, age 60, wife of Wm. H. Gracey, admitted Nov. 31, 1885, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., died of heart disease, Dec. 25.

No. 551.—DAVID B. CRAWFORD, age 38, admitted Union 119, Newark, N. J., March 19, 1888, died of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Dec. 24.

No. 552.—MRS. MONIKA FRITSCH, age 25, wife of Richard Fritsch, admitted May 1, 1885, Union 241 of Chicago, Ill., transferred April 28, 1888, to Union 28, Chicago, Ill., died of septicaemia, Dec. 14.

No. 553.—MRS. HATTIE A. COOK, age 27, wife of B. F. Cook, admitted Sept. 11, 1887, Union 33, Boston, Mass., died of pneumonia, Dec. 24.

No. 554.—MRS. LUCY A. COREY, age 50, wife of Wm. N. Corey, admitted Nov. 25, 1887, Union 2, San Francisco, Cal., died of consumption, Oct. 6.

No. 555.—MRS. MARY B. SMITH, age 28, wife of George H. Smith, admitted Oct. 5, 1885, Union 107, Sandusky, Ohio, died of pulmonary tuberculosis, Nov. 2.

No. 556.—JOHN G. HAYES, age 48, admitted April 28, 1888, Union 594, Memphis, Tenn., died of abscess of the liver, Nov. 1.

No. 557.—ARNOLD MERTZ, age 37, admitted May 25, 1886, Union 30, Milwaukee, Wis., died of myelo meningitis, Nov. 14.

No. 558.—WM. RODEMACKER, age 61, admitted April 21, 1886, Union 219, Detroit, Mich., died of phthisis pulmonalis, Dec. 12.

No. 559.—MRS. AERILLA A. JENKINS, age 35, wife of A. Jenkins, admitted April 8, 1888, Union 299, Indianapolis, Ind., died of softening of the brain, Dec. 16.

No. 560.—GEORGE T. MASON, age 38, admitted June 29, 1887, Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., died of injuries received by the fall of a building, Jan. 9.

No. 561.—GEORGE HUBER, age 46, admitted May 7, 1886, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., drowned while bathing in the ocean at San Jose de Guatemala, Central America, June 10.

No. 562.—ANDREW S. TITUS, age 23, admitted July 23, 1887, Union 58, Omaha, Neb., died of typhoid fever, Dec. 8.

No. 563.—MRS. ELIZABETH PARENT, age 39, wife of Jos. Parent, admitted Aug. 4, 1887, Union 311, Montreal, Canada, died of a hemorrhage of the lungs, Dec. 24.

No. 564.—MRS. CATHERINE LORENZ, age 29, wife of August Lorenz, admitted March 15, 1887, Union 394, Memphis, Tenn., died of puerperal peritonitis, Jan. 9.

No. 565.—W. MALCOLM MCCLAIN, age 37, admitted May 24, 1886, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., died of phthisis pulmonalis, Dec. 30.

No. 566.—MRS. ANN FREW, age 60, wife of A. J. Frew, admitted June 25, 1886, Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., died of general dropsy, Nov. 10.

No. 567.—MRS. LENORETTA BEACH, age 35, wife of Edward Beach, admitted Aug. 11, 1886, Union 25, Toledo, Ohio, died of consumption, Dec. 13.

No. 568.—MRS. PANTHESIA S. REDICK, age 51, wife of Geo. W. Redick, admitted April 12, 1887, Union 51, Detroit, Mich., died of consumption, January 12.

No. 569.—JAMES S. WARD, age 43, admitted June 1, 1885, Union 82, Haverhill, Mass., died of injuries received by a fall from a building, Jan. 10.

No. 570.—PETER W. BREESE, age 31, admitted Nov. 26, 1886, Union 23, Town of Lake, Ill., died of phthisis pulmonalis, Oct. 13.

No. 571.—MRS. MARTHA N. QUICKSELL, age 37, wife of Benjamin B. Quicksell, admitted May 28, 1888, Union 428, Atlantic City, N. J., died of peritonitis inflammation, Dec. 29.

No. 572.—MICHAEL DELANEY, age 44, admitted April 7, 1888, Union 85, Halifax, Nova Scotia, died of congestion of the lungs, Feb. 3.

No. 573.—THOS. D. MCGOUGH, age 47, admitted Nov. 13, 1886, Union 65, Pittsburgh, Pa., died of typhoid fever, Nov. 23.

No. 574.—MRS. MARY J. DUFF, age 26, wife of Allen Duff, admitted April 26, 1888, Union 344, Portland, Me., died of phthisis, Dec. 12.

W. H. WOODIN and A. C. Lewis & Co., contractors in Oneonta, N. Y., are playing every game known to mean men, to try to cut down wages by giving out piece work and sub-contracts. They won't pay union wages or hire union men. They let out flooring 3-inch Georgia pine, to be laid for 30 cts per square.

EXPULSIONS.

JOSEPH D. ALLEN, from Union 55, Denver, Col., for violation of his obligation.
JOHN ESSENBERG, from Union 100, Muskegon, Mich., for misappropriating the funds of the union.

JOS. R. SCARCE expelled from Union 210, Paris, Texas, for engaging in the saloon business.
W. W. GEORGE, from Union 412, McPherson, Kan., for embezzling the funds of the union. He is totally unworthy of confidence.

MEMBERS of all unions, especially in Southern N. Y. and Northern Pa., are warned against Charles F. CURTIS, who has been expelled from Union 233, Waverly, N. Y., having been found unworthy the notice of all honest men.

ANDREW J. REED, from Union 410, Nicotown, Pa., for contempt of the union and neglect of his duties.

A. L. AUSTIN, from Union 329, Burlington, Vt., for withholding the capita tax and thereby running the union into arrears.

ROBERT WENDT, from Union 271, Omaha, Neb., for slandering the officers and members of Union 271.

FRANCIS DENNEAU, from Union 592, Marquette, Mich., for misrepresenting himself as a carpenter, and thus securing admission.

P. H. RUSH, from Union 319 Jacksonville, Ill., for drunkenness and misappropriation of the funds of the Trades Assembly.

F. O. HUBBARD, from Union 269, Lowell, Mass., for scabby conduct and for working against union men and union rules.

JOHN R. GILLENWATER, a charter member and officer of Union 491, Pineville, Ky., has been expelled from that place leaving unpaid many debts for money loaned him by members of Union 491 and others. All our members are warned to look out for him.

EDWARD PARKER, from Union 93, Worcester, Mass., for slandering an officer of the L. U. and other unbecoming acts.

W. F. TAYLOR, from Union 140, Salem, Mass., for violation of laws.

CHAS. CHRISTY, from Union 45, Shreveport, La., for working piece-work.

D. B. SNYDER, from Union 116, Erie, for squandering money belonging to the L. U.

FERDINAND JOCHIM, from the same L. U., for violating his obligation.

P. W. WATKINS, from Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., for violation of the By-laws of said L. U.

REJECTIONS.

JEREMIAH GUTERIE, alias "Jeremiah Landerville," has been rejected by Union 393, Natchez, N. H., on the ground of unworthiness. He possibly may apply for admission into some other union under the above name, or under the name of Landerville, and should be barred out.

J. W. KOESTER rejected by Union 25, Toledo, Ohio, because he is not employed at the trade.

HENRY KASTER, applicant for reinstatement to Union 222, Butler, Pa., rejected, and remains expelled.

H. F. DAGUE and Jas. W. Saxon rejected by Union 480, Washington, Pa., for incompetency.
J. C. HUFFMAN rejected from Union 462, Greensburg, Pa., for incompetency.

ELMER SIMMONS rejected by Union 361, Duluth, Minn., for immoral character.

MICHAEL BUCKLE, has been rejected by Union 130, Brockton, Mass., having been found to be unworthy of admission.

LEO SCHRECK, rejected by the same Union for incompetency.

AGITATION IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Union 96, Springfield, Mass., is doing a herculean work in organizing the carpenters of that city. On March 8th, 42 new members were initiated, and the initiations have been quite large at each meeting the past month. The cause of all this is the agitation produced by constant public meetings held every few weeks. On Feb. 22, several clergymen of various denominations took the platform for Union 96, and spoke in favor of shorter hours of labor.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

A time has been set by the American Federation of Labor when eight hours shall be accepted throughout the Union as the duration of a day's labor. It is needless to state that we are heartily in sympathy with the endeavor. Owing to the introduction of labor-saving machinery and the large influx of foreign workmen, there has been for a number of years past an excess of men willing to labor who could find no work to do. The adoption of an eight-hour day will find employment for this army of involuntary idlers, and thus not only benefit the latter, but remove from those employed a menace which now continually lames their efforts in improving their condition. For it is the simple, sad truth, that while many men are unable to get work at any price, the prospect for those at work to obtain better wages is very dim. The unemployed workman may be ever so honorable, may be ever so determined to suffer before betraying his comrades, but the sight of suffering loved ones will unnerve the stoutest hearts, and will cause men to do that which they would never dream of doing simply because of personal comfort. The successful introduction of the eight-hour day removes this danger. It does more. It is sure to raise the value of a day's labor above that which now rules for the ten-hour day. Whatever is plentiful is cheap in price, and hence a surplus of labor is sure to break down the prices paid for the commodity. When, therefore, the number of hands now employed is increased by 25 per cent., it is reasonable to suppose that workmen will not be found cooling their heels at every street corner, anxiously waiting for something to turn up. And, as the supply of laborers becomes scarce, it is only reasonable to assume that the value of what they have to sell will enhance. Hence, shorter hours surely means larger pay.—Craftsman.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
General-President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.
First Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Canada.

Second Vice-President—J. S. W. Saunders, 411 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—J. E. Connelly, 44 Congress St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fifth Vice-President—W. H. Kilver, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.

Sixth Vice-President—W. W. Wood, 87 Virginia St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Seventh Vice-President—T. J. Ferris, 3403 Lawrence St., Denver, Col.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

W. H. Phillips, 705 Lebanon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson St., Germantown, Pa.

Charles Becker, 215 N. 9th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. B. Kerr, 751 N. Fortieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. B. Walter, 5600 Torresdale Ave., Station F, Philadelphia, Pa.

MONTHLY REPORT.

(The monthly report, as below, includes on first line, the charter number of the local union, name of city, and state if trade. The second line gives the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, and the amount of monies received by the G. S. from said union for tax and supplies for the month ending Feb. 28, 1889, inclusive. All monies received in March will appear in next month's CARPENTER. The [*] denotes the unions not having sent in their monthly F. S. report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.)

ALABAMA. Feb. Page. Tax, etc.

507. BIRMINGHAM—Dull. J. E. Gulish, Wood Lawn, Ala. 32 8 35

MOBILE—Dull, 9 hours. Ed. Marschal, S. S. Elmira, W. S. Bayou 90 9 40

92. (Colored) J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress * 43 4 30

389. SHEFFIELD—Dull. Crowded. Ward Parker 12 1 20

479. FORT SMITH. P. Neighbors, 1023 N. 12th St. 42 2 00

327. HELENA—Dull. P. Robertson, Box 60 . . . 8 4 15

469. HOT SPRINGS—Slack. W. B. Smith, 12 School St. . 19 4 95

292. D. W. Gaskill, Box 371 . . . 51 5 00

106. (Col.) E. Burks, 1800 Chester St. * 12

CALIFORNIA.

47. ALAMEDA—Quiet, 9 hours. John Larkin, Box 16 . . . 50 7 00

365. FRESNO—Crowded, 9 hours. J. E. McKicker 39 10 20

LOS ANGELES—Crowded, 9 hrs. W. S. Cross, Box 43 . . . 171 30 50

439. (West) Geo. C. Parish, 240 Morris St. 26 3 60

289. MONROVIA—Dull, 9 hours. J. F. Twitchell, Box 170 . . . 46 2 00

36. OAKLAND—Dull, 9 hours. J. F. Gallin, 1419 Ninth St. * 360 39 50

303. ONTARIO—Crowded, 9 hrs. W. S. Wolfe 20 1 80

195. PASADENA—Prostrate, 9 hrs. G. F. Mander, Box 104 . . . 78

341. SACRAMENTO—Medium, 9 hrs. W. H. Dailey, 1202 Fourth St. 68 6 80

86. SAN FRANCISCO—Flat, 9 hrs. H. H. Hognor, Box 79 . . . 61 7 10

182. SAN DIEGO—Very dull, 9 hrs. F. Hurlbut, Box 327 . . . 94 10 20

34. SAN FRANCISCO—Dull, 9 hrs. N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes St. 559 55 40

304. Ph. J. Grosse, 16 Wildest. . 39 4 20

483. (West) L. P. Smith, 1101 Mission St. 12

316. SAN JOSE—Very dull, 9 hours. W. H. Hartford, Box 996 . . 16 10 10

35. SAN RAFAEL—Dull, 9 hours. Chas. I. Jacobs, Box 673 . . 35 4 70

282. SANTA ANNA—Quiet, 9 hrs. N. L. Galbraith, Box 33 . . . 42 2 80

226. SANTA BARBARA—Dull, 9 hrs. J. V. Jones, Box 515 . . . 49 5 20

133. SANTA CRUZ—Slack, 9 hours. W. H. Reid, Box 383 . . . 46 4 90

239. SANTA MONICA—Dull, 9 hrs. W. W. Dexter 20 2 00

337. STOCKTON—Dull, 9 hours. Geo. H. Field, 469 Eldorado Street 13 1 30

CANADA.

161. BELLEVILLE—Dull, 59 hours. R. McPherson, Box 547 . . . 25

83. HALIFAX, N. S. Briak, 9 hrs. A. Northup, 6 Birmingham St. 198 20 55

18. HAMILTON—Dull, 55 hours. W. H. Neale, 42 James St., No. 35 4 20

194. LONDON—Very dull, 9 hours. E. J. Aust, 670 King St. . . 34 4 50

MONTREAL, Stay away, dull.

134. Olivier Miron, 178 Maison-neuve 85 16 00

311. Ovide Proulx, 3101 Notre Dame St., St. Canegonde, Canada . 59 9 60

376. Sam'l Slater, 187 Chatham St. 27

FINANCIAL REPORT.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month,

124 North Ninth St., Phila., Pa.,
P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa.,
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Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1889.

CARPENTERS
KEEP AWAY FROM
Buffalo, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.;
New York City, and all
towns in California.

A LARGE portion of Lodge No. 1 of the United Order of New York city, nearly 200 men have met since our last issue, and formed Union 509 of the U. B. also Lodge 20 of Jersey City, N. J. has also accepted the terms of consolidation and became Union 513 of the U. B. This now leaves only Lodge 22 of Newark, N. J., and Lodge 23 of Jersey City, and a part of Lodge 1 of New York outside of the U. B. The total membership of these lodges at present scarcely exceeds more than three hundred members.

A CORRESPONDENT in New York writes: Trade is extremely dull in New York city and the eight-hour day will be our salvation! In this city, however, it will be probably a tough struggle with Castle Garden to contend against, unless Congress passes some law to protect us as is indicated in last month's CARPENTER. No man of family with living expenses at fifty to sixty dollars a month for rent and food can compete with the "birds of passage" from Great Britain, who hire a room for \$1.50 per week and cook their own meals. Then when the dull season comes they take flight to Europe with the savings of several months to live on comfortably, while American citizens must walk the streets idle in search of work to keep their families.

THE NATIONAL Union of Textile Workers appeal to the Carpenters and all trade unions to assist them in organizing new unions. Documents will be furnished by Oscar Seidel, 2850 N. Front Street, Philadelphia. The Textile Workers National Union is composed of operatives in cotton and woolen mills, and it now comprises 19 local unions with a membership of 3000. Our local unions of Carpenters especially in the New England and Middle States should give these Textile Workers every assistance to organize new unions, wherever there are cotton or woolen mills. Mr. JOHN S. KIRSCHNER, of Philadelphia, has been engaged by the organization to make a tour of New England in their interest. He is a sound trade unionist, and an able talented speaker. Wherever he goes we hope he will have the good will and assistance of our members.

THE CONTRACTORS of Lowell, Mass., have an organization of their own called the "Master Builders Association." Yet Mr. Geo. W. Bagley, one of its leading members has seen fit to discharge Mr. McKenzie the President of Union 296, of Lowell, because he belonged to the union and the union has requested the adoption of the nine-hour system and gave the employers several days notice of the intended demand. Without notice Mr. McKenzie was discharged! If Mr. Bagley can belong to an organization, why should he discharge his workman Mr. McKenzie for exercising the same right—the right of an American citizen to join any lawful organization for his own protection? With the thorough organization of the workingmen, this species of blacklisting will be relegated to the realms of a brutal past with the manacles and auction blocks of the days of slavery.

TWO IMPORTANT MATTERS FOR ALL
OUR LOCAL UNIONS.

(OFFICIAL.)

Mr. Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, has just issued a circular to all affiliated unions. It contains several subjects of great importance. Two of these subjects are matters of interest to all our local unions, and we hope this will be sufficient notice to have these matters taken up and acted on. The subject of a general strike assessment should be voted on, pro and con, in a special meeting of each local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The vote on the same should be taken on the article as a whole, and must be in the office of General Secretary P. J. McGuire on or before May 15th, 1889. Each one of the forty National and International Unions connected with the A. F. L. will likewise vote on this question, and the vote so taken will be sent by their General Executive Officers to Mr. Gompers.

The memorial in regard to immigration ought to be attended to by each and every one of our local unions. All it needs is to be adopted by the meeting of the union, and then be signed by the proper officers and forwarded as directed, one copy to the U. S. Senate, the other to the House of Representatives. The same memorial will also be placed before all the labor organizations of the United States. Thus Congress will have a series of memorials from over 5,000 cities, representing the sentiments of a million or more of organized workers. Below you will find both matters.

Signed, P. J. McGUIRE, G. S.

GENERAL STRIKE ASSESSMENT.

1. When any National or International Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall be involved in any trade difficulty, they may appeal to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. for aid, which if approved by the E. C., shall be paid from "an assistance fund" to be created as hereinafter provided. Should two or more organizations be equally entitled to receive assistance from this fund, the same shall be divided pro rata among them.

2. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor are directed, immediately upon the approval of this Article by a majority vote (the vote to be as hereinafter provided), to levy an assessment of two cents on each National or International Union for each member in said organization. The E. C. shall have power, should the exigency arise, to levy the assessment for five consecutive weeks.

3. The assessment or assessments provided for in this Article shall constitute the "assistance fund" of the A. F. of L.

4. The votes of National and International Unions upon questions referred to them shall be counted upon the basis of the number of delegates they are entitled to send to the conventions of the A. F. of L.

IMMIGRATION OF ALIEN AND CONTRACT LABOR.

Each local union is respectfully requested to make two copies of the following memorial. Fill in the blank spaces, sign and seal them, and forward one copy to the Senate of the United States, and the other to the House of Representatives:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
The undersigned Executive officers of the (State name of organization here) in behalf of (give number) members, resident workmen and citizens of the United States, respectfully petition your Honorable Bodies to amend the present Alien Contract Labor Law so as to secure its better enforcement, and to prevent the excessive immigration caused by the duplicity of employment and shipping agencies and emigrant schemers. Your petitioners have been great sufferers by reason of unnatural and illegal immigration, and ask that you will enact that remedial legislation it is within your power to grant, and so necessary to our protection, welfare and progress; and your petitioners will ever pray.

..... President.

[SEAL] Secretary.

(Write Post Office address here.)

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF EMPLOYING BUILDERS.

In this city, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of February, the third annual convention of the above association was held in Franklin Institute. A large attendance was present from several of the leading cities of the United States. Thirty-three cities were represented, and one noticeable feature of the convention was that fully more

than a third of the convention were not builders at all, being merely suppliers or dealers in building materials.

Many important subjects were discussed, such as uniform contracts, lien laws, rules, etc., for estimating, arbitration, sureties on estimates and contracts, apprentice system, uniform size of brick, and uniformity of measurements and insurance against accidents. These questions are certainly legitimate and proper themes for such a convention, and by their settlement on a practical and just basis much good can be done. We are all interested very largely in seeing a unity of effort among the employers, for it will tend to minimize illegitimate competition and relieve us of the evils we suffer from that source.

One thing gratifies us at any rate, and it is the fact that were it not for the eight hour agitation of 1886, a National Association of Employing Builders would never have been formed. The movements of our trade unions in Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities forced on the organization of the employers, and it must be conceded there is a vast field of pressing reforms awaiting their efforts.

We live in the age and atmosphere of organization, and while we maintain the right of workingmen to combine we yield the same right to all others, and have not one harsh word to say against a rightful combination of employers. But when the Employing Builders combine and in convention, as they did in Philadelphia, resolve to resist and oppose all efforts of labor organizations to repeal the conspiracy laws of various states, then it looks very much, as if they desire workingmen's organizations and trades unions to be regarded as conspiracies while their organization as "Bosses" must be regarded as the only one lawful and righteous!

The action of the Employing Builders' Convention at Philadelphia on the question of apprentices and other matters will be the subject of our criticism next month. For when they resolve to make it a felony for any body of men to prevent American boys from learning trades, it might result first in the arrest of many large employers who persistently refuse to have anything to do with taking boys as apprentices.

NEGLIGENT FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

Here appended is a list of the unions whose financial secretaries have been dilatory and failed to send in their monthly reports to the office of the G. S., as required by the constitution. We here give the number and location of the union, and the date of the last report sent in:

- No. 1. Chicago, Ill., November.
6. Amsterdam, N. Y., March.
7. Louisville, Ky., July.
34. Minneapolis, Minn., April.
40. Wilmington, Del., November.
50. Portland, Oregon, August.
69. Columbia, S. C., November.
88. Englewood, Ill., September.
95. Holyoke, Mass., November.
102. Wilkesbarre, Pa., November.
103. Chanute, Kan., August.
106. Little Rock, Ark., July.
123. Wichita, Kan., September.
139. Gloversville, N. Y., November.
140. Salem, Ohio, September.
147. Sioux City, Iowa, April.
178. Rhinelander, Wis., November.
213. Chattanooga, Tenn., October.
215. Menomonee, Mich., September.
216. Waltham, Mass., August.
217. Shreveport, La., November.
210. Paris, Tex., September.
228. Milwaukee, Wis., November.
242. Town of Lake, Ill., June.
250. Detroit, Mich., October.
280. Lake Odessa, Mich., November.
283. Little Falls, N. Y., November.
289. Monrovia, Cal., October.
300. Austin, Tex., April.
307. Waterford, N. Y., November.
330. Nebraska City, Neb., August.
333. Attleboro, Mass., November.
348. La Grande, Oreg., August.
358. Vineland, N. J., September.
402. Bath Beach, N. Y., October.
403. Fall River, Mass., July.
412. McPherson, Kan., July.
418. Charlotte, Mich., November.
429. Muncie, Ind., November.
453. Auburn, N. Y., November.

SIXTEEN NEW UNIONS.

In the past month charters have been granted to sixteen new unions, viz:

Union 505, Toronto, O.; 506, Allegheny Pa., (machine hands); 507, Birmingham, Ala.; 508, Holyoke, Mass., (French); 509, New York, (Lodge No. 1, United Order); 510, New Brunswick, N. J.; 511, Charleston, W. Va.; 512, Columbus, O., (German); 513, Jersey City, N. J., (Lodge No. 20, United Order); 514, Sharpsville, Pa.; 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.; 516, Grafton, W. Va.; 517, Elkhart, Ind.; 518, S. St. Louis, Mo., (German); 519, Bloomington, Ill., and 520, Astoria, Oregon.

Since the Detroit Convention, in August last, we have admitted into the United Brotherhood 82 new unions: adding 32 Lodges of the United Order, also admitted, makes in all 114 unions granted charters in the past seven months. This is certainly a good showing.

A CORRECTION.

J. A. Caler, formerly F. S. of Union 230, South Side, Pittsburg, Pa., has not been sent to prison for embezzlement from that union, as was reported last month. He has been sent to prison by other parties for forging a check. It might be added that Union 230 recovered the balance of its money from the late defaulting Treasurer, John T. Oakley, after he had lain in jail five weeks.

On Feb. 21, General Secretary McGUIRE visited New Brunswick, N. J., and organized Union 510. He spoke at the great eight-hour mass meeting in New York city on the 22d, and in the Rink, Reading, Pa., on March 1st, and in Wilmington, Del., March 14th.

VALENTINE'S DAY this year will be remembered as the occasion of a conference to promote a friendly understanding and harmonize among all labor organizations. The conference took place at the Bingham House in this city. T. V. Powderly, and J. W. Hayes represented the Knights of Labor; Samuel Gompers and P. J. McGuire appeared for the Trades Unions in the American Federation of Labor, and G. S. Bailey, J. S. Leahy, and H. Walton acted in behalf of the various Brotherhoods of Railroad men. The tone of the conference was such as to give us hopes that the misunderstandings and antagonisms of the past will be avoided, and a new era of fraternity will prevail in all labor circles. An address to that effect was prepared and will soon be published, when signed by the leading officials of all labor organizations. After that we hope to see the Knights of Labor and Trade Unions ranged side by side to carry the eight-hour day May 1, 1890.

HOW THE RURAL DISTRICTS MANUFACTURE CARPENTERS.

In a letter to our General Secretary, a carpenter, resident in Ithaca, N. Y., expresses himself thus: "I can see the necessity for trades unions is growing more apparent every day, especially in our trade. As an illustration, I will refer to a few of the difficulties which the mechanics of our craft contend with in this town. Here we have a population of about 12,000; it is a University town, and but few industries. We have only three contractors and builders, and only two of these do any great business; consequently, they rule the roost.

This place is surrounded by a farming district. For a number of years, a number of farmers come into the city and work at carpenter work for almost whatever the boss pleases to give them. This they can afford to do, as they work on their farms in the busy farming season, and come into town in fall and spring. After building a barn or fitting up a country church, they think themselves good mechanics. They hire some cheap hands to run the farm in their absence, and, having raised nearly all the produce they need, they can and do wait for their pay until the boss gets ready and in some cases they toady to the bosses by letting them have the use of the money for a year. You can imagine the results; they are preferred stock with the bosses, and after a while get broke in under a few good mechanics. Finally, their numbers keep on increasing all the time, and these farmers get the jobs while the mechanics are froze out.

THE MAYOR OF YORK, PA., ADDRESSES
THE CARPENTERS.

For years the quaint old city of York, Pa., has been looked upon as one of the last likely to move in labor matters. But from present indications, conservative as it is, there is considerable deep thought on the labor question, and significant of the times is the fact that the mayor of the city, Mr. D. K. Noel, attended a public meeting on January 25th of Carpenters' Union 191, of York, and delivered an excellent and instructive address on that occasion.

He described the origin of man; how he came naked, poor and ignorant; how man rose to the higher estates; how he has to struggle for an existence for himself and family. He spoke of the carpenters combining, and thought they were acting wisely by so doing for the betterment of their condition. He spoke of the rude tools used by our ancestry thousands of years ago; how necessity and experience caused the introduction of modern tools. He spoke of caves and other rude habitations of the people; how by degrees the habitations grew better and better as the people became wiser. He emphasized this truth as sustained by Holy writ. He described the great builders spoken of in the Bible; he described the Ark of Noah, which great piece of architecture was a good example of the wonderful ingenuity of the builders. The Mayor then went into the beauties of fulcrums, pulleys, planes, wedges, etc., and urged that all carpenters should make them a special study. The Colossus of Rhodes, the palace of Diana, etc., were described, and the builders thereof were advocated as the patrons of the carpenters.

What an array of ancient architects and builders the carpenters have to fall back upon! The ancestors of these people lived poorly but necessity bettered their condition.

After men struggled along in their various pursuits, then came the formation of government, for the betterment of their condition, which they have a right to do. Man's present development has been derived by combination.

He spoke of slavery, that terrible condition imposed by insatiable man, and the destruction caused by this condition of affairs.

The soldier, magistrate, the priest and laborer are the outcome of such a condition. The Greeks had their helots, who had to labor for their masters. They afterwards rose up and captured their masters. The Roman plebeians' sufferings were told of, as were also those of the Carthaginian slaves.

He spoke of Thales, Pythagoras, Pericles, Euclid, Apollodorus, Archimedes, and other noted personages.

The tower of Babel was described. The story of Semiramis was told. He built the hanging gardens of Babylon. She discovered the iso-perimetrical figure, which has made her noted in connection with the wonderful story of her birth.

Euclid constructed that grand collection of geometrical figures; Apollodorus, who discovered the properties of the cone, and Archimedes, who constructed the knowledge that the cube and the sphere have the same relation to each other as two to three, were mentioned. These men were all carpenters, and should be entitled to the claim of a god.

Association to advance some interest was the next subject taken up, and was much commended by the speaker. He advocated the maxim of "In Union there is strength."

He commended the help the members of the Union give to their brother carpenters, and described the happiness caused to disabled members, their wives and families, occasioned by this help.

OBITUARY.

[Obituary Resolutions inserted at 10 cts. per line.]

BURLINGTON, Vermont, Jan. 22, 1889.
It is with sorrow that we recall the addition that has visited our worthy brother, ADDONIA NORMAN, and it is hereby

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of Union 329 is extended to him in the sad event that removes by death a faithful wife, and from the family a tender, loving mother.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to BROTHER NORMAN, and that a copy be sent to our Official Journal for publication.

WM. L. BLAKE,
J. S. MORGAN,
S. E. MANSON.
Committee.

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 1, 1889.
At a meeting of L. U. 417, U. B. of C. and J. of A., held at Quincy, Jan. 31st, 1889, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his wisdom to remove from our midst by death our esteemed brother, JAMES P. EDGARTON.

Resolved, By his death we lose a brother who was always ready to advance the interests of the order and devoted to its welfare. An honest and upright man who enjoyed the respect of the community, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we submissively bow to the divine will, we hereby express our natural sorrow and our sincere sympathy with his bereaved family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the local papers, and in the official journal of our order THE CARPENTER.

WM. B. ADAMS,
R. J. FLEWELLING,
W. F. McCALDER,
H. E. FRENCH,
J. F. GRIFFITHS.
Committee.

THE BOARD OF GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

In accordance with Section 4, Article 24 of the Revised Constitution, the board of General Vice-Presidents met January 15, 1889, in Philadelphia, at the office of the General Secretary. The meeting opened at 9 a. m., January 15, 1889, and closed in a joint session with the G. E. B., on January 19th. The officers present were: General President Rowland and General Vice-Presidents Lloyd, Shields, Kliver, Ferris, Wood and Connelly. Brother Saunders of San Francisco was unable to attend.

We here give a brief synopsis of the proceedings:—

After the adoption of rules, the general president reported that Vice-Presidents Kliver and Ferris had reported to him that rumors were afloat in their districts that Mr. C. Thorn, chairman of the G. E. B., was not eligible for that position as he was a politician and not working as a journeyman at carpenter work. A committee of three then were appointed to investigate the matter. Vice-Presidents Lloyd, Shields and Connelly were appointed. After diligent investigation the committee made its report and the same was referred to the G. E. B. for their action and for further investigation.

All claims disapproved since the Detroit convention were then considered. There were 25 such claims.

The R. Mangault claim and other claims from Union 52, Charleston S. C., were referred back to G. E. B., with instruction to send a member of the G. E. B. to Charleston, S. C., to make a personal investigation.

Appeal Union No. 119, Newark, N. J., in regard to overpaid tax. Action of G. E. B. as per decision on September 1, 1888, concurred in, and back tax not allowed.

Mrs. Catherine McDougall claim, Union 83, Halifax, N. S., action of G. E. B., disapproving the claim June 23, 1888, on 60 days' limit, concurred in.

Wm. Jones claim, Union 100, Muskegon, Mich. Claim disapproved by G. E. B., and by Detroit Convention. The Vice-Presidents rule such decision is final and cannot be further appealed.

Appeal Union 165, Pittsburg, Pa., in regard to withdrawal of said union from the District Council. Decision of G. E. B. sustained that said union had no right to withdraw.

Protest Union 24, Somerville, Mass., against a certain portion of Article 6, Section 5 of Constitution on the ground it is in violation of our obligation. Vice-Presidents recommend G. E. B. to take action to amend said section in regard to members who are employers being required to get permission to contract, in case they are three months in the business.

On the second protest of Union 24 the Vice-Presidents decided it out of order. Invitation from District Council of New York to send some of the vice-presidents to attend a public meeting was accepted. Vice-Presidents Lloyd and Kliver were chosen.

Appeal of Carpenter Council of Chicago, Ill., to aid the movement for consolidation of the unions in that city was endorsed.

Communications from unions in various quarters requiring organizers and speakers, referred to G. E. B. favorably.

The question of a general plan of organization and of starting up new unions was then discussed in detail, and nominations from various unions for organizers were considered and approved. An appeal in the interest of the work of organizing new unions is published through THE CARPENTER to arouse the locals to aid the vice-presidents in the work of organizing, and the G. E. B. are requested to furnish organizing circulars in sufficient quantities to assist the work.

The Vice-Presidents recommend an assistant secretary shall be placed in the office of the General Secretary.

The G. E. B. are recommended to have Article 10, Section 1 in third line amended to strike out the words "any rights, or."

The Board of Vice-Presidents recommend that a circular letter be sent to each L. U. in their district asking for united action on the part of members in endeavoring to assist in every way possible the district officers. That names of active men in unorganized towns should be secured and efforts made to get them interested. That the different locals should at once communicate with the district organizer and let him know what steps should be taken, that he may more effectively do his work. We recommend that all correspondence in relation to organizing in his district, be between the district organizer and the assistant organizer. And, we would further suggest, that each local appoint a special committee whose duties it shall be to gain all information in assisting the district organizers in the furthering of this work.

The Board of Vice-Presidents took up the question of organization, and, after a thorough discussion of the subject, decided to recommend to the E. B. that in the several districts where unions require speakers to strengthen them and further organization, that they deal with the sub-

ject at their earliest opportunity, and advise the district organizers of their decisions, and we further advise, after several days discussion, that the G. S. visit principal points whenever they require his presence, and it is possible for him to go, leaving other sections to the district organizers.

That a notice of the meeting of the Board of Vice-Presidents shall be published in the CARPENTER sixty (60) days prior to their meeting, and any union or person having appeals or grievances to come before them, must send all documents and evidence to the G. S. 10 days prior to their meeting.

Adjourned to meet Jan. 13th, 1890, at 10 a. m.

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

A conflict between the people on the one side and the corporations on the other is sure to come, and the boys of to-day will have to fight the battle. The war of the rebellion wiped out the disgrace of slavery, but gave birth to a money-making greed which has grown into mammoth monopolies, many of which are more powerful for evil than the government is for good.

Some day a great god of mammon will arise, who will consolidate all the corporations, seize the powers of government and declare an empire. Then the people will awake from their long nap, and a conflict will ensue which will dwarf into insignificance the war of the rebellion.

Let us view the present situation. Capital is consolidating.

It already seized the reins of state and national legislation.

It purchases legislators as a meat corner purchases cattle. It controls elections by buying votes in market overt, as a shopkeeper buys an article of trade.

It has driven, and is driving, from competitive trade, individual enterprise.

It has seized and monopolized the arteries of commerce, including the Mississippi river.

It rules with an iron hand the northern Pacific ocean, the shores and the islands thereof and treats the inhabitants with a degree of injustice, outrage and oppression, in comparison with which African slavery, as it existed thirty years ago, was a high type of Christianity.

It dictates the price we shall pay for the bread we eat; for the clothes we wear; for the sugar we sweeten our coffee and tea with; the price of the grain we produce by sweat and toil, and offer for sale; and the wages we shall receive for our day's work.

The truth is we can do nothing, wear nothing, get nothing, go nowhere without touching our hats and bending a knee to the master—capital.

Before the war of the rebellion the white Americans were free and the black Americans were slaves. Now we are all slaves—slaves to the money power. This monster being the result of less than thirty years' growth, this change in our situation having been wrought in so short a time, what may be reasonably feared to ensue within the next quarter of a century.

We sound a warning note to the people. Money is a greater tyrant than ever was monarch who wore a crown, and trampled upon millions of people as to his will seemed most satisfactory.—Exchange.

A VOICE FROM ALABAMA.

Pardon me for making a suggestion, but knowing our weakness as yet in this southern section and further South, and the timorous character so often developed in men when called upon to adopt something new, and, perhaps, only half believed in, prompts me to make these suggestions:

I think the good of the United Brotherhood requires an additional Vice-President further south; it would move things forward, enlighten and give them backbone, make them feel it a powerful reality with a solid foundation, not a mythical something a few men are talking about. The South of to-day is a new field in respect to all advanced or progressive movements.

I cannot refrain from putting in my feeble aid in moving the old labor ship into fairer seas, called "Eight Hours."

Let every man worthy the name only think deeply, and he must and will see dollars and cents could never compute the value of that point when gained. It means much more than money. It means families elevated and made happy; better citizens, for every working hour not spent in arduous toil means relaxation, time for neatness and the cultivation of qualities valuable to home and country in a thousand unseen ways—time to make the wife's eyes brighten by seeing her husband in a position he never could occupy while bound in the slavery of every hour for bread. It is not many years since slavery died a violent death in one section of our land. Now let us see that this system of long hours of drudgery breathes out its life peacefully ere many more come and go.—

Sheffield, Ala. WARD PARKER.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

The prospects of winter in the building trades would be all the more hopeful if the relations between masters and men—generally rather strained during that season—were placed on a more satisfactory footing. The general tendency of the age, says the *Builders' News*, an organ of the employers, is to increase the dominion of the contractor at the expense of the smaller builders.

Sixty years ago the large firms of building contractors were almost unknown; buildings were undertaken by master men in their several branches, each of whom was apprenticed to his particular trade and contracted for so much of the building as came within his knowledge. He employed other hands, often apprentices, to assist him in the work. The architect and surveyor undertook to bring these several tradesmen together, and to measure and value their work when finished. The men were paid weekly, whatever the weather, and were seldom discharged during a wet season, or were at the mercy of underbidders. The state of things has ceased to exist.

The general contracting builder—possibly knowing little practically of the trades—undertakes all of them, employing his own workmen from the cheapest markets. The master tradesmen become foremen, or seek a precarious livelihood in small country towns. They have no longer the sole management of the trade in which they have been brought up, but have to superintend a number of trades about which they know little practically. The workmen are often unapprenticed, and are kept on only for their general usefulness, seldom for their mastery and skill as tradesmen. In fact, the whole system is to bring out and encourage jobbers and unskilled hands.

The general complaint among skilled building operatives is that they have to compete with inferior workmen, who can work at lower wages. Was not this the burden of the answer to the recent inquiries made by the commission as to the depression in trade? The skilled artificer in one trade has less chance of constant employment than he who can turn his hand to several trades, who can not only lay floors and do ordinary joiner's work, but can mend a lead flat and look after drains. It is the "general hand" that is kept on in the workshops.

Can we wonder at the dissatisfaction expressed by skilled operatives who have served their apprenticeships? This comprehensive system of contracting carried on by the large firm has seriously injured the prospects of the competent building operative. The only chance for the small master tradesman is to set up for himself, but this he cannot do without capital. The large firm stands in his way. What opportunity is there for a small tradesman or builder in a competition for tenders? He must associate with himself others who are masters of their trades, or engage an experienced foreman to conduct the work.

The master tradesman who sets up as a small contractor has this disadvantage, that he is obliged to engage workmen in other branches of which he may know very little. The consequence is that the men are apt to impose on him—their master is not expected to know what quantity of work ought to be turned out in a day; there is overtime to pay for, and extra wages.

The state of things we have referred to has proceeded from the great contract system, in which the builder is capitalist, but by no means a workman. The master tradesman has given place to operatives who are all equal in skill, or are supposed to be so by the rules of their societies. We miss the old master carpenter and mason and decorative plasterer, such as Wren and Chambers knew, and which class of workman is still to be found in France. There we find, when a work is to be contracted for, a dozen small contractors are convoked by the architect, who is really the "master of the work." The mason, the carpenter, the menuisier, etc., attend, examine each his own bill and drawings, and makes his own estimate of cost. The system is that of division of labor; the working tradesman is master of his own branch, and wholly responsible. No one can doubt that the most successful architectural eras were those when each master workman looked directly to the architect for guidance.

When the contractor became the medium or intermediary between workman and architect, craftsmanship declined; and the decline has brought about one characteristic of our times—equality of workmen and wages. The equality principle has been enforced by trade unions, for it must not be forgotten that trade unionism is the offspring of the altered relations between masters and men. Taking the place of the old trade guild, its tactics are changed; no longer is proficiency in the trade a passport, but subscription to rules as to terms—wages, not skill, are now demanded.

CARPENTERS on bridge repairs and in employ of the city of Chicago, have been getting only \$220 per day for eight hours. They will hereafter get the union rate of 35 cts. per hour, as the City Commissioner has so agreed.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

FEBRUARY 2d, 1889.—Claim disapproved, Mrs. Rose Augustine, Union 238, Philadelphia, Pa., (insane when husband joined.)

Com. Union 33, Boston, Mass., asking explanation of Article XI, Section 1 and 2 of new Constitution in regard to reinstated members. G. E. B. decide that under Section 1, Article XI, a reinstated member must possess all the qualifications of age and health, etc., as prescribed in Article VI, Section 1, of new Constitution, and be admitted the same as a new member, and no matter when suspended whether under the old or new Constitution, the reinstated member must conform to the new Constitution, and pay all charges for dues, etc., against him when suspended and one dollar additional for reinstatement fine as prescribed in Article XI, Section 2 of new Constitution. The only law now governing such cases is the new Constitution.

Appeal J. T. Groves, Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., against fine of \$5.00. Appeal is sustained and action of union reversed.

Com. Union 54, Omaha, Neb.: Is a member entitled to benefits employed as gripman on cable car. G. E. B. rule the L. U. can be responsible for local benefits, but under the Constitution, owing to the member being employed outside of the trade, the U. B. will not be responsible for general benefits in such a case.

Appeal, M. Fetterly against reported expulsion from Union 392, Marquette, Mich. G. E. B. decide that until Mr. Fetterly has had a legal trial he cannot be expelled.

Com. Union 230, Pittsburg, Pa., on contractors as members. G. E. B. decide according to Art. 6, Section 5, a member can become a contractor if permitted by the L. U., but he must employ union men, pay union wages and live up to union rules.

Com. United Carpenters Council, Chicago, Ill., asking to consolidate the smaller unions of that city with the larger ones. Authority of G. E. B. granted, provided it be done in all cases with the voluntary consent of unions concerned.

Bro. W. P. Kliver authorized to visit St. Louis to assist the work of organization.

Proceedings of Board of General Vice-Presidents, referred to committee of two—Bros. Kerr and Walters.

Feb. 9.—Auditing Committee reported having examined all books, papers and vouchers of G. S., find accounts for January, 1889, correct.

Union 284, Chicago, reported having consolidated with Union 444. Action approved.

By-Laws of District Council of Chicago approved.

A. C. Harrold, Rochester, N. Y., authorized to organize Batavia, N. Y., and to expend \$6 in doing so.

G. S. instructed to visit New Brunswick, N. J., and organize a union.

Com. Union 40, Wilmington, Del., asking disbursement to reinstate members for a small sum and to be allowed \$5.80 overpaid Protective Fund. G. E. B. decided in negative in both cases.

Vice-President Shields reported a list of organizers he recommends to G. E. B. for appointment. List approved, and G. S. ordered to issue commissions.

Union 236, Phila., desires to know if a member can continue in saloon business and be a member. E. B. decide in negative, and if member does not comply with Constitution and resign, he should be expelled.

Feb. 16.—Com. Union 433, Los Angeles, Cal., desiring to consolidate with Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., also Union 335, Toronto, Canada, to consolidate with Union 273. Permission granted.

Com. W. S. Weeks, Secretary of the United Carpenters Council, Chicago, Ill., in regard to consolidation. G. S. instructed to write for further particulars, as to the unions and membership to be consolidated.

Com. Union 241, Chicago, Ill., reporting Union 241 having dissolved unconstitutionally. Bro. Kliver ordered to investigate, and G. S. instructed to write Union 241.

Com. Union 245, Peoria, Ill., reporting two members disabled and the union desires to keep them in good standing. G. S. instructed to secure further information.

Com. Union 119, Newark, N. J., asking what shall be done with Lodge 22 of U. O. The G. E. B. decide Lodge 22 cannot be admitted to the District Council, only the U. B. cards can be recognized in Newark.

Union 450, Bryn Mawr requested G. E. B. use its influence on Philadelphia unions to have members living near Union 450 to join said union. The suggestion was entertained favorably.

Union 2, Cincinnati, O. By Laws approved, provided members of said union were duly notified to adopt the By Laws.

Com. Vice-President Wood, Wheeling, W. Va., sending in a list of organizers for commissions. Approved.

Com. Union 189, Findlay, O., proposes to grade wages. G. E. B. referred the union to the Constitution as opposed to it.

Appeal, D. W. Sterne, against Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., in the Fauschman case. Action of union sustained.

Com. District Council, Denver, Col., asking approval of circular to be sent to the L. U. for financial aid to sustain the Carpenters Unions of Denver, Colo., in their struggle for eight hours. Circular approved.

Com. L. P. Brown giving estimate to organize unions in Victoria, B. C., and other Pacific coast towns. Referred to General Vice-President Saunders.

Com. Union 10, Detroit, Mich., asking to hold the Sawyer case in abeyance. Consent granted.

Com. Union 171, Youngstown, O., appeal to Board of Vice-Presidents in the death claim of Bro. Simpson.

By Laws of District Councils of Ohio Valley and Denver, Colo., approved.

Com. Union 8 and 306 of Phila., Pa., a question of immigration. Resolved, owing to near adjournment of Congress the matter be postponed and presented to the next meeting of Congress.

Claim disapproved: Mrs. A. Lincham, former disapproval reaffirmed, (member over 3 months in arrears).

Feb. 23.—Com. from unions of Syracuse, N. Y., asking sanction to strike April 1st, 1889, for nine hours a day and eight hours Saturdays. G. E. B. will approve provided the date be postponed to June 1st, and to send further information.

Appeal, District Council, Boston, Mass., for financial aid to send out speakers. Referred to Vice-President Shields.

Appeal, Union 292, Little Rock, Ark., on claim of Bro. D. W. Gaskill for organizing Fort Smith, previously disapproved by G. E. B. On further information claim ordered paid.

Bro. H. Walter, of G. E. B., appointed to visit Charleston, S. C., and investigate claims presented by Union 52.

Appeal, Union 264, Atchison, Kan., to reconsider Wirt claim. Reconsidered and previous decision reaffirmed. (union in arrears).

Claim disapproved: Geo. W. Boyser, Union 33, Boston, Mass., for disability, not over a year a member at time of accident, and necessary 60 days notice not given.

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1887.

Feb. 25.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

It is prudent for local unions in the District not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to G. E. B.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution. Administration papers necessary where they are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended, a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place, an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after decisions of G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-11, 1888.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the Brotherhood is, and always has been, ready to co-operate with the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization in advancing the principles enunciated by that order—in educating and uplifting the masses in all branches of honorable toil.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

BUILDING BOOMS.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the west, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That, while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system, which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Resolved, That we most severely censure the course of the Canadian government in appropriating moneys to assist immigration, as it is to the detriment, not only of the citizens of the Provinces, but to the workmen of America at large.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

THE EIGHT HOURS' SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, We believe a material reduction of the hours of labor would result to our advantage; Resolved, That this Convention state a time, not later than June 1, 1890, when the eight hour work day shall be put in force, the same to be submitted to the Local Unions for their approval, a two-thirds vote being necessary to adopt.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

THE RICH AND PROUD THEY PASS ME BY.

The rich and proud they pass me by,
For I am poorly born,
A workman rough, but naught care I
For all their lofty scorn
I feel my manhood in me stir
No envy of their greed.
For Christ was bred a carpenter,
And God our work decreed.

My humble home is by the road,
Where my dear ones abide;
I care not for the rich abode,
Where dwells dishonest pride:
For peace and love breathe o'er us all,
And we can scorn the scorn
That looked down on the humble stall
Where Christ himself was born.

I know that from our dreary toil
They steal their silks and lace;
Their very bread, wrought from the soil,
We give them with their grace;
And man must sweat where fraud prevails,
And theft holds high command,
For cunning wins, while labor fails,
Throughout the freest land.

Let not despair our souls enchain,
For God is with the right,
And we who feed and foster all
As readily can smite;
When gaunt privation haunts the den
And children cry for bread,
We wait the patient victim then,
When labor strikes them dead.

We patient beasts, with human hearts,
Can bear the burden long,
But come a time when nature starts
To right the cruel wrong.
As when misadventure fills the air,
With fever's fearful strain,
The thunder's roll, the lightning's glare,
And storms come on a main.

—DON PIATT.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

The following is an abstract from a lecture given by Wendell Phillips more than twenty years ago:

"Let me tell you why I am interested in the labor question. Not simply because of the long hours of labor; not simply because of the specific oppression of a class. I sympathize with the sufferer in Europe; I am ready to fight on their side. But I look on Christendom, with its 300,000,000 of people, and I see that out of this number of people, 100,000,000 never have enough to eat.

"Physiologists tell us that this body of ours, unless properly fed, properly developed and sustained by rich blood, and carefully nourished, does no justice to the brain.

"You cannot make a bright, good mind from a starved body, and so this one-third of Christendom, who have never had food enough, can never be what they should be.

"Now, I claim that the social civilization, which condemns every third man to take below the average nourishment God prepared for him, did not come from above; it came from below, and the sooner it goes down the better.

"Come over on this side of the ocean; you will find 40,000,000 of people; and I suppose they are said to be in the highest state of civilization. And yet it is not too much to say that out of 40,000,000 at least 10,000,000 who get up in the morning and go to bed at night spend the whole day in the mere effort to barely live. They have not elasticity enough in mind or body to do anything in the way of intellectual or moral process. I take a man for instance in one of the manufacturing valleys of Connecticut. If you get into the cars there at 6:30 in the morning, as I have done, you will find getting in at every little station a score or more of laboring men and women, with their sooty dinners in a pail; and they get out at some factory already lighted up. Go down the same valley at 7:30 in the evening and you will again see them going home. They must get up at 5:30 a. m., and work till nearly 8 p. m., a good solid fourteen hours; where is the time for study? There will be a strong man among them like Corbett for one instance who will sit up nights studying; and who will be a scholar at last perhaps, but, he is an exception.

"The average man, nine out of ten, when he gets home at night does not care to read an article from the *North American Review*, or a long speech from Charles Sumner. If he can't have a good story and a warm supper and a glass of grog, perhaps he goes off to bed. Now, I say the civilization that has produced this state of things in nearly the hundredth year of the American republic did not come from above."

STONE CUTTERS' NATIONAL UNION.

The Journeymen Stonecutters' National Union recently held a convention in Detroit, Mich., with delegates present from nineteen cities, and adopted a constitution which provides the initiation fee shall be \$10; first reinstatement, \$15; and second reinstatement, \$25, and the initiation fee for foreigners, \$50; apprentices, after serving four years, \$2.50. The association is opposed to stone cut by prison labor, and prohibits sub-contracting from a boss stone-cutter. Strike benefits are paid at the rate of \$7 per week to married men, and \$5 per week to single men. The association issues a monthly journal. Any seceding union on returning must pay \$200 re-initiation fee to the National Union. The society pays \$100 funeral benefit. The next convention will be held in St. Louis, in January, 1890.

A LETTER FROM SYRACUSE, N. Y.

For a community of laborers mutual assistance is only another name for mutual insurance. In mutually assisting each other we are doing that which it is our obvious interest to do—giving the same as we expect in turn to receive. This is not altogether charity but the fulfillment of the obligations of our daily lives. This is secured through proper organizations.

Those engaged in carpentry in this city are well provided with unions; the Americans, Germans, and French have each a union for themselves. Though the trade here is exceedingly dull at present, we are working in harmony for the good of the craft and the interest of its individual members. The few years of organized labor in this country have developed our fellow workmen intellectually, and different methods are pursued in order to awaken among them popular interest.

In the matter of dissemination of practical information, so far as newspapers and periodicals are concerned, we stand regenerated and disenthralled. We are no longer wholly dependent upon the partisan press, whose interests are vested in some particular party, or under obligations to capitalistic influence, but have our own publications, which should be more widely circulated and generally read.

Among the important measures that concern the whole fraternity, which now occupy our serious attention are: that of securing the adoption of the nine hour system, and strictly requiring the employing of only union men and fixing the minimum rate of wages at twenty-two and a half cents an hour. The three local unions of this city have definitely arranged for putting these measures in force on the first day of April next. Not, however, with the consent and approval of the "Master Builders' Association."

It is shameful to witness the imperious and arbitrary conduct of some contractors and employers in their efforts to overthrow and destroy labor organizations, and to observe the guile and deceitfulness of the artifices and tricks of others in their schemes for securing the influences of these institutions for promoting their private interests.

An instance of either kind I will briefly relate:

JOHN MOORE, who is a large contractor here, as well as elsewhere, operates a factory in this city where he puts up frames and does other pieces of work for his jobs, employs in his factory a number of carpenters who belong to one or the other of our unions. When he learned of the determination by the carpenters' unions to demand nine hours for a day's labor, through notice served on the "Master Builders' Exchange," he called for a consultation with his men, in which he informed them that if they intended abiding by the orders of the Union, they might consider themselves discharged, and they are now out of employment.

In the matter of false professions, I have to state: At the celebration here last Labor Day, there was one W. P. WAKEFIELD, a "master," painter, a member of the Builders' Exchange, who joined our procession with his wagon on which was emblazoned these words, "No Star Paint," "No Scab Help." To show the falsity of these pretensions of this man, he is building a house for himself, for sale. He has for his foreman on the woodwork a non-union carpenter, and his other help were all scab men, excepting one, and he was discharged to keep his scab helpers. What makes this case the more detestable is that he used one of his painters to help do the wood work. He was willing to enforce the rules and regulations of the Union as against others, but when it came to applying the same to his own case, he was unwilling and refused to enforce them. He certainly must presume a great deal upon the downright stupidity of mechanics to think they will not affix to his actions a just and proper condemnation.

M. B. D.

Syracuse, N. Y.

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF SOCIETY.

Judge Maguire, of San Francisco, is one of the many leading thinkers of the country who has made a study of the social problems of the age, and who has "seen the cat." In a recent lecture, delivered before a class of law students, in which he referred to some of the questions which the young men to whom he was addressing himself would be asked to solve, he said: "Society is criminally responsible for all the horrors of desolation and death produced by the hard times of the murderous social system that sacrifices so many victims. Ay! the blood of these victims appeals to Heaven for vengeance, and the cry of those who sink despairing in the dark sea of social injustice will haunt our beloved republic to the moment of its dissolution, unless a new band of patriots, brave as her founders, shall arise to shield our glorious country from the curse which blasted the Republic of Rome; from the curse which makes a republican form of government impossible; from the curse of putting into the hands of a few the means whereby all must live."

USEFUL AND USELESS LABOR.

It is necessary to take into consideration the difference between useful and useless labor. The banker, the broker, all tell us that they work very hard—granted. But is it useful labor? The burglar works hard to rob a house; a whole gang of them will work very hard, both physically, as the carpenter does, and mentally as does the banker, the landlord, and yet no one would contend for an instant that a burglar performs any useful labor. The counterfeit laborers both mentally and physically to manufacture counterfeit coin; yet this is all useless labor, nay, worse than useless so says the banker. Certainly so, Mr. Banker, we workmen admit that. But we also conceive that when you receive a bill drawn upon goods which never existed, from one of your confederates, and when you endorse that commercial bill and get it discounted, that your labor in so doing is useless, worse than useless, as you say. In fact, we look upon it as a counterfeit, which it is, and we demand that if the law (misnamed justice) punishes the one by state prison for his useless labor, that the law should also punish you, Mr. Banker, for your useless labor.

It is this difference between useful and useless labor which makes the difference between misery and prosperity, for if all who are now engaged in working hard at that which is useless were to expend the same amount of labor in producing that which is useful, there would be less of poverty and of want; and when we speak of the "organization of labor" we imply a correct and good use of all the forces which are now expended practically in an incorrect and improper manner. D.

A LESSON IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

What is a trust?

It is a combination of individual, or corporate producers.

What is its object?

Its object is to absorb the profits of scarcity and decree famine.

How can that be in this free country?

Because in order to make a trust successful, it is necessary to restrict the productions of commodities.

How does that benefit the individual members of a trust?

By creating an artificial scarcity they are enabled to (and do) raise prices.

Does doing so decree famine?

Certainly. In order to create an artificial scarcity, they must force their work people into idleness by closing down so many months in the year, or days in the month. Idleness means to most working people, famine or partial starvation.

What do the men who form trusts say of them?

Oh! They say a trust is merely an association of business men to regulate prices and protect those belonging to it from ruinous competition a purely business transaction.

What excuse have they when they throw their employees into enforced idleness?

They excuse themselves from shutting their employees out of mill and mine on the theory of over-production and then excuse themselves for raising prices on the theory of scarcity—it is a purely business transaction, you know.

How do trusts reduce wages?

By forcing into idleness thousands of working people, in order to produce an artificial scarcity of commodities, they make an artificial scarcity of work, thus making the competition among people for work more keen and thus reducing wages.

If work people are paid according to what they produce, as is claimed by most employers, how can the enforced idleness of the few cut down the wages of the many?

Working people are not paid according as they produce (except in rare instances) they are only paid out of what they produce. Every workman knows there is free trade in labor and that competition for leave to toil can and does reduce wages; irrespective of the toilers ability to produce. Raising the standard of ability does not raise wages, under the present industrial system.

Are trusts voluntary associations?

Oh, yes! They are all voluntary of course, but if any individual or company of producers, shows signs of backwardness about joining, they are whipped into line by competition, or, I should say, by a conspiracy to ruin.

What are the results of trusts?

Low wages, or no wages to working people—high prices to consumers—and fortunes to those who form the combinations.

Explain again the result of trusts upon wages.

Trusts, in order to produce a scarcity, force people into idleness. To those unfortunes thrown out of work, it means no wages for an indefinite time and lower wages when work is resumed again. Working people are generally glad to get back to work after a period of enforced idleness even at reduced wages. When working people earn least, or earn nothing, then trusts are making fortunes for their members.—*The Commonwealth.*

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, März, 1889.

Hurrah für besseres Leben.

Von nah und fern,
Es hört es gern:
Ach! Stande Arbeit gilt's zu weichen,
Und von der Armut zu befreien.
Trum nicht schäumt,
Stets mehr vereint,
Gleich es Recht und Pflicht für Alle,
Sei der Auf, der Heil erdalle.
Starke denkt und lebt,
Mühn, edel treibt:
Arbeit Preisse! laßt uns heben,
Acht Stund Arbeit—bessres Leben.
Karl Heuber.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Die Streiktage soll begraben werden.

Philadelphia, 14. Febr.

Hier ist heute eine Konferenz einflussreicher Männer aus der Arbeiterbewegung zusammengetreten mit dem ausgesprochenen Zwecke Harmonie und gemeinschaftliches Vorgehen unter den verschiedenen nationalen und internationalen Arbeiterorganisationen zu erzielen. Schon vor einiger Zeit hatte ein gemeinschaftlicher Freund Ponderly und J. McGuire zu diesem Behufe zusammengeführt, doch ohne Erfolg. Erst bei ihr zweiten Zusammentritt kamen die genannten beiden über den, Exekutiv-Beamten aller nationalen Organisationen einzuweisen, am 14. Februar sich bei einer Delegaten-Konferenz in dieser Stadt vertreten zu lassen. McGuire übernahm es, die Einladungen auszuweisen, und binnen kurzer Frist traten zustimmende Antworten ein von: P. M. Arthur von der Brüderchaft der Lokomotivführer, Grand Chief Conductor Wheaton vom Orden der Eisenbahnkondukteure, Großmeister Sargent von der Brüderchaft der Heizer, S. C. Wilkinson von der Brüderchaft der Bremser, Samuel Compers, dem Präsidenten der American Federation of Labor, und anderen.

Heute trat hier die Konferenz im Bingham House zusammen. Persönlich anwesend waren: Ponderly und General-Sekretär Hayes von den „Knights“, Compers und McGuire von der „Federation of Labor“, sowie Vertreter der Heizer und Weichensteller. Die Konferenz erwählte G. S. Bailey von den Weichenstellern zum Vorsitzenden und J. J. Leahy von den Heizern zum Sekretär. Der Wortlaut der Einladung wurde dann verlesen und die Situation im Allgemeinen von den Theilnehmern an der Konferenz diskutiert. Sämtliche Redner sprachen ihre Hoffnung auf ein Zustandekommen des geplanten Vorhabens aus.

Eine von J. J. McGuire vorgelegte Resolution lautete:

Resol. I. Wir sind der Ansicht, daß die Interessen aller Arbeitervklassen dieselben sind, und daß daher die gesamte organisierte Arbeit zu harmonischem Handeln sich vereinen sollte und wir glauben, daß der Zeitpunkt gekommen ist, wo Trades Unions, Knights of Labor und sonstige Arbeitervereinigungen einander die Hände reichen und gemeinsam dem Ziele der Förderung der Arbeiterinteressen zu streben sollte.

Ponderly beantragte, die Abfassung eines Aufrufs an alle Organisationen des Landes sowohl, wie an die nicht organisierten Arbeiter. Hayes schlug die Ernennung eines Comites von Dreien vor, zur Ausarbeitung des Aufrufs. Der Vorschlag wurde angenommen und Ponderly, Compers und J. Walton als Comite bestimmt. In nächster Woche, sollte dieser Aufruf veröffentlicht sein.

Unmöglich Ihre Eigenen Wege zu haben.

Mitglieder von Arbeiter-Organisationen sind so oft geneigt zu vergessen, daß es für ein jedes individuelle Mitglied unmöglich ist seinen eigenen Weg zu haben und seine Ideen immerwährend auszuführen. Es ist beides nur recht und gerecht, daß die Majorität regieren soll und es ist nicht und kann für die Minorität nie haltbar sein, eine Theilung der Organisation zu ereifern, nachdem ihr Vorschlag ehrlich durchgefallen ist. Zu gleicher Zeit ist es nie gerecht für die Majorität, die Rechte der Minorität so weit zu vergessen, als daß sie bei jeder Gelegenheit den Vortheil ergreift, jene zu unterdrücken. Ein treu demokratischer Geist ist der einzig sichere. Streite mannhaft für das, was du für recht hältst, wenn aber die Mehrzahl sagt, daß du siehst verkehrt, beharre nicht in den Bemühungen, deine Ideen durch Fehlschüssen und Verläumdung zu errichten, sondern durch ehrliche treffende Argumente; wenn die Minorität in irgend einer Sache recht und eine mannhafte Richtung verfolgt, dann wird die Organisation mit der Zeit zu dem Punkt gelangen, wo sie das Recht der Minorität sehen und annehmen wird. Gedulde, daß es kaum in einem Verhältniß des Lebens möglich ist, seinen eigenen Weg zu haben.

Der National-Verband der Bäcker hält am 4. März seine 4. Jahreskonvention in Cincinnati ab.

Aufruf an Alle Baugreiner.

Philadelphia, 14. Januar, 1889.

Brüder!

Seit ihr ein Mitglied der Carpenter Union? Wenn ja, gebt ihr Euch alle Mühe die Versammlung regelmäßig zu besuchen. Bezahlt ihr Eure Auflagen pünktlich und seid ihr wachsam Berichte einzubringen? Seid ihr Euren Beamten beghülich und seht ihr alle Kleinigkeiten, die Euch von einander entfernen, beseitigt? Seid ihr bereit, Committee-Arbeit zu thun? Brüder, thut ihr alles mögliche in einer freundlichen Weise neue Mitglieder in Euren Verein zu bringen? Nur durch eine völlige Vereinigung der Arbeiter können wir unsere Rechte bekommen; wenn wir warten wollen auf die Regierung oder die Legislaturen, so bekommen wir sie niemals.

Brüder! Arbeiter! In diesem Alter des Fortschrittes ist die Neigung zu Verbindungen und Trübs so groß, daß wir alle Tage von einem neu errichteten Monopol hören; es ist sogar in das Baugewerbe eingedrungen. Kapitalisten bauen ganze Straßen und Blöcke, sie verstehen nichts vom dem Geschäft und müssen sich auf gewöhnliche Männer als Superintendenzen verlassen, die die Arbeit stückweise vertheilen. Die Arbeit ist nochmals vertheilt und wieder vertheilt und wieder vertheilt, bis das derjenige, der die Arbeit thut, beinahe nichts für dieselbe bekommt, während doch dem Mittelmann ein großer Ueberfluß bleibt, obwohl er keinen Streich thut. Unsere Baugreiere werden übergangen und bei Seite gelassen und Häuser werden gebaut, die zur Schande unserer Stadt dastehen.

Wenn Einigen von Euch, die Stadtarbeit gemacht haben, dieses Circular in die Hände kommt, so bitten wir, zu überlegen, ob es recht ist, daß ihr Euer Handwerk so herunter treibt und verächtlich macht, da ihr doch, so ihr zehn Stunden und mehr arbeitet, nicht einmal den Lohn habt, dem einen Unionmann in neun Stunden verdient.

Noch ferner: Ihr helft den Monopolisten reich zu werden und die kleinen Arbeitergeber und Baumeister auszuschließen, und so jemand eines von diesen wolle und schlecht gebauten Häusern kauft, so muß er denselben Preis bezahlen als wäre es von einem fähigen Baumeister gebaut, der guten Lohn bezahlt und die Arbeitstunden aufrecht hält. Alle Jahre wird der Lohn der Stadtarbeiter geringer; ihr müßt härter arbeiten und eure Arbeit immer schlechter und schlechter machen, so daß ihr zuletzt Euch selbst eurer Arbeit schämen müßt.

Arbeitsgenossen! Wir wünschen Euch mit aller Brüderlichkeit aufzufordern, einer Carpenter-Union der Vereinigten Zimmerleute und Baugreiner beizutreten, wir heißen Euch willkommen und wollen Euch helfen, das schändliche Stadtarbeit-System zu unterdrücken.

Unsere Vereine sind stark genug, ein jedes Mitglied in seiner ehrlichen Arbeit zu unterstützen und bei Krankheitsfällen Hilfe zu leisten mit \$4 oder \$5 wöchentliche Unterstützung; beim Sterbefall haben wir auch Vorbereitungen, daß den Hinterbliebenen \$200 von der Brüderchaft bezahlt werden, und die monatlichen Auflagen sind nur 50 bis 60 Cts. und keine anderen Abforderungen.

Brüder, Arbeiter, vereinigt Euch mit uns! Einzeln find wir nichts, aber verbunden können wir jedes Unrecht, das uns droht, überwinden.

Bericht der Thätigkeit.

Ueber die Thätigkeit der American Federation of Labor seit ihrer jüngsten Convention veröffentlicht Präsident Compers folgenden Bericht:

Die von der St. Louiser Convention der American Federation of Labor inaugurierte Achtstundsbewegung macht im ganzen Lande Aufsehen. Alle großen Städte und viele der kleineren Ortschaften haben bereits die Agitation für Einführung derselben begonnen. Die Spinner-Union und die Nationale Seidenweberei-Union haben sich der Federation angeschlossen. Die Zim und Sheet Iron und Cornice-Makers Union, welche neulich in Peoria, Ill., ihre Convention abhielt, hat die Frage des Anschlusses der Federation an die verschiedenen Local-Organisationen verworfen, gleichseitig aber den Anschluß empfohlen. Die Federation ist jetzt damit beschäftigt, die Organisation der neu gegründeten Kohlengräber-National-Union zu vervollständigen. In New York und Umgebung haben in letzter Zeit eine große Anzahl Versammlungen zu Gunsten der Achtstundsbewegung stattgefunden, in denen Samuel Compers, der Präsident der Federation, Neben hielt. Auch im Westen und in der Nähe der Pacific-Küste werden in der nächsten Zeit große Versammlungen über die Achtstundsbewegung stattfinden. In North Adams, Mass., fand kürzlich eine große enthusiastische Versammlung unter den Aufspicen der Federation statt. Die Angehörigen von Sampson & Comp., der größten Schuhfabrikanten-Firma im Orte, und der ersten Firma des Ortes, welche Chinesen als Scabs anstellte, waren in corpore anwesend. Die Firma hatte ihnen eine Lohnreduction zum Betrage von beinahe 40 Procent angeknüpft, nahm diese Ankündigung jedoch zurück, nachdem sie den in der Versammlung herrschenden Geist gesehen hatte.

Aus Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh, den 18. Feb. 1889.

Die Deutsche Local-Union 164, hat ein Recht, stolz zu sein auf seine Entwicklung nach Innen und Außen. Dank eines Theils der Erkenntnis der Mitglieder, von dem Rat und Vortheilen, welche die Verbindung bietet, andererseits, das Bewusstsein, einen der fähigsten Brüder (Theobald Becker) als Präsident an der Spitze zu haben, welcher erfahren in parlamentarischen Regeln, gleichzeitig Strenge mit Mäde zu vereinbaren weiß, und nach allen Seiten hin, Gerechtigkeit übt, ebenfalls einen gewissenhaften Finanz-Sekretär (H. Dreiföhen), welcher musterhaft seinen Pflichten entgegenkommt, er hat den Beifall der Versammlungen zu einem regelmäßigen gestaltet, so daß nur starke Versammlungen verzeichnet werden können.

Suspense sind in den letzten Monaten wenige zu verzeichnen, dagegen war die Aufnahme neuer Mitglieder recht lebhaft. Zu den inneren Fortschritten der Union gehört unstreitig die vor Jahresfrist eingeführte Krankenliste. Diese ist obligatorisch, so daß jedes Mitglied auch Mitglied der Krankenliste sein muß. Der Verlauf einiger vorurtheillichen Mitglieder, dieses lag-nependende Institut von der Union loszureißen und zu einem freiwilligen zu gestalten, wurde glänzend abgelehnt, es sind im Laufe des verfloffenen Jahres manchem Bruder die Segnungen des Instituts zu Theil geworden, und ist bei seiner guten Veranlassung, trotz des geringen Beitrages (monatlich 25 Cents) ein guter Erfolg vorauszusetzen.

Allen Local-Unions, welche noch nicht im Besitze einer Krankenliste sind, ist eine Gründung warm zu empfehlen. Zur Förderung der Organisation hat sich die Union immerwährend bemüht, in finanzieller Hinsicht sowie finanzieller Hinsicht. Besonders hervorzuheben hat die Union sich betheiligte bei der Gründung seitens Vereinigten Deutscher Gewerkschaften, einer neuen Arbeiter-Zeitung von Pittsburgh, welche im April dieses Jahres erschienen soll, und hoffentlich zum Segen des gesamten Arbeiterstandes führen wird.

Nach Außen hin arbeitet die Union strengstens nach der Arbeits-Regel, welche im Carpenter Council aufgestellt worden ist und darf nicht unerwähnt bleiben, daß die Ausführung erleichtert wird durch das thätige, energische Handeln und Eingreifen, des fungierenden Special-Agenten Herrn Schwarz, die Arbeits-Regel welche am Mai d. J. in Kraft treten soll, liegt uns zur Zeit zur Annahme vor und hoffen wir daß selbige von Erfolg begleitet, und als weiterer Fortschritt bezeichnet werden kann.

Mit Brudergruß,

Carl Troeschel,
Prot. Sekretär.

An die Trades-Unions.

Wenn der Achtstundentag am 1. Mai 1890 eingeführt werden soll, schreibt das St. Louis Tageblatt, müssen die meisten Trades-Unions bis 1. Mai 1889 ihre Mitgliederzahl verdreifachen und bis 1. Mai 1890 mindestens verdreifachen.

Der Achtstundentag kann nicht durch Massenverhandlungen erzwungen werden, sondern nur durch mächtige Trades-Unions, vor welchem das „Scabthum“ verschwindet. Massenverhandlungen sind ganz gut und unter Umständen sehr notwendig, aber auf sie ist kein Verlaß.

Massenverhandlungen—erzeugen wohl Begeisterung; aber zur Erläuterung des Achtstundentages gehört mehr als „Begeisterung“, die in der nächsten Stunde verfliegen kann; es gehört Bewußtsein und Ueberzeugung dazu.

Die „Begeisterung“ kann wohl Jemanden in den Kampf treiben; aber nur die „Ueberzeugung“ läßt ihn im Kampfe ausharren.

Wer mit „Begeisterung“, aber ohne tiefere Ueberzeugung sich in den Kampf stürzt, ist kein starrer Kämpfer; wenn ihm nicht rascher Sieg folgt, droht ihm Ermüdung.

Diese Ueberzeugung den Massen beizubringen, damit sie lernen, alle Chancen des Kampfes zu ertragen, ist Aufgabe und Zweck der Trades-Unions. Wenn sie dieser Aufgabe nicht gerecht werden, ihren Wirkungskreis nicht ausdehnen, ihre Mitgliederzahl nicht vervielfachen, dann bekommen sie keinen Achtstundentag, weder am 1. Mai 1890, noch am 1. Mai 1891.

Non Alibi kommt Nichts.

Der Achtstundentag wird nicht gegeben werden, sondern genommen werden müssen. Er kann aber auch nicht genommen werden, wenn eine Union 50 oder 100 Mitglieder in einer Stadt zählt, in der sich 500 oder 1000 Verursarbeiter einer Branche noch außerhalb der Union befinden.

Keine Massionen also! Sondern berechnete Cure Zahlen.

Es gibt keinen Achtstundentag ohne starke Unions!

Eine Gewerkschafts-Convention für den Staat Michigan wurde in Lansing abgehalten. Es waren 34 Delegaten anwesend. Es wurde u. A. beschlossen, die Thätigkeit der American Federation of Labor in der achtstundentage zu unterstützen. Eine Staatsföderation wurde gebildet.

Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit.

Vom Gegner auch kann man lernen, was uns nützt oder schadet. In Berlin erscheint eine von den Boffen herausgegebene „Baugewerks-Zeitung“. Dieselbe brachte neulich einen Artikel betitelt: „Ueber Streikaustritten und die Forderungen der Bauarbeiter“, in welchem es u. A. wörtlich heißt:

„... Wenn die Agitatoren in neuester Zeit gerade auf Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit lossteuern, so ist dieser Plan sehr wohl überlegt. Denn damit schafft man sofort künstlichen Arbeitsmangel und damit als unmittelbare Folge Steigerung der Löhne!“—Also das Meisterorgan, die „Baugew. Ztg.“ Abgehen von der Form ist dies ein werthvolles Zeugnis der Wichtigkeit der Arbeitertheorie, werthvoll insofern, als es leicht im Stande ist, nunmehr auch die bisherigen ungläubigen Thesen von der Wichtigkeit derselben zu überzeugen. Allerdings sucht gleich hinterher der Artikelsschreiber der „Baugewerks-Ztg.“ in gewohnter Weise dieser Anerkennung abzuweichen, jedoch mit wenigem Glück.

Und wenn nun die Frage aufgeworfen werden sollte, warum die „Meister“ mit Vorliebe Ueberstunden machen lassen, obgleich doch diese dem Meister nicht billiger zu stehen kommen, denn, wenn beispielsweise ein Meister 10 Gesellen bei zehnstündiger Arbeitszeit täglich eine Ueberstunde macht, so ergibt das für die Woche 60 Ueberstunden, also genau das Penum eines Arbeiters, so ist die Antwort sehr einfach. Statt 60 Ueberstunden pro Woche machen zu lassen von 10 Gesellen, könnte der Meister allerdings einen Gesellen mehr beschäftigen. Warum thut er es nicht? Weil er diesen Gesellen als „Meister“ braucht, um jederzeit in der Lage sein zu können, einen Arbeiter entlassen zu können, und da Niemand „die Arbeiter“ sein will, einen Druck auf die Arbeiter auszuüben, so entsteht die „industrielle Meisterarmee“, welche den Arbeitgebern jederzeit zur Verfügung steht und deren größten Nachtheil ist. Lediglich aus diesem Grunde, aus Furcht davor, diese „Meisterarmee“ verringert zu sehen, lediglich im eigenen Interesse, nicht aber im Interesse der Arbeiter, damit diese mehr verdienen, schwärmen die Arbeitgeber für lange Arbeitszeit bzw. Ueberstunden und Sonntagsarbeit und fräuben sich mit allen Kräften gegen ein Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit.

Acht-Stundenliga in Rochester.

In letzten Tagen fand in Rochester, N. Y., eine Besprechung der Repräsentanten verschiedener Arbeiterorganisationen und Gesellschaften, behufs Gründung einer Acht-Stundenliga statt. Es wurde ein Plattform-Komitee erwählt und ist alle Aussicht vorhanden, daß die organisierten Arbeiter Rochester, N. Y. den Kampf um „8 Stunden Arbeit, 8 Stunden Erholung und 8 Schlaf“ mit Energie durchführen werden.

Zur Strike-Statistik.

Als C. Wright, der Arbeits-Kommissar der Ver. Staaten, dem Congreß seinen Bericht über die Strikes des Jahres 1886, einreichte, machte er dabei die Bemerkung, daß die hohe Zahl der Ausstände, wie sie das Jahr 1886 aufweist, in den nächsten Jahren wohl nicht mehr erreicht werde, sondern daß vielmehr jedes folgende eine Abnahme ergeben würde. Daß er Recht behalten hat, ergibt sich aus folgenden Zahlen: im Jahre 1881 fanden 471 Ausstände statt, woran sich 120,521 Personen betheiligten; im Jahre 1882 gab es 454 Ausstände mit 154,671 Personen; im Jahre 1883 478 Ausstände mit 149,763 Personen; im Jahre 1884 443 Ausstände mit 147,054 Personen; im Jahre 1885 645 Ausstände mit 242,705 Personen; im Jahre 1886 1411 Ausstände mit 499,489 Personen; im Jahre 1887 884 Ausstände mit 340,785 Personen und im Jahre 1888 659 Ausstände mit 207,841 Personen. Im Ganzen beläuft sich also die Anzahl der Strikes innerhalb der letzten acht Jahre auf über 5400 mit über 1,870,000 betheiligten Personen.

Massenversammlung der Carpenter von St. Louis.

Die am 3. Februar in der Central-Turnhalle, St. Louis, Mo. stattgefundene Massenversammlung war ein glänzender Erfolg und sollte die Carpenter anspornen, die agitation von jetzt ab mit größter Mithrigkeit zu betreiben.

Herr Blafmore von Carpenter Union No. 4 rief die Versammlung zur Ordnung. Frank Sievers wurde zum Vorsitzenden und A. L. Maurits zum Vice-Vorsitzenden ernannt. Als Sekretär, fungierten Boedibier und Th. Saulfille Clinton Myers, Bridg-lay Union, hielt die erste Ansprache. Er verlas die Löhne der Carpenter mit denen der Steinmaurer u. Bridg-layer und forderte die Versammelten auf, sich ein Beispiel an deren Organisation zu nehmen.

Mar Stöhr sprach zunächst in Deutsch über die Forderung der Carpenter wies auf die Fortschritte der Bruderschaft in den letzten Jahren hin und wies in drastischer Weise auf die Thorheit der Carpenter hin, jeden Tag zwei Stunden länger zu arbeiten als die übrigen Arbeiter des Baugewerbes.

An die Amerikanischen Carpenters in englischer Sprache sich wendend, forderte er diese zum einmüthigen Handeln auf, erinnerte an die Stärke der Union No. 4 vor zwei Jahren und ermahnte sie, im Interesse der Gesammtharbeitschaft die Achtstundentage für die Carpenters endlich zu lösen.

Mar Motier, Möbelerbeiter-Union No. 12, war der nächste englische Redner, wies auf die Vorteile des verkürzten Werktages hin, zugleich bemerkte er, daß Carpenters mehr Werkzeuge als irgend ein andere Bauhandwerker bedürften, weshalb der Lohn der Carpenters, die so wie so nur nur 7-8 Monate des Jahres Arbeit hätten, eine Erhöhung erfahren müßte.

Die Versammlung war von über 600 Personen besucht, 63 Carpenters unterzeichneten am Schluß derselben die Mitglieder der Unions.

Allerlei.

In St. Louis trat am 17. Januar d. J. für die städtischen Arbeiter eine Achtstundentage Ordinance in Kraft.

Die Chicagoer Carpenter Unions werden demnächst den Achtstundentag und 35 Cts. als Minimum Lohn pro Stunde überall im Staat durchführen; alle Baugewerks-Unions, wie die der Painter, Gasfitter, Bridg-layer, Girker etc. haben den Carpenters jede mögliche Unterstützung versprochen.

Wenn Du die rechte Seite, die gerechte Seite vertrittst, so werden schließlich die Leute, wenn sie Dich zuerst auch noch so opioniren und verhöhnen, Dir zur Hilfe kommen; alle die irdischen Kräfte werden mit Dir und für Dich sein; der Himmel ist verpflichtet, Dir zu Deinem völligen Sieg zu verhelfen.—Wm. S. Seward, den 21. Sept. 1860.

Die Ärzte Association ist eine Trades-Union mit den allerhöchsten Strafbestimmungen gegen das Scabthum. Kein Arzt darf einen Patienten, der sich bereits in ärztlicher Behandlung befindet, ohne Genehmigung des behandelnden Kollegen besuchen. So ist es in Deutschland, so ist es in America, und so ist es überall.

Et. L. T.

Jeder Lohnarbeiter muß begreifen, daß er ein äußerst wichtiger Faktor ist, falls ein Conflict zwischen ihm und dem Arbeitgeber entstehen sollte, so lange er allein isolirt steht. Ist er aber umgeben von Hunderten, die verpflichtet und willens sind, ihm beizustehen, dann fühlt er sofort, daß er für einen etwa entstehenden Conflict gerüstet ist.—Worcester Times.

Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit, Inspec-tion der Arbeitsstätten durch Gesundheits-behörden, Errichtung von Arbeiter-Bureaus, Verbot der Kinderarbeit und des Gefäng-nis-Contrakt-Systems, Abschaffung des Rothaus-Systems in den Bädereien, Zahlung hoher Beiträge zur Union, sind Fragen, welche unsere ernste Ermägung und Beachtung einnehmen. Es sind unsere eigenen Fragen.—Bates Journal.

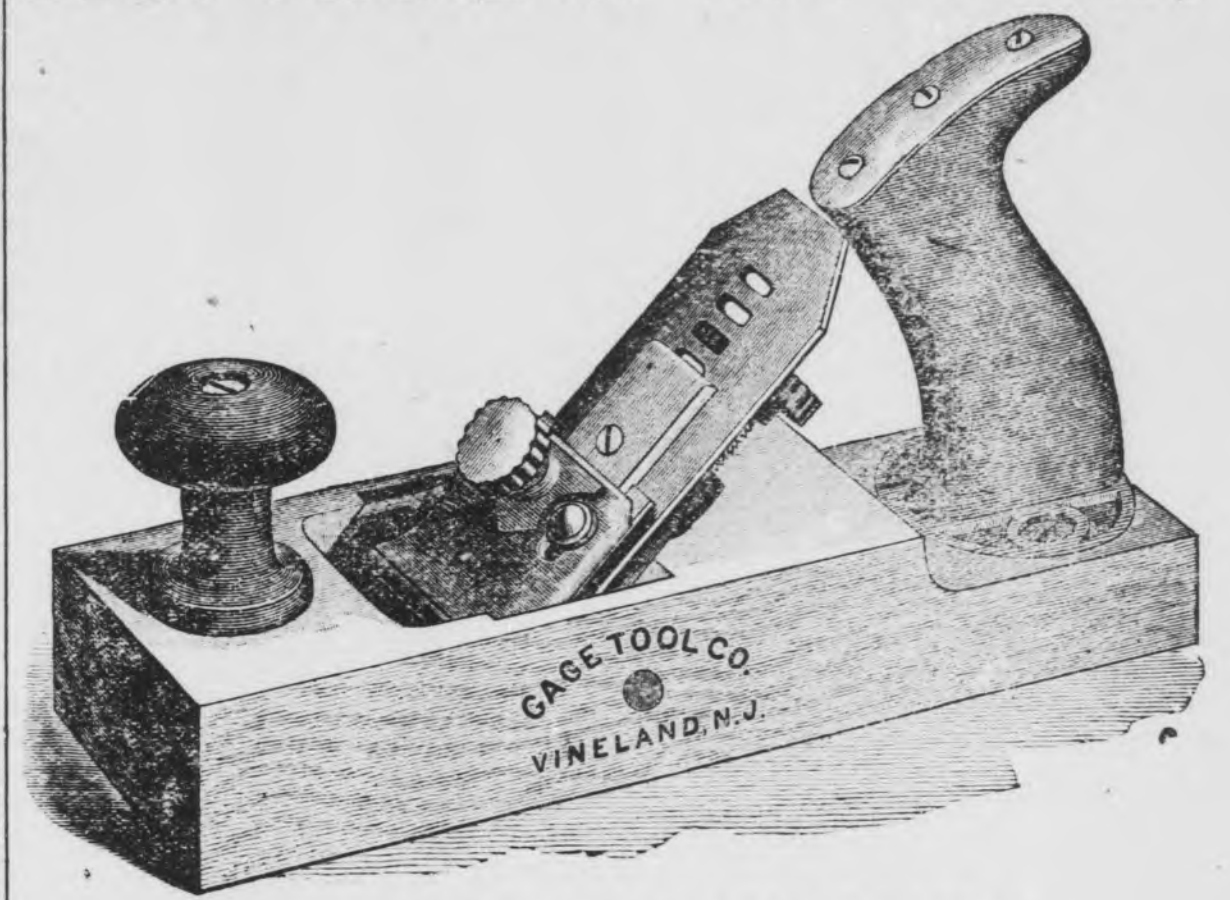
Bradstreet's Handelsagentur, eine gewöhnlich sehr gut informirte Quelle, berichtet, daß im Jahre 1888 in den Ver. Staaten 659 Strikes von 207,841 Arbeitern stattfanden, gegen 884 Strikes von 340,785 Arbeitern im Jahre 1887. Es ergibt dies eine Abnahme von 225 Strikes und 132,944 dabei betheiligten Personen, was wohl hauptsächlich auf Rechnung der schlechten geschäftsverhältnisse in den Ver. Staaten zurückzuführen ist.

Es gibt Leute in Arbeiter-Organisationen, welche stets nach etwas suchen, woran sie mädeln können. Dieselben kommen nicht nach der Versammlung, um Harmonie herzustellen, sondern ergreifen jede Gelegenheit, um durch einen Kniff ihre Pfiffigkeit zu zeigen. Dergleichen Leute sind gewöhnlich mit der Zahlung ihrer Beiträge lässig, und wenn sie infolge ihrer Nachlässigkeit suspendirt werden, dann gefallen sie sich darin.

Da es Tausende von beschäftigungs-losen Arbeitern nicht nur in San Francisco, sondern in allen Städten unseres „glorreichen“ Staates gibt, dies hat eine Versammlung von Arbeitslosen bewiesen, welche am letzten Sonntage in Los Angeles stattfand. Gegen 4000 dieser Unglücklichen waren auf einen Aufruf einiger Arbeiterführer erschienen, um über Mittel und Wege zu berathen, wie ihr Elend gemildert werden könnte. Die Gesamtzahl der Zeit in Los Angeles befindlichen Arbeitslosen wird auf 6000 geschätzt.

In Philadelphia tagte kürzlich die „National Master Builders Association“, in welcher Delegaten aus den verschiedenen Staaten der Ver. Staaten anwesend waren. Es wurde auf derselben eine Resolution angenommen, durch welche die Delegaten angewiesen werden, ihren Einfluß nach Möglichkeit geltend zu machen, um den Bemühungen der Gewerkschaften, die Verleumdungen in den verschiedenen Städten zu beseitigen, entgegen zu wirken. Dies ist der beste Beweis dafür, daß die Geseke einseitig und gegen die Interessen der Arbeiter sind. Ob die Master Builders in diesem Bestreben erfolgreich sind, kommt weniger auf ihre Thätigkeit, als auf die Unthätigkeit der Arbeiter an.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

In this issue we insert testimonials in place of the description of the plane, which can be seen by referring to a back number of this paper.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

C. & J. Union, No. 358, Vineland, N. J., June 20, '88. Gage Tool Co.—The members of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 358, of Vineland, N. J., being without exception users of the Gage Self-Setting plane, made in our town, take pleasure in saying that the planes give us perfect satisfaction, and we believe that their claim that it is the Best Plane in the World cannot be disputed. The bits or cutting-irons are the best we have ever used. Although higher-priced than some, they are the cheapest plane made, saving, as they do, time and strength, and finishing difficult work better, easier, and quicker than is done by any other plane. Being personally acquainted with the Company, we are satisfied that every statement or promise made by them will be carried out to the letter.

Geo. P. Capen, Sec.
Edward K. Brick, Pres. pro tem.

SO GOOD IT WAS STOLEN.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 8, '88. Gage Tool Co.—We had one of your planes lent us for trial. While in the shop it attracted attention and favorable comment from the men. One of them took it out on a building with him, and, while there, some carpenter, whose mechanical judgment was good but whose honesty was of color, stole it. As we should like our men to have another chance at it, we would like to have you send us another with the bill for both planes, the price for which we will remit.

Yours truly,
Fowler & Carr,
3879 Lake Avenue, Carpenters and Builders.

CHEAP NOTWITHSTANDING THE COST.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 1, '88. Gage Tool Co.—We, the undersigned, Carpenters and Woodworkers of Bridgeton, N. J., having used the Self-Setting Planes made by the Gage Tool Co., of Vineland, N. J., for more than a year, do say they are the best planes we have ever seen. The cutting-irons hold their edge under such tests as we never saw equalled. The Self-Setting arrangement, which appears in no other plane, enables any one to remove the bit and accurately re-set in 5 seconds. We consider them cheap notwithstanding they cost more than some, and would not part with ours for a much larger price if we could not procure others. We heartily endorse the statements made by the Gage Tool Co., in their circulars, and take pleasure in recommending these planes to all who want good tools.

John H. Elwell, Eli Loper,
James McCaughey, Wm. G. Creston,
John Wilson, Charles Schneider, Jr.,
John Faust, J. D. Randlett,
C. E. Woodruff.

A PLEASURE TO OBTAIN.—AN EXCELLENT TOOL.

2018 9th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., May 6, '88. Gage Tool Co.—I have received a set of 3 planes through Mr. James Lambie, my hardware man, whom I have assured of their superior quality after severe tests. It is really a pleasure to obtain such an excellent tool, and one so fully up in every respect to what it is represented to be by the makers.

J. F. Billingsley,
Ex-Pres. Bro. of C. & J. of America.

SAVES TIME AND DOES SUPERIOR WORK.

From Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer National Grange, P. of H.

MIDDLEBUSH, N. J., April 5, '87. Gage Tool Co.—I have your new self-setting plane. It is all you claim for it. The bit will plane the end of a hard, hemlock knot, and then without sharpening, cut a hair as with a razor. I never saw such a cutting edge. The cutter can be removed, replaced, and set to the 100th part of an inch in five seconds, as timed by me. Although higher in price than others, I consider it very cheap for the same reason that we consider a mowing-machine cheaper than a scythe. I heartily recommend it to all who wish to save time, and do superior work. Yours Truly,

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

BEST PLANE IN USE.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 6, '88. Gage Tool Co.—I received one of your planes, and after giving it thorough trial I am satisfied that it is the best plane in use on any class of work. *** Have shown plane to shopmates; they are well satisfied with it. Hope you will have more orders from this city.

CHAS. A. JEFFERS, 11 Ann St.

A FIRST-CLASS TOOL.

BETHEL, Conn., Aug. 10, '88. Gage Tool Co.—I have tried the plane and think it is all that is claimed for it.—a first-class tool.

ANDREW J. FRY.

For Circulars, Prices or Information, send to

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland, N. J.

When writing, be sure and mention THE CARPENTER.

Send 2 cent stamp and get a Carpenters' Red Cedar Pencil, best quality, beveled edge.

THEY STAND THE TEST.

Sibley College of Mechanic Arts, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., October 5th, '88. Gage Tool Co.—The planes purchased of you last year, are pronounced by both foremen in our wood-working shops, as the best they have ever used. We are working one hundred students in our wood shop at present, all beginners, not used to tools, they are hard on tools but yours stand the test. We think the planes purchased of you this year are better than those of last year.

Yours truly,
J. L. Morris, Sup't.

ALL LIKE IT.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 16, '87. Gage Tool Co.—I am finishing a fine house for one of our College or University Societies, floors, ceilings, stairs, etc., of quartered oak. I carried the plane you sent me over there and had all the men employed try it. They pronounced it the best plane they have ever used. * * * The plane was also tried by all our regularly hired carpenters; all like it. Would like to try a "Jack" and "Jointer."

PROF. J. L. MORRIS,
Sibley College of Mechanic Arts.

WORKS WELL—WANTS MORE.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 4, '87. Gage Tool Co.—We find your plane works very well, and we will make up an order for more of them in a few days.

WIDDICOMBE FURNITURE CO.

WANTS MORE OF THE SAME.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 11, '87. Gage Tool Co.—Please ship us six planes, same as one sent us for trial Jan. 24th. Make price as low as possible, as we can probably use more of them soon.

WIDDICOMBE FURNITURE CO.

BETTER THAN ANY.

NEW YORK CITY, March 8, '87. Gage Tool Co.—I have used the planes made by your company, and like them better than any plane I have ever used.

PROF. JAMES DEKAY,
Manager of N. Y. Trade Schools.

BEST PLANE EVER MADE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 4, '87. Gage Tool Co.—It certainly is the best plane I ever tried according to my liking, and the man in whose hands I have placed it says: "It is the best plane ever made for a mechanic."

PROF. JOHN E. SWERT,
(Mr. Sweet, who is well known to the readers of mechanical journals, was formerly Professor at Cornell University, now building the Straight Line Engine.)

AN AMATEUR LIKES IT VERY MUCH.

College and Seminary of the Sacred Heart, Vineland, N. J., September 15, '88. Gage Tool Co.—As an amateur carpenter I have used your Self-Setting Plane for over two years, and I am pleased to say that I like it very much. That tool is worth all that you claim for it, and I am sure that every carpenter who tries it cannot fail to appreciate it as I do.

F. GUICHETEAU,
Treas. Sacred Heart Sem.

THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

Kimball, Prince & Co., Lumber Merchants, Vineland, N. J., Feb. 13, '88. Gage Tool Co.—After more than a year's use, we are pleased to state that your Self-Setting Planes are thought very much of in our factory. For fine or difficult work they have no equal, and considering the extra quality of the cutting-irons, and the time saved by the self-setting arrangement, we consider them cheap though first cost may be more than some other planes. We heartily recommend them to all desiring good tools.

KIMBALL, PRINCE & CO.

FINEST TOOL I EVER USED.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 13, '86. Gage Tool Co.—I received the plane and have used it, and will do so say it is the finest tool of its kind I ever used, and would recommend it to all good mechanics.

L. C. WERTHEVLT,
Contractor and Builder.

IT CAN'T BE BEAT.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 1, '88. Gage Tool Co.—Received my plane at an earlier date than I expected, and was very well pleased with it. I got a better plane than I thought you would send me. I have tested it thoroughly and can heartily recommend it to any wood-worker, and think it can't be beat.

ELMER SLOUGH,
622 Astor Street.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

RIP, CROSS - CUT AND BACK SAWS,

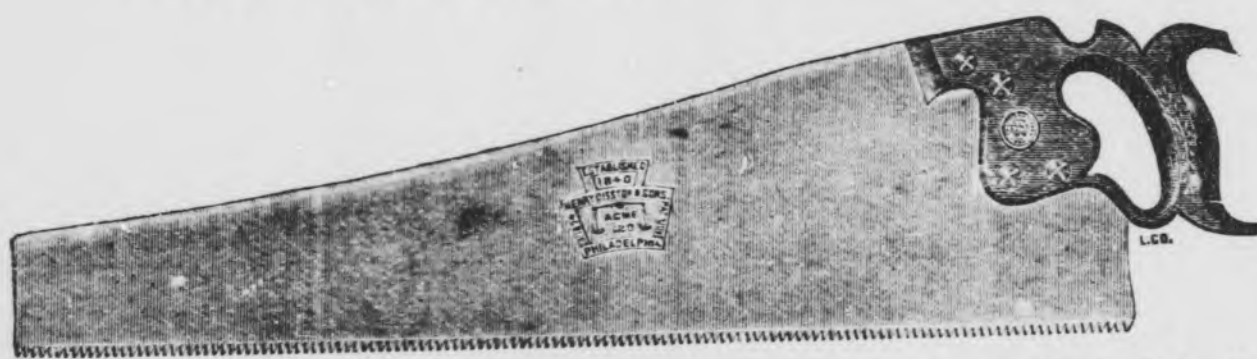
MANUFACTURED IN

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.



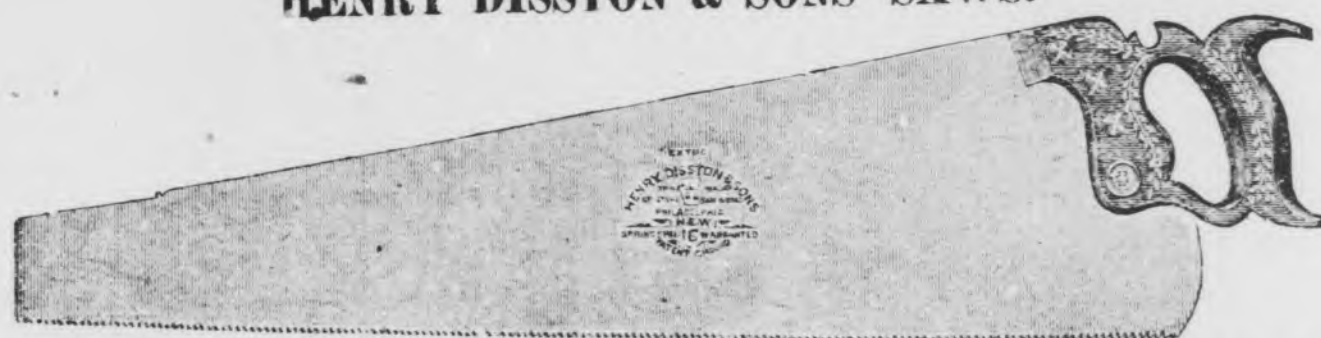
ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber.
Designed only for first-class workmen.



Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.



ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTE. — "The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialties in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect on the mechanics in the business, and has tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

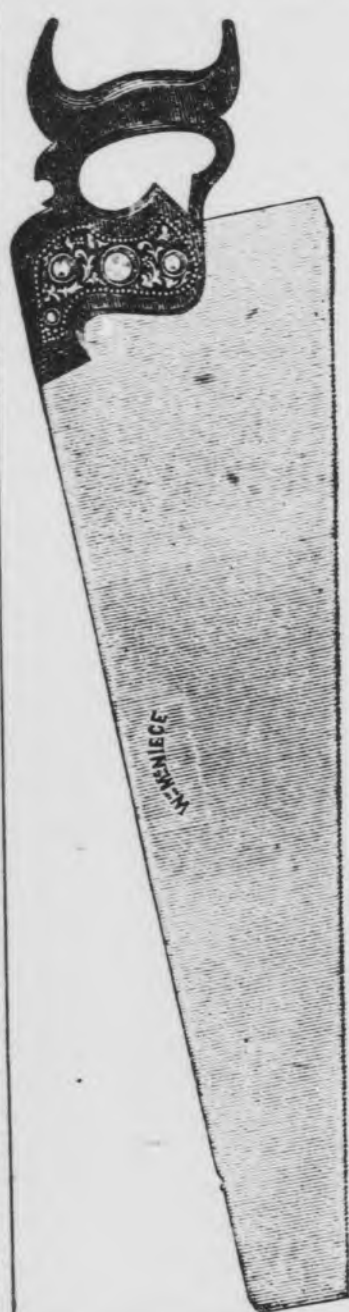
SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

MUNCIE, Ind.—Mr. D. C. Mitchell a contractor is advertising all over for carpenters to come to Muncie, so to get the city full of men and pull down wages. He now pays \$1.35 to \$1.75 per day. He has done this on previous occasions. Now there is a superabundance of men, without holding out false inducements for more to come. Not one in five are at work. There is no truth in the reported building boom in this city. We can't see it anywhere—only in the papers.



Wm. McNiece & Son

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws,

—515—

CHERRY STREET,

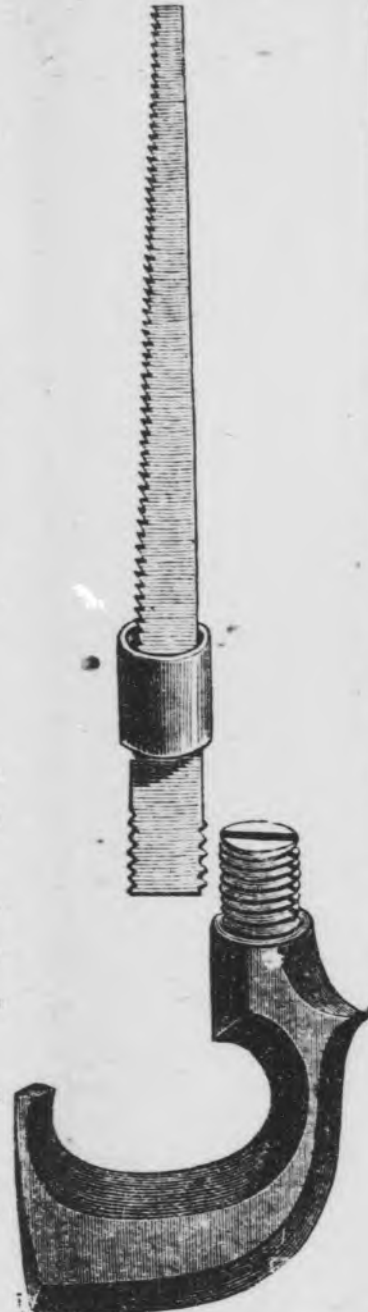
PHILADELPHIA, PA

Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



REPORT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

Unions 7 and 214 are making efforts to recruit their strength this coming season. Louisville is now more than ever troubled with country jack-legs, and all sorts of woodpeckers. This class get the first chance at a job, for they will work at any price, thereby shoving aside resident carpenters after months of winter idleness, and preventing good men from making a decent living. Louisville is no place for traveling carpenters to come this season.

AID FOR DENVER.

Below is a list of the donations reported to this office as sent in response to the circular for aid of the Denver unions: Union 45, Shreveport, La., \$10.00.

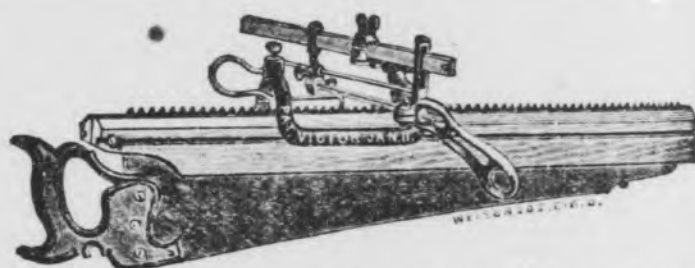
THE AMALGAMATED.

The February report of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows 461 branches and 25,243 members. This is a decrease of 177 members the last month. The February report of the American District of the Amalgamated shows it has 1987 members or 77 less than in January; their greatest loss is in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. The report of the unemployed in the Amalgamated shows 1 out of every 13 out of work, in general, while in the American District the proportion is one idle out of nine.

CARPENTERS of Leeds, England, have secured an advance of wages of eight pence per hour to go into effect from July 1st, next.

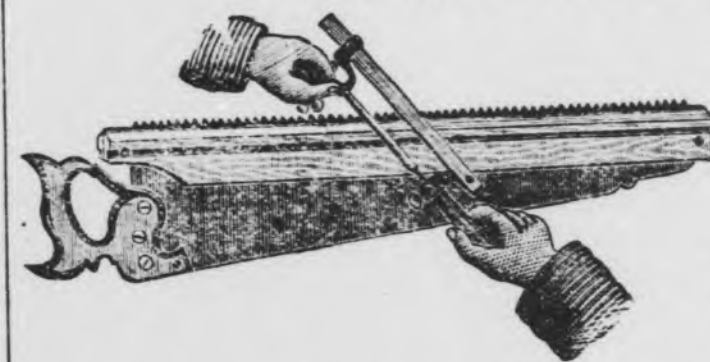
IMPROVED

Victor Saw Filer.



Latest and Best Machine for Filing Saws of every description. Absolute in action, elegant in finish, reasonable in price. Descriptive Circular sent on application.

PRICE FOR COMPLETE MACHINE, \$2.50.



THE VICTOR Saw Filing Guide.

NEW AND ORIGINAL.

It is the cheapest and most practical filing guide in the market. In filing a saw, the blade made of the very best steel and highly tempered, must slide closely on top of teeth, it will insure a very perfect tooth and not injure the points of the teeth whatever. On receipt of \$1.00 this Guide will be mailed free to any address.

Robt. J. Schaeffer & Co., 55 Mount St., Dayton, Ohio.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF



Flags
and
Banners
for
Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS

MANUFACTURED.

No. 34 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

Mechanics' Tools

OF ALL KINDS.



Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Ladd, Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES
SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD
IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME IX.—No. 4.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15th, 1889.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Union 329 is discussing the eight hours with great interest.

FRESNO, Cal.—Union 365 is battling nobly against dull times and outside contractors, but we will maintain the nine-hour day.

CHARLOTTE, Mich.—Union 418 gave a prize social April 10, and was addressed by R. W. Schriener, an attorney, who was at one time a shover of the jack-plane.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Union 90 had a rousing rally April 12th. Bros. Banks and Foley were the speakers. The planing mill men propose to organize a union.

ASTORIA, L. I.—Union 465 is stirring up this vicinity to move for nine-hours. Mass meetings are held and printed appeals are circulated with telling effect.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Work scarce at \$1.50 to \$2.25. Union 65 is booming in increased membership, and we have our own hall—one of the best in the state. Carpenters will find no work by coming here.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Wages \$1.50 to \$2.50 for 10-hours a day. Papers advertise the erection of a government building and a hotel, but it is only talk. Mechanics need not come here for work. There is an over-supply of labor.

A STRIKE of ninety-five union men against the employment of non-union carpenters and framers on the Morton Line pier, N. Y. City, has been settled by the employers agreeing to engage none but union men and pay union wages.

PUEBLO, Colo.—We are organizing a Trades Assembly and Carpenters' Union 410, has S. B. Hilliard as Walking Delegate for them; he is doing excellent work in the interest of the nine-hour day.

OMAHA, Neb.—Union 58 has been holding public meetings with profit. We are flooded with "Hawkeyes," who in many cases come over here from Iowa to get their beer and 15 to 20 cts. per hour, Union men though are preferred on all the best work.

HELENA, Montana.—Advertisements in Chicago papers have crowded this city with all sorts of carpenters, who will take starvation wages, as they come here "dead broke," and the number keeps on increasing. Most of the work is of the shoddiest kind.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Some contractors of this city are continually advertising in other cities that they are in need of carpenters when they have no work at all. Any member of the U. B. seeing such advertisements will please notify the F. S. of Union 91, and we will act accordingly.

ALTOONA, Pa.—Trade dull. We are or were during the past winter months working nine hours per day because Almighty God had put daylight off from us, but are now resuming at ten hours per day again, but are working hard for the 9-hour system. Lots of scabs.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—A destructive fire in the business part of the city early this month caused a loss of a million and a half dollars. This will have to be rebuilt, and the town is now filling up with strangers coming here for work on that account, but we have a surplus of carpenters.

RIVERSIDE, Cal.—Times dull all over Southern California, some carpenters have gone to orange-picking. Union 235 has passed a set of vigorous resolutions against piece-work, and the same have been published in the daily papers. We had a musical and literary entertainment April 10th, which was addressed by two prominent clergymen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—This city is overrun with strangers, mostly victims of the "busted" boom in Southern California. Union 22 now has a Walking Delegate who is doing good service. The union also has been awake to advertising itself by printed matter and in the daily papers.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.—Dull. \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day for carpenters.

E. SAGINAW, Mich.—A Building Trades' Council has been formed in this city.

FT. MADISON, Iowa.—Wages \$2 to \$2.50, and plenty of carpenters, but very little work.

WICHITA, Kan.—We are overrun by men out of work, and they offer themselves at any price.

PATERSON, N. J.—Though prospects are fair, our city is overcrowded with unemployed "chips."

E. LIVERPOOL, O.—We will organize an Eight Hour League. Trade dull. Union 328 doing well.

DENVER, Colo.—Very dull and numbers of carpenters—non-union men walking the streets.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Our public meeting of Union 86, on March 17, was a rousing success. Work is flat.

PEORIA, Ill.—We have a grand newspaper boom, which has filled this town with unemployed men.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Wages for union men 20 cents per hour, non-union men 15 cents per hour. Prospects fair.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Wives of members of Union 77 have formed an auxiliary association, and gave a splendid social March 20, at Carpenters' Hall.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Building work extremely slack, and the town full of idle men, principally non-society men.

CONCORDIA, Kan.—The boom talked of in the papers of this town is nowhere apparent to its residents. A boom in idle men is very apparent.

ROANOKE, Va.—We find two men for one man's job, and the city overrun with idle men looking for an advertised boom which deluded them to come here.

THE KINGS CO., N. Y. Carpenter's District Council has decided not to make any further demands this year, but to strictly enforce the terms of last year.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It seems that dull times here makes piece workers and lumpers of some men. They should detest to take such work, for it is the curse of the trade.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis.—Carpenter work in this place is taken at ruinous prices and the loss made up by hiring cheap hands at less than laborers prices. This is no place to come to.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—One hotel is to be erected here, and the party who got the contract is from Minneapolis, Minn., and will bring his men here. Many resident chips are hopelessly idle.

WINDSOR, Canada.—This town is overrun with carpenters, because a new railroad is being constructed, they think it ought to bring a boom. A large number are idle and can't see any boom.

CARPENTER District Councils are now in good working order in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Savannah, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati, Wheeling and Milwaukee.

THE GOVERNING economic thought of the present day is still engrafted upon the old heathen sentiment that "might makes right." Far back in the past the natural rights of the ignorant multitude were usurped, and in their place feudalism and slavery were substituted. Then it was that through the superior intelligence of the few, combined with accidental circumstances, most of the wealth from production became wrongfully diverted from its original channels, to be absorbed by a limited number of people.

CHIPS AND SAWDUST

THE latest newly organized national trade union is "The Brotherhood of Locomotive Wipers." Its first chartered union is at Newton, Kas.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Railroad Brakemen has paid out \$60,600 in benefit claims the past quarter, which is equal to \$740 per day, Sundays included.

WARBURTON says: "Lies have no legs and cannot stand;" but they have wings, and can fly to the uttermost parts of the earth before Truth gets her shoes on.

BALTIMORE, Md. — All the carpenters employed by Builder Ferguson, of this city, struck last week on account of him putting the men to work ten hours a day, and the union rule is nine hours.

FUNDS sufficient have been raised to proceed with the monument to the late Thos. A. Armstrong, founder of the Pittsburg Labor Tribune. The monument will be placed on the Exposition grounds.

"Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are,
In unity to dwell."

BEFORE the war there were two millionaires in this country; now there are seventy-two hundred. Before the war there were no tramps; now one and one-half millions of men are in enforced idleness; "the paradise of the rich is made out of the hells of the poor."

THE CARPENTERS in the Tyne and Sunderland districts, in England, have recently secured an advance of 1s. 6d. per week, and an additional shilling advance in July, which will make the wages 35s. per week. At first the employers were disposed to provoke a strike, but wiser judgment prevailed.

JUDGE BRADLEY, of the Supreme Court, has rendered a decision that the International Cigarmakers' Union has a right to devise a trade-mark to distinguish their work; that such labor trade-mark has a commercial value, and that therefore the Union is entitled to the full protection of the law.

THOSE high wages that you promised,
Where, oh where, are they?
For we read of strikes and cut-downs
Around us every day;
And you loved us dearly,
And "had a little plan,"
Where is your warm affection
For the "noble workman."

MUNCIE, Ind.—There has been a boom here for some time in real estate, but it has done nothing to help the laboring man—rather a curse than otherwise. It has raised the price of building lots from 20 to 50 per cent, and rents in proportion. We warn all union men to stay away.

HUTCHINSON, Kan.—Trade and wages demoralized. All carpenters contemplating coming to this section will act wisely not to come. We are at the mercy of "hay-seeders" and botches, and unprincipled contractors talk of bringing wages for carpenters down to \$1.50.

THIRTY stonecutters from Scotland, who arrived at Castle Garden, New York, yesterday, were detained by the Landing Agent on the suspicion that they came here under contract. The men admitted that they were in the habit of coming to this country early in the spring and returning to Scotland in the fall. They were bound for the stone quarries in Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

FINGERS don't count when running wood-working machinery, and many men cannot count many fingers when they get done. The man who would save all his fingers must make use of his brains. He has got to keep his mind on his work, and not think of a dog fight or his best girl, while running a shaper or a buzz-planer.—Northwestern Mechanic.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

ANY LOCAL Union not receiving a copy of the new charter, can have one by notifying the G. S. One copy has been sent to each Local Union.

NEW CHARTERS have been mailed to all the Local Unions. The work on the same was delayed by a fire in the lithographic establishment where they were prepared. We are in hopes the charters will prove satisfactory to all our members.

EVERY MEMBER of the U. B. going to Seattle, Wash. Ter., should deposit his card in Union 351, and all members in Seattle should live up to the nine-hour rule. Violators of this rule will be punished.

ALL MEMBERS of the U. B. travelling or working in another city, if they desire to remain in benefit, must deposit their clearance card in the Local Union where they work within 30 days after arrival or else forfeit their membership.

SCHNEIDER & BETZ, manufacturing jewellers, Buffalo, N. Y., have no authority to send any circulars to our Local Unions. The badge they advertise has not been sanctioned by the G. E. B., and their request for patronage need not be heeded.

ANY LODGE of the "United Order" now in existence not joining the U. B. on or before May 1st, 1889, cannot come in under the terms of consolidation. It must then pay full charter fee and come in as a new union. This is the decision of the G. E. B. recently.

WE FIND some local unions are still issuing the old style of Travelling and Transfer Cards. No union should accept them. We wish all to know that these cards are no good. In their place since Nov. 1st we have a Clearance Card, and it is the only card can now be accepted from a member travelling, or wishing to be transferred.

MEMBERS wishing to be reinstated should not be charged all their indebtedness to time of reinstatement. Some unions have been doing so. This is wrong! A member to be reinstated should only pay the amount of dues he owes up to the time of his suspension, and should also pay his reinstatement fine and 10 cents for notice of arrears.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND FESTIVALS.

Union 342, East Toronto, Canada, held a public meeting, March 27.—Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., did splendidly in holding its public meeting, March 18.—Union 486, Bayonne, N. J., had a good attendance and excellent speeches at its mass meeting, March 21.—Union 385, Fresno, Cal., celebrated its first anniversary recently by a musical and literary entertainment, followed by a supper.—Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., will hold its annual picnic at Belmont, May 2. Valuable prizes are offered for various games.—Union 24, Somerville, Mass., has been holding an admirable series of public meetings.—Union 98, Worcester, Mass., had a very pleasant ball last month.—Union 200, Cincinnati, O., will have a dramatic entertainment, April 27.—Public meeting of Union 394, Memphis, Tenn., April 2, was a rattling good one. Speakers from various unions addressed the meeting, and many new members were gained.—Union 371, Denison, Texas, is going to hold a public meeting once a month to arouse public interest in their union.—Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J., celebrated its third anniversary, April 1.—Union 135 Chelsea, Mass., had a rousing meeting, April 11.—Union 450, Bryn Mawr, Pa., will have a public rally, April 25.

LET US UNITE our forces and have no more division in our ranks; let all true members of labor organizations, whether we call ourselves Knights of Labor, Trades Union men, or by any other name, join forces and form a solid phalanx of organized labor, and show that we are prepared to do battle for each other against the common enemy who delights to see us fighting each other, thereby making the conquest easier for our oppressors. With unity of labor organizations we are almost impregnable, but divided we fall an easy prey to the vampires who are eagerly watching a chance to suck the life blood from the wage earners.—Detroit Advance.

TRADE MOVEMENTS THIS SEASON.

South Omaha, Neb., Union 112 will ask nine hours and 20 cts. per hour, June 1.

Sharon, Pa., Carpenters will have an advance of 10 per cent. in wages, from May 15.

Union 221, Arlington, Mass., wants \$2.50 per day, and nine hours a day, after May 1.

Wellsburg, V. Wa., On April 1, Union 425 went on strike for the nine-hour day.

Union 117, Waco, Texas, will inaugurate the nine-hour day before June 1, next.

Manayunk, Pa., Union 438 will have \$2.75 per day, and nine hours, after May 1.

Union 93, Worcester, Mass., is stirring up thought on the nine-hour day, with a view to gain it this season.

Union 392, Marquette, Mich., is agitating the nine hours, and the Contractors are likely to concede.

Union 480, Washington, Pa., will demand an increase of 10 cents a day, in wages, to \$2.50 per day, May 6.

Carpenters in Kansas City, Mo., are talking of nine hours a day, eight hours Saturdays, and 30 cents per hour.

Union 343, Winnepeg, Man., will adopt the rule of 56 hours as a week's work, with a small advance in wages, May 6.

Union 171, Youngstown, O., is moving for an advance in wages which went into effect April 1, on a number of jobs.

Union 375, Peterboro, Ont., will adopt the nine-hour day, July 1. 12 out of 17 Contractors have already signed the agreement.

Union 33 of Boston, 67 of Roxbury, and 218 E. Boston, ask for 35 cts. per hour, on and after June 1, and 53 hours as a week's work.

Union 485, Winthrop, Mass., has asked for the nine-hour day to go into effect May 6. Contractors are fairly disposed to the demand.

Union 140, Salem, Mass., went on strike April 1, for the nine-hour day, and are still out despite the newspaper reports that the men have weakened. Quite a number of the Contractors have yielded.

Bowling Green, O., Union 44 has established a minimum price for the reason, and non-union Contractors have advertised a building boom, to get men here to down us. Stay away until our fight is over.

Unions 57 and 286, Savannah, Ga., have good prospects of gaining the nine-hour day, May 1. All the Contractors, with the exception of three, have agreed to the demand, and these three will soon be brought to time.

Union 462 of Greensburg, Pa., and Union 286 of Jeannette, Pa., propose to carry out the nine-hour workday, on and after May 6. Most of the Contractors are favorable. Carpenters are advised to stay away from both places.

PITTSBURG ITEMS.

The initiation fee in all carpenters' unions of this district from April 1st has been raised to ten dollars. No union men are allowed to work at all with non-union men.

Traveling car-bumper "chips" will fare badly in this district, and in their annual peregrinations they will not be tolerated here to the injury of resident carpenters.

The trouble in D. K. Speer's mill has been settled by the firm discharging its non-union help, and will now employ none but union men; the firm has given a written agreement to abide by union rules. This makes all the planing mills of this district strictly union mills, with exception of Schuette & Co.'s, and they have asked for a committee to settle with them.

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

Indications point to only a fair amount of work in New York City this season; the most of it will be of a cheap class employing less than the usual number of carpenters. The walking delegates of the Amalgamated and of the "Kickers," of Lodge No. 1, have joined hands against the United Brotherhood, and are in league with the Progressives. A strange combination indeed! It will avail but little in the end. The vast majority of union carpenters are with the U. B., and we are arranging to take part in the Centennial Industrial Parade on May 1st, when we hope to open the eyes of the "Mossbacks."

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1889.

STRIKE.

At midnight on his downy couch
The rich man's dream was of the hour
When Labor's rebel throng should crush
As supplicants before his power.
In dreams the golden sceptre swayed
And men were slaves who worked unpaid:
For Justice's sword a bribe had bought,
While corporation's greedy lust
Monopoly, combine and trust
Had robbed the workman's honest crust
To feed their golden juggernaut.

At midnight in the crowded hall
There ranged the knighted labor band,
And each man pledged his faith to all,
With honest heart and hand.
Shoulder to shoulder as they stood
They pledged a common brotherhood
To right a common wrong.
With arms of truth and law to fight
Against unjust oppression's might.
For honest labor's honest right
Their ranks stood true and strong.

As waiting days went slowly by,
As Justice seemed to lose its ire,
And truth with spoken words to die,
To idle hands and brains afire,
What wonder they were rash to err
When cold and hunger were their spur,
And wrong and scorn their threat.
Yea! in the end truth must prevail,
But haunted them the faces pale,
Their little children's hungry wail—
And blows with blows were met.

Strike! labor, not as brute to brute,
With riot, blood and mire and mud.
But strike as men, calm, resolute;
Nor soil your noble cause with blood.
Strike—with the force of well-made laws.
Strike with the protest of your cause.
Wait—for the end will be
Strike—till the tyrant wrongs expire.
Strike—with the right of your desire.
Strike—for your labor's worthy hire,
Justice and victory!

—MARY A. WORSWICK.

STAY AWAY FROM THESE PLACES.

Stay away from all California towns and from the Pacific Coast, and in the winter trade is dull almost anywhere, so we consequently advise traveling brothers to keep off the road until spring, and settle down wherever they are at present.

The following named list of cities are places to steer clear from, as trade is extremely dull in those localities:

Alton, Ill.	Fresno, Cal.
Erie, Pa.	Buffalo, N. Y.
New York City.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Little Rock, Ark.	Norfolk, Va.
San Jose, Cal.	Tacoma, Wash. Ter.
Saratoga, N. Y.	San Diego, Cal.
Seattle, Wash. Ter.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Omaha, Neb.	Springfield, Mass.
Denison, Tex.	St. Louis, Mo.
Springfield, Mo.	Wheeler, W. Va.
New Britain, Conn.	Lancaster, Pa.
Kansas City, Mo.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Chicago, Ill.	Troy, N. Y.
Bay City, Mich.	Birmingham, Ala.
Kearney, Neb.	Paris, Texas.

EIGHT HOURS IN 1890.

MINNESOTA is forming a State Eight-Hour League.

EIGHT hours has been the rule in Australia the past 30 years.

UNION 45, Shreveport, La, held a rousing Eight-Hour rally on March 11.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Union 367, is pushing the eight-hour agitation, with great vigor.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Union 496 heartily endorses the movement for eight hours, May 1, 1890.

The Trade and Labor Unions of New York City have formed an Eight Hour League, which is actively at work.

FROM all quarters of the country, the reports indicate an immense series of Eight Hour mass meetings on July 4th next.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Union 384 adopted the eight-hour resolutions of the American Federation of Labor.

WINONA, MINN. Union 362, is agitating for the eight-hour day, and has held several public meetings.

KEARNEY, Neb. Union 231 and the Knights of Labor held rousing Eight-Hour rallies on March 20th and 21st, and an Eight-Hour League of large size has been formed.

ONE of the effects of the short hour movement is the tailors of Fort Smith, Ark., having adopted the ten-hour day from March 4th, where they formerly worked fourteen hours a day.

IN CHICAGO all city contractors must now stipulate not to employ any person more than eight-hours a day. This is the ordinance of the City Councils, and has also likewise been adopted by the County Commissioners.

T. V. POWDERLY is writing a series of weekly articles to the members of the Knights of Labor, in which he seems more favorably disposed to the Eight-Hour movement of 1890, than he was to the movement of 1886. He favors union of action on this point.

"THERE are but few men capable of forming an opinion who will not say that the reduction of the hours of labor have been attended with the happiest results, not only to those employed but also to those who are in the position of employers."—George Howell.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Union 56 unanimously pledges itself to carry the eight-hour day, and endorses the work of the American Federation of Labor in that respect. It also favors an eight-hour badge. The city government has also pledged itself to eight hours on public works.

THE MASSACHUSETTS State Branch of the American Federation of Labor is pushing an energetic canvass for the Eight-Hour day in 1890; and is furnishing speakers and documents in all sections of New England to any organization. Address H. Abrahams, 390 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

THE "EIGHT-Hour Primer" is the title of a new pamphlet issued by the American Federation of Labor, to push the movement for 1-90. The pamphlet costs only five cents per copy, and is from the gifted pen of Geo. E. McNeill of Boston. Address Mr. S. Gompers, 21 Clinton Place, New York, for copies.

IN DALLAS, Texas, Carpenters Union 198, and the other trade and labor unions are making a vigorous move for May 1st, 1890. A State Convention of all labor organizations in the State of Texas, will be held July 3, in Dallas, Texas, to arrange to make a State movement for the Eight Hours.

THE EIGHT-Hour movement of 1886 was very successful in many respects. Though it did not secure the eight-hour day universally, yet it did gain the eight hours for thousands of men. In some cities carpenters are now working eight hours a day, where they never would only for that movement. In other cities that agitation made it possible to achieve the nine-hour day, and those occupations formerly working over ten hours a day were stimulated to a strict observance of the ten-hour day.

"If an Eight-hour system for adults and half-time system for all working children under sixteen years of age could be uniformly adopted in this country, England, France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland, its effect upon emigration, enforced idleness, business depressions, and upon real wages together with the growth of intelligence and social character, would in twenty years change the face of the industrial and social institutions of Christendom."—George Gunton.

"ACCORDING to the best information obtainable about one fifth of the working population of the United States is continually idle and is dependent on the other four-fifths for sustenance. As an economic proposition it would seem that it is much better that ten men should work each eight hours a day and every man support himself than that eight men should work each ten hours a day to support the other two in idleness. All this non-producing class must live, and the workers propose they shall live by work, and they will sacrifice something themselves that their brethren may prosper."—Chicago Times.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 575.—A. G. ODELL, age 63, admitted Sept. 26, 1885. Union 56 of Denver, Col., fell and fractured his shoulder blade, Oct. 11, 1888, from which has resulted atrophy of the deltoid muscle, and consequent permanent and total disability.

No. 576.—WM. R. PORTER, aged 28, admitted June 4, 1888. Union 29 Baltimore, Md., died of Typhoid Fever, Feb. 3.

No. 577.—MRS. SALINA R. PATTEN, aged 40, wife of Rowland Patten, admitted June 7, 1887. Union 18, Hamilton, Ont., died of Malignant Disease of the Larynx, Feb. 1.

No. 578.—HERMAN KRAPEA, aged 37, admitted January 17, 1887. Union 109, East St. Louis, Ill., died of Septicemia, February 2.

No. 579.—JOHN T. JOHNSON, age 38, admitted Jan. 27, 1888. Union 279, Toronto, Ont., died of Pneumonia February 2.

No. 580.—JAMES EDGARTON, age 56, admitted May 3, 1888. Union 417, Quincy, Mass., died of Remittent Fever, January 3.

No. 581.—MRS. SARAH VANSTONE, age 60, wife of George G. Vanstone, admitted April 13, 1887. Union 32, Detroit, Mich., died of Paralysis, February 14.

No. 582.—JOHN L. ROGERSON, age 35, admitted September 20, 1886. Union 112, Pittsburgh, Pa., instantly killed by a falling building, Jan. 9.

No. 583.—ROBERT MARSHALL, age 47, reinstated February 28, 1887. Union 52, Charleston, S. C., died of Pelvic Cellulitis, May 10, 1888.

No. 584.—MRS. ELIZABETH JENKINS, age 60, wife of Thomas Jenkins, admitted November 26, 1883. Union 52, Charleston, S. C., died of Hemiplegia, August 25, 1888.

No. 585.—EDWARD PINKNEY, age 25, admitted May 23, 1887. Union 52, Charleston, S. C., died of Dropsy July 31, 1888.

No. 586.—JACOB PELLINGTON, age 58, admitted June 27, 1887. Union 52, Charleston, S. C., died of Valvular disease of the Heart, Sept. 30, 1888.

No. 587.—JULIUS ROBINSON, age 58, admitted November 25, 1885. Union 52, Charleston, S. C., died of Uremia, October 20, 1888.

EXPULSIONS.

C. S. GODDARD, from Union 349, Sheffield, Ala., for sub-contracting and piece-work.

RUDOLF FENSKER, from Union 299, Milwaukee, Wis., for violation of obligation.

FRANK WILLARD, from Union 304, San Francisco, Cal., for slandering the union and contempt of its requests.

MILTON M. FETTERLY, from Union 392, Marquette, Mich., for violation of obligation.

WALTER HOMAN, from Union 298, Niagara Falls, Ont., for sub-contracting.

HARVEY FLECK, from Union 457, Altoona, Pa., for violation of obligation.

GEORGE E. GRIFFIN, from Union 344, Portland, Me., for violation of his obligation.

A. J. WINTERS, from Union 208, Lancaster, Pa., for employing non-union men.

JAS. E. SMITH, from Union 392, Marquette, Mich., for embezzling union funds.

JOHN E. CONNELLY, from Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa., for misapplying funds of the L. U., and for various acts not in accordance with union principles.

VICTORIES GAINED.

WOBURN, Mass.—Union 421 came out April 1st for nine hours and won.

JACKSON, Tenn.—Union 174 has secured an advance in wages of 50 cts. per day, and the nine-hour rule Saturdays.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Employing Carpenters Association of this city have conceded the nine-hour day to go into effect June 1st.

NYACK, N. Y.—Carpenters' Union No. 474, only organized since "Thanksgiving Day" has just recently gained the eight-hour system on Saturdays. The Union is gaining members rapidly.

NORWOOD, Mass.—Union 435 secured the nine-hour day April 1st. The demand was cheerfully conceded by the employers. Hereafter we hope to make this a union town.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Union 292 went on strike April 1st for nine hours, and four Contractors were obstinate. Before the day closed the demands of the Union were generally conceded by all the builders: the men are jubilant, and the Union is booming in membership.

SEATTLE, Wash. Ter.—Union 351 adopted the nine-hour work-day April 1st and the Contractors conceded it. All branches of the building trades are now organized in Seattle, and are working nine hours, except the Plasterers and they work only eight. Union 351 was the first to unionize, and fostered the organization of the others—all in the past year.

TWENTY-EIGHT STORIES HIGH.

A BUILDING WITH 728 ROOMS AND EACH ROOM TO HAVE A WINDOW IN THE EXTERIOR WALL.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 25.—The plan for a twenty-eight story building here is completed.

It shows the outline of 728 rooms, all of which open from the interior court, and every one of which has a window in the exterior wall. The plans are drawn for a building 80 feet square at the level of the sidewalk and tapering a little toward the top, which gives it the general appearance of a lofty tower, with almost countless loopholes.

The court within is scheduled to be 40x40, and in the middle of it sixteen elevators are to lift the tenants to their offices in the sky. The building will be 350 feet high and perfectly fire-proof, being of iron, with a thin veneering of brick or terracotta.

EIGHT HOURS IN AUSTRALIA.

In commenting on last year's eight hour demonstration the Melbourne Age said: "The eight hour movement had its bitter enemies and its prophets of evil in the old time. Labor did not obtain its triumph without a severe struggle, a fact which the populace recognized in the cheers they gave on Saturday for the remaining pioneers. But no one refuses to admit that its results have contributed to the physical and social welfare of the working classes. Many of the men who fought valiantly in the battle that established labor's rights have passed away. While their good works are remembered, it is recognized that the disputed matter of a by-gone time is no longer in contention. The principle once established has never been endangered, nor have the relations of labor and capital been rendered less amicable by the change. Since the eight hour system has been fought and won, labor has obtained the recognition of its just rights in many directions in the old world."

PERSONAL.

JOHN GEORGE EOCARIUS died last month, in London, England. Eocarius was a journeyman Custom Tailor of pronounced union principles, and was the author of several able works on political economy. For some years previous to his death he was an editorial writer on one of the London dailies.

WM. ROBINSON has been unanimously re-elected Walking Delegate for the New York local unions of the United Brotherhood. His weekly reports show him well qualified for the duties of the office and untiring in his work.

JOSIAH B. DYER has been re-elected General Secretary of the Granite Cutters National Union; the head quarters are to be removed from New York City to Barre, Vermont.

HON. THOMPSON H. MURCH was the first General Secretary of the Granite Cutters' National Union, and afterwards served two terms in Congress. He was an earnest labor man. The Granite Cutters have recently placed a \$700 Granite shaft over his remains.

JUNIOR KEER, one the leading real estate men in Pueblo, Colo., in a speech for the Carpenters' Union No. 416 of that city, said that he considered the nine hour day "a relic of barbarism," as the time had come for the eight hour day.

General Vice-President W. H. KILVER of Chicago is a "hustler." He has been doing rousing work in St. Louis the past few weeks, speaking every night and sometimes twice a day. He has added hundreds of new members to the rolls, and established two new Unions in that city. Besides that he has had control of one of the bitterest and most stubborn strikes ever known in that city.

REJECTIONS.

WILLIAM E. MIX, rejected by Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa., not being a Carpenter.

J. B. KENTNER, rejected by Union 211, Allegheny, Pa., for lack of union principles.

SAMUEL F. MOREISON, rejected by union 165, Pittsburg, Pa., not being worthy of admission.

THOMAS DUNN and W. C. MCCLINTOCK, FERDINAND HENNE, and SAMUEL RUMBAUGH, rejected by Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa., not being competent Carpenters.

J. N. KASTER, not HENRY Kaster, is the name of the person rejected by Union 224, Butler, Pa., published last month.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Canada.

Second Vice-President—J. S. W. Saunders, 411 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—[Vacancy to be filled].

Fifth Vice-President—W. H. Kilver, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.

Sixth Vice-President—W. W. Wood, 87 Virginia St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Seventh Vice-President—T. J. Ferris, 3463 Lawrence St., Denver, Col.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Con. Thorn, 705 Lebanon Street, Philadelphia, W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson St., Germantown, Pa.

Charles Becker, 247 N. 9th Street, Philadelphia. A. B. Kerr, 751 N. Fortieth Street, Philadelphia. H. B. Walter, 5500 Torresdale Ave., Station F, Philadelphia, Pa.

MONTHLY REPORT.

(The monthly report, as below, includes on first line, the charter number of the local union, name of city, and state of trade. The second line gives the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, and the amount of money received by the G. S. from the union for tax and supplies for the month ending Mar. 31, 1889, inclusive. All moneys received in April will appear in next month's CARPENTER. The [*] denotes the unions not having sent in their monthly F. S. report. When ever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.)

ALABAMA.

507. BIRMINGHAM—Dull. A. M. Grant, 2103 Second Avenue. 28 8 00
MOBILE—Dull. 9 hours. 9 00
89. Ed. Marschal. S. S. Elmira, 3d W. Bayou. 90 4 40
92. (Colored) J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress. 44 1 30
389. SHEFFIELD—Dull. Crowded. Ward Parker. 18 1 30

ARKANSAS.

479. FORT SMITH—Crowded. F. Neighbors, 1023 N. 12th St. 34 11 40
327. HELENA—Dull. P. Robertson, Box 60. 14 1 40
469. HOT SPRINGS—Black. W. B. Smith, 12 School St. 20 5 20
292. D. W. Gaskill, Box 371. 57 1 90
108. (Col.) E. Burks, 1800 Chester St. 12

CALIFORNIA.

47. ALAMEDA—Quiet. 9 hours. John Larkin, Box 16. 50 5 00
365. FRESNO—Crowded. 9 hours. J. E. Vicker, Box 1027. 38 13 45
LOS ANGELES—Crowded. 9 hrs. 17 10
56. Theo. E. Cross, Box 452. 165 8 30
439. (West) W. G. Warden, Cor. Hill and Pacheco St. 26 3 30
299. MONROVIA—Dull. 9 hours. A. J. Brown, Box 56. 46 1 10
36. OAKLAND—Dull. 9 hours. J. F. Gallin, 1419 Ninth St. 47 47 50
303. ONTARIO—Crowded. 9 hrs. W. S. Wolfe. 217 1 80
195. PASADENA—Prostrate. 9 hrs. G. F. Mander, Box 1044. 63 31 90
235. RIVERSIDE—Flat. 9 hrs. J. W. Carroll. 44 5 10
341. SACRAMENTO—Dull. 9 hrs. W. H. Dalley, 1202 Fourth St. 75 11 00
86. SAN BERNARDINO—First. 9 hrs. H. Wegner, Box 797. 40 9 40
182. SAN DIEGO—Very dull. 9 hrs. F. Hurlbut, Box 327. 89 9 40
SAN FRANCISCO—Dull. 9 hrs. N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes St. 568 55 90
304. Ph. J. Grosse, 16 Wildest St. 41 4 90
483. (West) J. P. Smith, 1101 Mission St. 16 2 65
316. SAN JOSE—Very dull. 9 hours. W. H. Warford, Box 996. 165 19 30
35. SAN RAFAEL—Dull. 9 hours. Chas. I. Jacobs, Box 673. 35 3 50
282. SANTA ANNA—Quiet. 9 hrs. N. L. Galbraith, Box 233. 28 2 80
226. SANTA BARBARA—Dull. 9 hrs. J. V. Jones, Box 515. 51 4 20
133. SANTA BARBARA—Black. 9 hours. G. W. Reid, Box 853. 52 4 60
298. SANTA MONICA—Dull. 9 hrs. W. W. Dexter. 20 2 20
337. STOCKTON—Dull. 9 hours. Geo. H. Field, 469 Eldorado Street. 18 1 10

CANADA.

161. BELLEVILLE—Dull. 59 hours. E. McPherson Box 547. 25 2 50
83. HALIFAX, N. S. Brick. 9 hrs. S. C. Cunniff, Box 181. 18 30
18. HAMILTON—Dull. 55 hours. Wm. Neff, 42 James St. No. 36 3 60
194. LONDON—Very dull. 9 hours. E. J. Aust, 670 King St. 85 3 40
134. OLIVER MIRON, 178 Maison-neuve. 75 9 25
311. OVIDE PROUX, 3301 Notre Dame St., St. Cuneigne, Canada. 62 5 90
376. Sam'l Slater, 187 Chatham St. 26 6 55
297. NIAGARA FALLS—Dull. W. E. McCredie, Box 112, Niag. Falls, South. 7 4 35
375. PETERBOROUGH—Dull. C. Westlake. 36 6 60
38. ST. CATHARINES—Dull. 9 hrs. Henry Bald, Louis St. 66 5 50
397. ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—Dull. 59 hrs. W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St. 65 1 60
128. ST. THOMAS—Flat. 59 hours. S. R. Hawes, Box 533. 18 1 60
TORONTO—Dull. 50 hours. 27. D. D. McNeill, 10 Carleton St. 71 7 80
279. D. Manson, 283 Bathurst St. 30 3 70
342. (East) Jno. Ross, 43 Gerrard St. 13 9 60
343. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA—Dull. A. Reid, Box 56. 66 2 90
495. WINDSOR—Dull. 9 hours. Albert Dynes, Box 4. 39 2 90

COLORADO.

515. COLORADO SPRINGS. Frank Sawyer, Box 976. 20 10 00
55. DENVER—Dull. 8 hours. stay away. J. P. Greenwood, 1435 Lawrence St. 144 29 20
410. PUERLO—Crowded. Stay away. W. C. Marymee, 130 Willow Street. 111 11 90
460. SOUTH DENVER. J. R. Smith, 3325 Williams. 35 3 40
46. TRINIDAD—Dull. D. O. Jones. 88 16 30

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Medium. 9 hrs. C. H. Botsford, 446 Franklin Ave. 30 5 90
121. DANBURY—Dull. Stay away. Geo. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St. 60 12 90
43. HARTFORD—Fair. 59 hours. Frank Brydon, 66 Dean St. 64 6 20
49. MERIDEN—Improved. 9 hrs. Geo. J. Skelton. 46 4 00
97. NEW BRITAIN—Dull. 59 hrs. A. E. Potter, 42 Wallace St. 41 4 50
126. NEW HAVEN—Dull. 9 hours. Jas. Mills, 81 Meadow St. 11 2 20
187. NORWICH—Quiet. 9 hours. Fred. Wilson, 265 W. Main St. 48 14 63

DELAWARE.

40. WILMINGTON—Crowded. J. M. Phillips. 47 4 80
17th and Union St.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—Dull. 9 hrs. L. Burner, Columbia Road, and Boundary, N. W. 11

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—Flat. W. R. Simons, 94 Pine St. 24 2 40
74. PENSACOLA—Black. 9 hours. R. H. Massey, Box 4. 58 5 80
127. (Colored) A. B. Pettway. 58 8 80
ST. AUGUSTINE—Crowded. Stephen Kujawski, Box 863. 44 9 10
405. (Col.) H. M. Story. 25

GEORGIA.

502. ATLANTA—Dull. J. T. Stephenson, E. T. V. & G. E. K. Car Shops. 27 4 50
Augusta—Flat
130. J. D. Young, 1320 May Ave. 17 4 00
136. (Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad St.
387. BRUNSWICK—Quiet. H. H. Platt. 12
MACON—Dull.
144. W. L. Berry, 433 Arch St. 41 3 90
448. (Col.) Titus Deloach, 22 Holt St. 14 2 00
SAVANNAH—Dull. Stay away. Geo. W. Ryder Box 190. 38 7 60
57. (Colored) P. A. Proctor, 17 Maple St. 43 4 80
DISTRICT COUNCIL, Secretary, V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190.

ILLINOIS.

79. ALTON—Dull. Plenty of men. J. W. Walton, 515 E. 10th St. 11 2 70
519. BLOOMINGTON. C. C. Dick, 401 W. Graham St. 9 10 00
70. BRIGHTON PARK—Quiet. Chas. Fournier, 2111 8th St. 23 2 70
CHICAGO—Quiet. 8 hours.
1. H. Wichmann, 960 Dudley St. 105 124 30
21. (French) S. Sauvageau, 223 Aberdeen St. 96 9 50
28. W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St. 3 30 31 45
54. (Bohem.) Jos. Massek, 556 20th Street. 191 19 10
73. (Ger.) Anton Schackmuth, 175 Napoleon Pl. 55 5 70
181. (Scand.) H. J. Solberg, 117 Cornell Street. 73 15 60
244. (Ger.) C. Haushaupt, 21 Samuel Street. 160 16 00
256. (Boh.) Fr. Jopinka, 734 Loomis St. 82
291. (German) Chas. Buttner, 108 Orchard St. 10 70
416. A. Hamilton, 638 S. Rockwell St. 17 47 50
419. E. Ecomius, 2131 Wall St. 25 5 00
369. DANVILLE—Middling. J. McCrone, 618 Walnut St. 11 1 60
163. EAST ST. LOUIS—Fair. 9 hrs. Albert Bailey Box 52. 68 5 90
71. ENGLEWOOD—Slow. 8 hours. M. T. Bronson, 6360 Winter St. 26 5 80
281. FREEPORT—Dull. H. D. Emerick. 28 2 10
141. GRAND CROSSING—Middling. John S. Lightbown, Box 187. 16 1 65
243. (Ger.) J. HUMBOLDT—8 hours. R. Schmidt, Box 19, Simmons P. O., Ill. 2 20
162. HYDE PARK—Fair. 8 hours. Pal. Gizon, Box 152. 73
319. JACKSONVILLE—Dull. E. T. Mason, 925 S. Clay Ave. 37
442. JOLIET—Dull. J. Jackson, 627 Case St. 22
484. KENNINGTON (Fr.)—Fair. Marius Rouzeron Box 356. 14 1 50
240. LAKEVIEW—8 hours. H. Kaden, 921 Belmont Ave. 8 40
PEORIA—Dull. Wm. H. Atcott, Box 94. 35 3 10
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FINANCIAL REPORT.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month,

124 North Ninth St., Phila., Pa.,
P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa.,
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P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1889.

**CARPENTERS
KEEP AWAY FROM
Buffalo, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.;
New York City, and all
towns in California.**BEWARE of those who have naught but
ill to say of their fellow men. Such persons
are the Uria Heeps of every organiza-
tion.THE SANDUSKY, O., Tool Co. is a non-
union concern, won't hire union labor and
is opposed to union men. Don't buy
planes or tools made by them.THE local unions which hold public
meetings or festivals frequently, and agi-
tate publicly in that way, are the ones
which show the best growth, even in the
dullest times.THE LEGISLATURE of nearly every State
this year are aroused to the importance
of enacting labor laws of one character or
another. This is one of the best tributes
to the value of labor organizations. With-
out them the interests of labor would be of
but small consideration to the average law-
maker.THE STRIKES of carpenters the past
month have been most prolonged in St.
Louis, Mo., Buffalo, N. Y., Syracuse, N.
Y., and Salem, Mass. The main fight in
the two first cases was on the recognition
of the union, while in the other two cases
the contest hinged on the nine-hour day.
We urge that all carpenters keep away
from these cities until the trouble is
settled.AFTER the long dull spell this Winter,
our local unions are now putting on their
Spring garb, and, with refreshed vigor, are
pushing on the work of increasing their
membership. Our loss in membership the
past winter has been less than six per cent.,
and this has been principally in Southern
California, where the boom flattened out.
So far this month we have more than made
up this loss, and will continue to increase
until the Fall season starts in.THE March report of the Amalgamated
Carpenters shows 462 branches and 25,-
144 members, scattered over the whole of
Great Britain, the British colonies and
America. There is a marked decrease in
the membership of the Amalgamated
generally in the American District. They
now have 1,923 members in the United
States and Canada, a loss of over 400
members since last July, or fully 18 per
cent loss in membership. This is due to
the heavy financial levies on the mem-
bers.

THE UNITED ORDER.

Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court,
New York City, early this month, rendered
a decision in favor of the members of
Lodge 6 of the United Order of American
Carpenters and Joiners, who amalgamated
with the United Brotherhood of Carpen-
ters, in the suit brought to restrain them
from turning over the money of the lodge
to the United Brotherhood by the mem-
bers who were opposed to the plan of
amalgamation. On the part of the plain-
tiffs it was claimed that the members who
had joined the Brotherhood had seceded,
and they therefore had no right to the
funds of the United Order. This is the
second decision on the above question,
and settles beyond peradventure the
legality of the consolidation of the United
Order with the United Brotherhood.

AWAKE AND ORGANIZE!

Brothers, don't you know of some city
or town not on our list of Local Unions?
Don't you know of some carpenter resident
in that town? If you do, then why not
take a postal card and send his name and
address at once to the General Secretary?
The G. S. will then send that party a letter
and necessary documents to start up a new
union. If you personally know the party
sit down and drop him a few lines and
urge him to start a union. This will cost
you only a little effort and may do a great
deal of good. Will you do it?

WHY NOT ORGANIZE?

Every man who works for wages must
understand that isolated and alone he is
but a small factor in any contest that may
arise between his employer and himself,
but when surrounded by hundreds who
are pledged and willing to help him, he
immediately feels that he is armed for any
conflict that may arise.There is no organization that pays as
good dividends on money invested as labor
organizations. They cost but a pittance,
and in return they shorten the hours of
toil, hold and advance the wages of the
worker, and beside all this give him a
sense of security, independence, and
manhood in the presence of the boss that
is entirely absent when he stands alone.All this and more the Union does; it
educates, develops, and broadens the man.
In the assembly room he meets in friendly
debate, his fellow workers, hears the
questions of the day discussed, and by it
acquires knowledge that is useful in all
life to him. His association in the Union
rubs off his coarse corners, banishes his
prejudices, broadens his judgment, and
by its rigid teachings makes him a better
citizen in every respect.With these advantages before men why
do they hesitate to ally themselves with
organized labor? We cannot tell, but we
can honestly say to all men, join your
fellow-workmen in some organization, and
having joined, stick! You can come in
now, but the day may come when you
can't get in.The trend of organized labor is upward
and onward, and its ranks are solidifying
every day, and as they draw closer,
shoulder to shoulder, in time the ranks
might not open readily to every laggard
who wishes to join when victory is near.Come now and go with organized labor
and they will do you good, and when
they attain the fruitfulness of their hopes you
will be in place to enjoy the victory.PIECE WORK in the carpenter trade is
only another name for botch work, and
should be discouraged everywhere. It is
a curse to all who will touch it. It
makes men cut each other down to an un-
reasonable figure, and encourages men to
scamp their work.THERE ARE prospects of a strike among
the carpenters of Chicago, so say the news-
papers. So far we have heard nothing
officially of any such move. At any rate
carpenters will do well to not go near
Chicago at any rate, until affairs are more
settled.THIS SEASON of 1890 will be a booming
one for building operations. The rush of
work is just starting. Non-union men
who profit in higher wages and shorter
hours, should remember they owe these
gains to the efforts of the union. Then
why not join the union and share some of
the work and burdens of the union men?
The task would then be much lighter for all.GEORGE HOWELLS, the noted British
economist and author, is authority for the
statement that in the ten years from 1870
to 1880, there were 2,352 strikes in Great
Britain, as recorded in the journal of the
Statistical Society. The building trades
head the list with 598 strikes, of which the
carpenters had 187. This was considered
the most remarkable era of strikes ever
known in Great Britain. The number of
strikes the past decade are barely 60 per
cent of the number for the period above
mentioned.OUR GENERAL SECRETARY'S MOVE-
MENTS.In addition to the performance of
his usual routine office duties, on March
18th, General Secretary P. J. McGuire left
his office late in the afternoon, spoke in
Yonkers, N. Y., that evening, in Pough-
keepsie, N. Y., the next night, and in Jer-
sey City, March 20th, at 8 P. M., he then
crossed over to New York City, and at 10
P. M. addressed Union 509, composed of
former members of Lodge No. 1, of the
United Order, and encouraged them, and
at 11.30 P. M. he was aboard the train for
Portland, Maine, where he arrived next
day and addressed a splendid public meet-
ing. March 22d, in company with Frank
K. Foster, of Boston, he spoke in Hunting-
don Hall, Lowell, Mass., to an audience of
over 2,000 people in the interest of the
nine-hour movement of the carpenters.
Leaving Lowell that evening, he travelled
all night and returned to his office next
day.Since then he has addressed public meet-
ings as follows: March 26th, Frankford,
Pa.; March 28th, Nicetown, Pa.; and then
by orders of the G. E. B., he made a flying
trip to Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y., and
speaking in Buffalo, April 4th, and in
Syracuse, N. Y., April 5th, in aid of the
strikes pending in both places. Then on
the 9th inst. he addressed Union 359, of
Philadelphia. These trips away from the
office are very exhaustive, and constant
public speaking is very injurious when
added to the strain of desk work.Hence the G. S. cannot accept of every
invitation sent him or go every place where
he is desired. He will go wherever he can
possibly do so at the least possible cost to
the U. B. And it must be remembered his
official duties are increasing with the
steady addition of new unions, and these
lecture trips make it necessary for him to
work late at night to keep pace with the
work of his office.THE Harvey Lumber Company of Chi-
cago, has what is known as a Ready Made
House Department. This department
furnishes cottages in "knock-down" style
for sums of from \$600 to \$2,000. This
work is prepared in the lumber regions at
starvation prices, and is sent out all over
the country to the detriment of contractors
and workingmen who desire living prices.PUEBLO, COL., has been struck by a
good sized newspaper boom, which has
filled the city to overflowing, raised rents,
depressed wages, and injured resident
labor by cutting down the chances for
work. And all this, like in every other
similar boom, is the work of a few Real
Estate schemers, whose immaculate gall is
proverbial.EARLY last month the iron manufactur-
ers in Pottstown, Pa., and in other points
of the Schuylkill Valley, reduced wages
of iron puddlers fifty cents per day, or
down to \$3 per ton, while the union rate
in Pittsburgh and vicinity is \$5.50 per ton.
The reason for this is one of the best
arguments in favor of organized labor. In
Pittsburgh the union scale is maintained
by the Amalgamated Association of Iron
and Steel Workers, while in the Schuylkill
Valley and other cheap labor places, the
iron workers have no organization at all.Here is the sensible way *The Laster* puts
it: "A workingman will deposit \$10 in a
savings bank and at the end of the year
get \$10.50 in principal and interest—and
be satisfied. Oftimes the same man will
invest a like amount in a labor organiza-
tion, and be benefitted to the extent of
several dollars a week and be dissatis-
fied."TO BE successful, remarks *The Tailor*, a
trade union must compel the attendance
of all members at the meetings of the
union. The unions where members are
always found in their places, are the
unions that have but little trouble in the
way of strikes or lockouts, and ever pro-
vide the best protection for their members.
Employers know if the union is united and
strong, or disunited and lukewarm, and
govern themselves accordingly. If you
want to better your condition never fail
to attend the meetings of your union; al-
low no factions to have a chance to control
the union because a large number of mem-
bers are indifferent and stay at home.

TWENTY CHARTERS GRANTED.

During the past month, charters have
been granted to 18 new unions, and one
consolidated, and one re-organized, viz.:
Union 13, Batavia, N. Y.; 75 Rochester,
N. Y. (Sash, Doors and Blinds); 81 Fort
Madison, Iowa; 114 Vanderbilt, Pa.; 145
Punxsutawney, Pa.; 151 Monroe, La.;
170 Bridgeport, O.; 207 Chester, Pa.; 236
Clarksburg, W. Va.; 240 St. Louis, Mo.;
(an old independent union of North St.
Louis) 253 Jeannette, Pa.; 263 Salamanca,
N. Y.; 270 St. Louis, Mo. (Cote Brilliant);
280 Helena, Montana; 284 Springfield, O.
(re-organized); 291 Brooklyn, N. Y. (for-
merly Lodge 13 of the U. O.); 298 Horton,
Kan.; 305 Millville, N. J.; 521 Port Town-
send, Wash. Ter.; 62 Englewood, Ill.
Unions 71, and 88 consolidated).A BILL TO PROTECT AMERICAN LABOR
FROM FOREIGN COMPETITION.The subjoined bill is now pending in
the Ohio Legislature. It has been in-
troduced by a labor representative, Mr.
JOHN P. HALEY, of Cleveland, O.SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly
of the State of Ohio, That any employer of labor,
within this state, who shall employ any male
person, over twenty-one years of age, who is
not a citizen of the United States, or who has
not declared his intention to become a citizen of
the United States or who, having declared his
intention to become a citizen, shall not have be-
come a citizen within five years thereafter, shall
be fined, not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor
less than twenty-five dollars, for each offense.SEC. 2.—This act shall take effect and be in
force three months after its passage.In connection with the above bill, Dr.
L. B. TUCKERMAN, of Cleveland, writes
us:"Under the Federal Constitution it is
within the power of each State to regulate
alien or foreign labor. The United
States naturalization laws doubtless are
too lax, but no immigration law passed by
Congress, the enforcement of which is left
to the United States courts, can really
ever be enforced thoroughly enough to
protect our citizen workers from the
"birds of passage." The only effective
way to do that is to pass State laws pro-
hibiting the employment of aliens, and
so amend the naturalization laws that un-
desirable aliens cannot so readily acquire
citizenship. This leaves the execution of
both laws in the hands of judges and
prosecutors elected by the people of each
locality—the naturalization laws being
enforced by the probate court of each
county, and the misdemeanors arising
under State restriction laws being en-
forced by the common pleas court of each
county, and prosecuted by the county
prosecutor, all of which officers are directly
elected by, and responsible to the citizens
of each county, while both the judges and
district attorneys of United States courts
are nominated by the President and con-
firmed by the Senate. Before 1890, when
the great eight-hour contest is due, every
State should have a good stiff alien labor
law, otherwise history is likely to repeat
itself."

THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY.

The establishment of a universal eight
hour work day in this country is a posi-
tive certainty, saith the *Monthly Circular*
of the Stonecutters' National Union. Many
of our branches are already in pos-
session of that great benefit, and know
the grand and beneficent results its adop-
tion has brought about.During the panic when wages dropped
from \$4 to \$1.50, and as low as \$1.25 in
some cities where stonecutters were work-
ing eight hours a day, no temptation
could lure them into taking higher wages
and increased hours of toil. Catch an
intelligent stonecutter doing that sort of
work and you have a specimen for Bar-
num's circus. Every man who has enough
common sense to know right from wrong
knows that wages are certain to raise to a
certain point, and the stonecutter who
dropped from \$4 to \$1.25 knew he could
get back to \$4 without saddling two
hours a day more on himself, and forcing
his brother to walk the streets in idleness,
hungry and wretched.There is a lesson in the sacrifice that
our brothers made in 1873 to hold the
eight hour work day, which might be
well to bear in mind by those who intend
to get an eight hour work day this sum-
mer, or at the time set by the American
Federation of Labor.Let the attainment of eight hours for
work be the first move. After that is
won, then take up the wage question and
give it to them in moderate doses, once a
year, till you get your wages up to where
they ought to be.We hope to see every branch of our
association in North America working the
eight hour day before the year 1890 is
passed away.

A DEAD BEAT.

Mr. McAll, of the firm of Barrowman &
McAll, contractors in Kearney, Neb., has
deceased to Omaha, Neb., for work, and
has never paid off his men in Kearney. He
is a bad case of "dead-beat."

THE PERILS OF MONOPOLY.

No sadder sight is ever seen than a work-
ing man or working woman, able, willing
and obliged to work or starve, and yet
starving—and perhaps children with them
—for want of work to do. And when we
know great numbers are in that condition,
the spectacle becomes sadder still. And
when we remember that our resources are
ample to feed and clothe all the people of
the Western Hemisphere, what can we
say of such a spectacle? Our national
domain is not only vast in extent, but
boasts a salubrity of climate and fertility
and variety of soil to challenge the ad-
miration and tempt the cupidity of man-
kind; and we might attain in affluence a
population, not of tens, but of hundreds
of millions. But our world of landed
wealth seems under enchantment. The
poorest of the poor can scarcely approach
it. Traditionary legislation or sordid
speculation has snatched it from human-
ity, and now it is held for sale to the
highest bidders, and very frequently at
such prices that only the rich or well-to-do
can buy it at all, and most of such buy to
hold for higher prices.The founders of this republic provided
that all the public lands, then almost un-
known as well as unsurveyed, should be
parceled in small measure to settlers,
making it easy for any man of common
capacity to become a husbandman and the
owner of his farm. Who could have
dreamed in 1787, the date of Mr. Jef-
ferson's ordinance, that in less than one
hundred years all this would have been so
reversed by the legerdemain we call legis-
lation, that a few railroad rings, private
monopolists and millionaires would be able
to control and regulate the price of almost
the whole of it.—*Parker Pillsbury.*

ARE WAGES PAID BY CAPITAL?

It has been held for a long time by peo-
ple who call themselves political econo-
mists that wages are paid by capital and
that as employment is limited by capital,
there can be only such employment as
there is capital to pay for. Look at the
facts, says Henry George. Here is a shoe
factory. Take an inventory of the capital
of the firm on Monday morning before
work begins. It will consist of such a
value of buildings, so much machinery, so
much stock, so much finished material, so
much money on hand or in bank. Now
the factory bell rings, men and women go
to work, they work through the week, and
they receive their wages on Saturday night.
Now, let another inventory of the stock be
taken—so much buildings, so much raw
materials, so much finished goods, so much
money on hand, so much money in bank,
so much solvent credits. Now, if that con-
cern has been doing a profitable business,
as the average of concerns must do, you
will find that on Saturday night when they
have paid wages they are richer than they
were on Monday morning before the hands
went to work. Now, where did the wages
come from? From capital? The capital
is not diminished. They came from labor
—they are part of the value that labor has
created. So that the man who does pro-
ductive labor really creates the value, a
part of which he gets back as wages, and
labor itself produces the fund with which
labor is paid.

BENEVOLENT FEATURES.

The benevolent feature in labor organi-
zations is receiving considerable attention,
and it looks as though its adoption in
general must act as a stimulus to the
growth and prosperity of the order. The
trade or labor union whose dues are high,
but whose beneficial features are also
many and well regulated, are the organi-
zations that have come to stay. Every
member must feel better individually and
must have more confidence in his associa-
tion if he knows that in case of sickness
or accident himself and family will be
taken care of. The subject is an impor-
tant one, and should receive the careful
consideration of all labor organizations.THE *Pointer* has no sympathy for the
"sick wife" excuse. Hear what it says
on that score: "What a devoted set of
husbands are the journeymen painters.
Ninety per cent. of the excuses offered
for non-attendance is 'sick wife.' We
do wish painters' wives would stop get-
ting sick on meeting night, as sickness on
other nights doesn't seem to keep a great
many of them at home, according to our
view of it." The above has equal applica-
tion to some carpenters.

THREE DOLLARS A DOZEN.

At a dinner given in Washington last week
by Senator Stanford to sixteen of his intimate
friends, the guests were served with hot-house
strawberries which cost \$3 a dozen. The diners
complained in whispers that the berries had a
flavor of mint.—*New York World.*Great God! Think of a Senator of the
United States, a supposed statesman, pay-
ing \$3 a dozen for strawberries to feed his
guests upon at a time and in a land where
full-grown women are obliged to work a
whole week of fifteen hours a day for just
as much as the cost of a dozen straw-
berries!—*New Jersey Unionist.*

THE MISERY OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

The subjoined argument was presented by Mr. Wm. Godwin Moody, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in a hearing before the Committee on the U. S. Census in the U. S. Senate, at Washington, D. C. The argument has been specially revised and reinforced by Mr. Moody for publication in THE CARPENTER. It is well worthy a careful and studious perusal, as it presents an array of facts favorable to a daily reduction in the hours of labor:

January 18, 1889.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:—The question of the employment of the people is a matter of pre-eminent importance. I had the honor, in 1879, of presenting to the honorable Senate a memorial asking that there might be incorporated into the census bill then pending a provision requiring that an inquiry be made into the conditions of labor throughout the country, as shown in the employment and idleness of the people. Before the memorial was presented to your honorable body by the honorable Senator, David Davis, of Illinois, an interview was obtained with the honorable Senator Morrill, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Census, when the matter was presented to him, and through him the seventeenth section of the bill then under consideration was amended by the insertion of the words "and whether employed or unemployed, and, if unemployed, during what portion of the year."

In that shape it passed both Senate and House without a dissenting voice and became the law, and so remains to this day.

After waiting about a year for a report from the Census Office upon that matter, none being made, I called upon the Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. Henry M. Teller, and inquired when the report could be obtained. His reply was that it would certainly be reported upon in some of the volumes yet to be issued. The next year I repeated my call upon the Secretary upon the same matter, again receiving the assurance of future publication.

In 1884 I again called, and received a repetition of assurances, to which I called the Secretary's attention, and asked if it would not be well to go to the Census Office and learn what I could there. The Secretary assenting, I went to the office, and, upon inquiry of the officer in charge, was informed that no report upon the condition of labor or employment of the people had been or would be made; that it was never their intention to make a report upon that subject. Yet, notwithstanding the deliberate determination of the Census Office to defeat the purpose of the law, the volume of population, p. 703, discloses the fact that 3,837,112 persons were then engaged in manufactures and mining, being the industries paying the highest wages and giving the most constant employment, and that \$947,953,795 were the amount paid in wages in those industries, showing an average individual wage, for the whole number, of eighty cents per diem. (See pages 3 and 5 of Manufactures.) The census also shows that of the nearly 4,000,000 persons classed as engaged in those industries, only 2,732,595 were the average number actually employed, leaving 1,104,517 as the average number unemployed.

This clearly shows, by official data, an idleness at that time in our principal employments, which represents only about one-fourth of the wage-earning classes, of an amount that runs into the millions. Of the remaining 13,000,000 of workers, there are no data to be found in the census reports.

For further information concerning the want of employment among the great masses of the people I turn to the reports of the Charity Organization Society in the city of New York, a society embracing in its membership and co-operative institutions many of the most eminent men and women in that city. By its reports we learn that the society is keeping a registry of the number of families who have sought or received relief, of the number of houses registered where applicants for relief reside, and the percentage "of the worthy poor who need work rather than alms," and of the portion who have obtained it. By its sixth annual report (see p. 100) we learn that the number of families so registered amount to 101,916, (the seventh report carries the number of families seeking relief up to 117,872) which represents more than 500,000 persons, estimated at 5 persons to the family, in that single city, who are "involved in mendicancy or dependence" (see p. 13, fourth report); that the number of houses sheltering applicants, as shown by the third report, was 21,410; by the fourth report, 23,785; by the fifth report, 27,400, and by the sixth report, 30,102, (in the seventh report the number is not given), thus clearly marking their development; and that of the applicants for relief, "more than one-half only need work" (see p. 37, fifth report), amounting to more than 50,000 families, and that the number for whom employment was secured was 7,592 (see p. 100, sixth report), or only about 16 per cent. of those who needed it.

What further evidence do we require of the terrible potency and prevalence of the idleness now existing than the fact here presented, that this wide-reaching, influential, and powerful organization can supply to its applicants for relief only 16 per cent. of the employment required by the applicants.

These conditions are well summed up on page 15 of the third annual report, for the year 1884, as follows:

But more than half of all the families who came under the care of the society needed work rather than relief. * * * This array of people needing "work rather than relief" numbered 2,698 (that is, the number of applicants for that year). Each probably had dependent on him or her at least two or three others, and of these only 566 could be supplied, with permanent and regular work, while temporary or occasional work was found for 853, leaving more than half without the one thing they most needed, and laying bare the weak spot in the work in the Charity Organization Society.

The ground covered by these reports occupies only about 35 per cent. of the territory and 60 per cent. of the population upon Manhattan Island, leaving out of the account the entire territory above the Harlem river, and that portion of the city lying below Houston street east and west. Within the district covered are found located the entire territory appropriated by affluence for its homes of comfort and ease, where even the suspicion of want is not harbored and pressure of population is not known. Yet this society finds within its limits more than 500,000 souls "involved in mendicancy or dependence."

But the unregistered district below Houston street embraces a large portion of the most crowded and wretched territory of the island, with not a single block that does not harbor more or less of want, and where the pressure of population is not excessive.

The same care and thoroughness in the canvass and registration of this unrecorded portion of the city, added to the amounts already found, would fully double the present exhibit and show at least 200,000 families or 1,000,000 individuals who are "involved in mendicancy or dependence."

These things are astounding, but with the data before us no other findings can be reached. These conditions have not come upon us in a moment; they are the result of developments that are as steady in their movement as is the progress of the seasons. The managers of this society do not hesitate to say that the magnitude and portent of these conditions stagger them, and that they are able only to reach the surface. It rests with the government to say whether these conditions shall continue unrelieved, or the first step be taken to find a remedy in officially learning the facts which attend them.

The society does not fail for want of funds. On page 9 of the fourth annual report, it is seen that through its associated charities more than \$7,000,000 per annum are expended in this cause, \$1,500,000 of this amount being expended under the care of municipal institutions—the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, in making the closing address before the annual meeting that year, said that \$7,000,000 a year were contributed by New York City in the charities here considered; making more than \$30,000,000 expended during five years, in one city, in charity for the relief of its distressed, and those distresses constantly augmenting as here shown. These are facts that most certainly will hold any government to high responsibility that turns its back to the woes here shown, and refuses to make an inquiry through its census bureau because it will cost it, may be, a half million dollars more than would be required to complete a census without the vital facts that may be made useful in remedial action.

The reports of the police department furnish strong corroborative evidence of the necessity of governmental action in the direction which I ask. In the report for the year ending December 31, 1887, we learn that there are in that city 236 lodging-houses and dormitories for those who are homeless—the houseless wretches who appear to be the pariahs of society. They are of the class "tramps," for whom the census schedules have no column. Though an element in society by no means insignificant, the census enumerators have passed them by. Charity organizations leave them out in the cold, and yet but a short time ago they were in employment, contributing to the business of the country and adding to its wealth and strength, but now developing with an accelerating rapidity that is not without a terrible menace. Yet they are the inevitable product of society under present conditions.

The only shelter they can find at night from the frosts and snows of our winters is in these lodging houses, in station houses, halls, doorways, boxes, barrels, and whatever other places will break the wind. The number of rooms and dormitories in these licensed lodging houses amounts to 8,422 (see p. 75); the number of lodgers reported for these licensed houses and rooms for the year 1887 amount to 3,921,826. It is a well recognized fact that the keepers of these lodging houses never report a greater number of lodgers than their licenses call for, though the number actually lodged may be double the number

reported, and that the number receiving lodgers without license is beyond computation. The number of station houses in the city amount to 35, which furnished lodgings to 205,532 (see p. 74); which, added to the number sheltered in the licensed lodging houses, gives an aggregate of 4,050,461, "or an average of 11,097 persons lodged each night in the cheapest manner." Probably the number finding lodgings in these houses in the inclement season more than doubles the average.

Nearly 27 per cent. of the total number of arrests were made in this district; over 60 per cent. of the cheap lodging houses ply a busy trade in this crowded district, and they furnish nearly three-fourths of the lodgings indicated in the table (p. 74).

By an examination of the station-house reports of the lodgers in the station-houses, it is found that in the month of December the number was 17,909; in February, 13,027; in March, 15,046; in June, 5,975; in July, 5,748; in August, 6,310; or a three times greater number in the winter season than in the summer (see p. 45). No doubt the facts would show, if they could be obtained, that the number of tramps who find shelter in that city would reach to 40,000 persons in the winter, whilst in the summer they fill our roads, by-ways and rural districts.

Outside of the city of New York, the gathering of tramps to winter quarters in houses of detention, etc., is as marked as it is in the metropolis. The following item clipped from the *New York Tribune* a little more than one year ago, needs no comment from me:

BOSTON, December 31st, (special).—The tramp problem is just now the most difficult one pressing on the attention of county commissioners. In Essex County it is especially vexatious. But one month of winter has gone, and already the various houses of detention are crowded far beyond their entitled capacity. "I have just come from Ipswich," said Colonel Raymond, chairman of the county commissioners, this morning, "and I found there 250 prisoners, the larger portion of them tramps sentenced as vagabonds by trial justices. The buildings will accommodate only 200 prisoners." Said another county officer, in a condition to know whereof he affirms: "Why, if it wasn't for tramps some of our trial justices could not make a living through the winter. There is a fee for each commitment of \$2 or \$3. I think it rather significant that some of our trial justices put the county to an expense of \$400 or \$500, and all the receipts from some of them to the county are about \$6 or \$7. The institutions are already seriously taxed to accommodate those who have secured the much-prized commitment for the cold months till the balmy spring opens, and more of the fraternity are still coming."

Again, referring to the police report, we find that:

"The number of persons found dead in 1885 was 87; in 1886, 148; 1887, 167; thus showing a steady increase year after year. It will be observed that 72.45 per cent. of the persons found dead were not identified. It is a fair inference that a majority of these unidentified dead persons came here with the purpose of earning a livelihood, and, failing in this, put an end to their lives." (p. 61).

In all probability, for each of the unfortunate discovered who have thus gone to death, "rashly importunate," there is at least another undiscovered. Slight verbal changes (here marked in italics) in two stanzas of Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," exactly picture the situation with us at this time:

"Now more unfortunates,
Weary of breath,
Rashly importunate
Go to their death."

"Alas for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the sun!
Oh! it is pitiful,
Near a whole city full
Homes they have none."

Surgeon John S. Billings, in his report on the Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States, Census Reports 1880, Vol. XI, p. xvi, says that: "The agencies to which great differences in mortality between different locations are chiefly due are, (1) poverty, (2) age distribution of the living population, (3) density of population, (4) race, (5) meteorological conditions, (6) epidemics."

Dr. Rufus S. Wilder, physician in charge at the Commission of Charities and Correction, of New York, in a late report says: "Poverty and imperfect nutrition cause eighty per cent. of the cases of lunacy in our asylums, and, what is still worse, leave, or rather send, the patient to us in a nearly always incurable state. Our reports and investigations show that the sufferers are victims of the 'sweaters'—the pauper labor system—and the frightfully over-crowded dens in which the working-people are compelled to dwell."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

MARCH 2.—Com. St. Louis, Mo., desiring presence of Vice-President Kilver to assist Eight Hour movement. Consent granted and G. E. B. to pay part expenses.

Com. Carpenters' District Council, Denver, Col., desiring to organize mill hands. Referred to constitution and to obtain consent of Unions 55 and 460 and approval of Vice-President Ferris.

Com. Union 156, Steubenville, O., explaining their demands and working rules to go into effect May 1st, 1889, and asking financial aid in case of strike. Rules approved and consent granted.

Com. Dist. Council, Pittsburg and vicinity, asking consent to use Protective Fund of the L. U. in said Council to fight two non-union mills "Speers and Schuetz's." G. E. B. decided they must first comply with Art. 20 of constitution and get approval of G. E. B. for their movement.

Com. Union 415 Taunton, Mass.—Are honorary members entitled to strike benefits? G. E. B. decides they can be, provided they pay 5 cts extra per month, to pay their share to the Protective Fund.

Appeal Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., against disapproval of Mrs. Walsh's claim—a case of mistaken identity. Union called on for further evidence.

Com. Union 28, Chicago, Ill., protesting against Union No. 1, admitting J. Means, as he was in arrears to Progressive Carpenters. G. E. B. rule the admission of J. Means is perfectly legal as we recognize no other Carpenters' organization.

Report of Auditors showed they had examined books of G. S. for February and found them correct.

Claim disapproved: G. Bledel, Union 70, Milwaukee, Wis., (in arrears over three months and not in benefit until February 16, 1889, died February 18.)

MARCH 9.—Protest, Union 33, Boston, Mass., in regard to payment of dues in interim between meetings. Referred to Art. 5, Sec. 1.

Protest, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., against disapproval of Mrs. Elizabeth Sayffer claim. Case reopened Dr. Smith's certificate shows Mrs. S. was sick 3 years, and her husband only two years and 7 months a member. Former decision reaffirmed.

Appeal, A. F. Massey, Union 45, Shreveport, La., action of Union sustained.

Com. Union 180, Baddock, Pa., asking aid to secure trade demands. Laid over for information.

Com. Union 482, Jersey City, N. J., asking for presence of G. S. at a meeting March 20, G. S. instructed to attend.

List of names of Organizers proposed for Commissions by Vice-Presidents Shields, Wood, Ferris and Kilver were approved.

The sum of \$3 was appropriated to Joshua Haff for organizing Pineville, Ky.

Claim disapproved: F. G. Williams, Union 33, Boston, Mass., (over 4 months in arrears and not legally reinstated). Mrs. M. Cook, Union 41, Spokane Falls, Wash., Ter., (union in arrears). Mrs. M. A. Joslin, Union 195, Pasadena, Cal., (union in arrears). Mrs. O. A. McDonald, Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., (union in arrears). Mrs. P. Seror, Union 307, Waterford, N. Y., (union in arrears).

MARCH 16.—Bro. Walters reported his visit to Charleston, S. C., found following claims of Union 52 all O. K.: E. R. Manigault, Mrs. E. Jenkins, Edward Pinkney, J. Pellington and J. Robinson. Claims approved.

Com. Union 33 requesting cards of members to be returned in cases of claims. G. E. B. decide in negative as cards should be retained for proof.

Expenses of H. Harrold \$4.64 for organizing Bata, N. Y., and \$1.50 hall rent and advertisement ordered paid.

Com. Union 286, Savannah, Ga., asking for sanction to strike. Encouraged and advised to proceed as Constitution directs.

Com. from J. R. Dunn Union 29, Baltimore, Md., suspended without trial. Appeal sustained.

Action of Union 29 reversed. The members violating trade rules must be tried as provided in Constitution.

Com. Union 10, Detroit, Mich., in reference to aid for Denver, Col. Explanation ordered sent.

MARCH 23.—Claims disapproved: W. Holmes, Union 158, Topeka, Kan., (member in arrears). Jos. Daiber, Union 180 Braddock, Pa., (member in arrears).

Appeal, delegates of Union 239, West Philadelphia against vote of Union 20, Camden, N. J., in casting the vote of its full membership in District Council, on question of not working with non-union men. Appeal sustained. Union 20 can only report number of votes of members present in said Union when vote was taken.

Appeal, Jos. Jackson, Union 20, Camden, N. J., not sustained. Action of Union sustained.

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Organizers approved: Hugh McKay, East Boston, Mass.; F. O. Howard, Dover, N. H.; F. L. Leighton, Lincoln, Neb.; W. P. Reed, Pensacola, Fla.

Estimate presented to organize a union in Chatham, Ont., and Bro. Cannon of Windsor, ordered to attend the matter and appropriation of \$15 granted subject to Vice-President Lloyd's approval.

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Protest, Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., against non-union men to stay away from Kansas City. Protest approved.

Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., asked a special dispensation to reinstate members now in arrears. G. E. B. decline to sanction this proceeding as it would be entirely unconstitutional.

Com. Union 209 as to Bro. H. Frank and J. Moshaat retained as Honorary members, and now in saloon business. G. E. B. decides they must take withdrawals and cannot be retained as members.

Com. Syracuse, N. Y., unions, to strike April 1st. Action having been previously taken and the unions advised to wait until June 1st, nothing further can be done.

Com. relating to Union 190, Washington, D. C., Union requested to comply with constitution as to monthly meetings.

Union 307, Waterford, N. Y., protested against disapproval of Mrs. Seror claim. Former decision reaffirmed.

Com. Union 392, Marquette, Mich., from T. W. Sparling, suspended for non-payment of dues. Union is sustained.

Com. Union 135, Chelsea, Mass., asking approval of their demand for nine hours May 1st, 1889. Demand approved without granting financial help.

Union 148, Lincoln, Neb., in regard to B. F. Ryman, who was in arrears and deprived of sick benefit. Union sustained.

Com. Union 71, of Englewood, Ill., asking to consolidate with Union 88 of Town of Lake. Permission granted.

Claim disapproved, John L. Newcomb, Union 227, Philadelphia, Pa. Member over 4 months in arrears.

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Union 307, Waterford, N. Y., protested against disapproval of Mrs. Seror claim. Former decision reaffirmed.

Com. Union 392, Marquette, Mich., from T. W. Sparling, suspended for non-payment of dues. Union is sustained.

Com. Union 135, Chelsea, Mass., asking approval of their demand for nine hours May 1st, 1889. Demand approved without granting financial help.

Union 148, Lincoln, Neb., in regard to B. F. Ryman, who was in arrears and deprived of sick benefit. Union sustained.

Com. Union 71, of Englewood, Ill., asking to consolidate with Union 88 of Town of Lake. Permission granted.

Claim disapproved, John L. Newcomb, Union 227, Philadelphia, Pa. Member over 4 months in arrears.

Com. Union 156, Steubenville, O., explaining their demands and working rules to go into effect May 1st, 1889, and asking financial aid in case of strike. Rules approved and consent granted.

Com. Carpenters' District Council, Denver, Col., desiring to organize mill hands. Referred to constitution and to obtain consent of Unions 55 and 460 and approval of Vice-President Ferris.

Com. Dist. Council, Pittsburg and vicinity, asking consent to use Protective Fund of the L. U. in said Council to fight two non-union mills "Speers and Schuetz's." G. E. B. decided they must first comply with Art. 20 of constitution and get approval of G. E. B. for their movement.

Com. Union 415 Taunton, Mass.—Are honorary members entitled to strike benefits? G. E. B. decides they can be, provided they pay 5 cts extra per month, to pay their share to the Protective Fund.

Appeal Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., against disapproval of Mrs. Walsh's claim—a case of mistaken identity. Union called on for further evidence.

Com. Union 28, Chicago, Ill., protesting against Union No. 1, admitting J. Means, as he was in arrears to Progressive Carpenters. G. E. B. rule the admission of J. Means is perfectly legal as we recognize no other Carpenters' organization.

Report of Auditors showed they had examined books of G. S. for February and found them correct.

Claim disapproved: G. Bledel, Union 70, Milwaukee, Wis., (in arrears over three months and not in benefit until February 16, 1889, died February 18.)

MARCH 9.—Protest, Union 33, Boston, Mass., in regard to payment of dues in interim between meetings. Referred to Art. 5, Sec. 1.

Protest, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., against disapproval of Mrs. Elizabeth Sayffer claim. Case reopened Dr. Smith's certificate shows Mrs. S. was sick 3 years, and her husband only two years and 7 months a member. Former decision reaffirmed.

THE "SCAB."

Jack O'Flynn, one of the car-drivers who went on strike in New York, "dropped into poetry" and the following is the production of his muse:

Who is far worse than knave or fool?
Who never read the Golden Rule?
Who is the tyrant's willing tool?
The "scab."

When Labor's won or lost the day
And Peace resume her gentle way,
Who gets the grand bounce right away?
The "scab."

Who, when men stand up for the right,
And for their wives and children fight;
Who all their efforts tries to blight?
The "scab."

Who is the man with coward face,
Who steals his fellow toiler's place?
Who is despised by all his race?
The "scab."

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The idea of a universal combination of the toilers for the more speedy realization of the noble aspirations animating the working class, is one of no recent date; for we find that on the 20th of August, 1866, the delegates of sixty labor organizations met in Baltimore, and then and there founded a permanent national organization, which will ever be remembered as the "National Labor Union." Subsequent conventions of this body were held in Chicago, 1867; Pittsburgh, 1868; New York City, 1869; Chicago, 1869; Boston, 1870; Philadelphia, 1871, and in Columbus, O., in 1872. It was at this last convention that the fatal mistake was made of nominating a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, which, by the dissensions it provoked, caused the rapid disintegration of that once powerful body.

ITS ORIGIN.

A no less potent factor in delaying the realization of an effective unity of the working class was the great financial convulsion of 1873. In the cyclonic fury of that great crash and the succeeding years of industrial depression, the resources of the most stable unions were strained to such a degree that, when at length industry began to slowly revive, little was left save the records of a straggling and impoverished membership. With the resumption of work and wages the unions began to revive; but when they sought to re-establish a general organization, embracing the whole body of wage-workers, they discovered that they had to contend with the active and often unscrupulous agents of numberless secret societies, which had sprung into existence during the troubled times adverted to. All these secret societies, which claimed the confidence of the working people on the specious plea that trade unions had proved failure, have now passed away, or have ceased to be aggressive; but, while they flourished, a permanent national trade union organization was well-nigh impossible.

At length, after a long and dark night of anarchy in the domain of industrial organization, one hundred and seven delegates, representing nearly a quarter of a million workers, met in convention in Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 15, 1881, and did not separate until they had established the "Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada."

The organization thus auspiciously founded is now known as the American Federation of Labor. A clear exposition of the general policy of this powerful organization was made in a document read at the second convention of the Federation held in Cleveland, O., on November 21, 1882. This document urged not political, but industrial unity, as the prime object that the Federation should aim at—"not by prescribing a stereotyped, uniform plan of organization for all, regardless of their experience or necessities, nor by antagonizing or aiming to destroy existing organizations, but by preserving all that is integral in them and widening their scope, so that each, without submerging its individuality, may act with others in all that concerns them. The benefit of this Federation was not only to render pecuniary and moral assistance in case of strikes or lock-outs, but its very existence would lessen the number of these conflicts by causing unscrupulous employers to hesitate before declaring war on employees reinforced by such a body. A systematic plan of propaganda should be inaugurated. We should place a check on the transportation of labor from one country in order to cheapen it in another at the behest of capital. We want an enactment by the workmen themselves that on a given day that eight hours should constitute a day's work, and they ought to enforce it themselves. Let us as union men work in harmony for those issues we comprehend and upon which we are fully agreed, and ignore all questions likely to divide us."

ITS PROGRESS.

As we have already related, the first convention of the organization now known as the American Federation of Labor, was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 15, 1881; and the second convention was held in Cleveland, O., on November 21, 1882. The third convention was held in New

York City, on August 21, 1883. At this convention the Legislative Committee was instructed to present a bill to Congress creating a National Department of Labor; and a committee was also appointed to confer with the Knights of Labor with a view to unification and consolidation of all labor efforts.

The fourth convention was held in Chicago, Ill., on October 7, 1884, when steps were taken for a general propaganda in behalf of the eight hour system, and the 1st of May, 1886, was fixed upon as the date of the general inauguration. It will be remembered that the bomb thrown at a meeting in the Haymarket Square, Chicago, on May 5, 1886, had a very depressing effect on the eight hour movement; however, a number of unions succeeded in enforcing the demand. The full benefit that the movement of 1886 conferred upon the working class can never be calculated, but it is well known that by the concentration of thought and action upon this vital question, the working people of our entire country secured a substantial reduction in the long hours of daily toil.

The fifth convention was held in Washington on December 8, 1885, and was marked by measures which were taken to prevent the abuse of the boycott, the usefulness of which had been impaired by unscrupulous persons and rival factions, who resorted to that legitimate and powerful weapon upon every frivolous, trivial or imaginary grievance, and was often levied upon goods of firms that employed none but union workmen and paid the highest rate of wages in their line of manufactures.

The sixth convention was held in Columbus, Ohio, on December 3, 1886. The convention had been originally called to meet in St. Louis, but the necessity of taking defensive measures against the unwarranted aggressions upon trade unions, in some instances even denying them the right of existence, and a considerable accession to the ranks of the Federation resulting therefrom, led to considerable modifications. At this convention twenty-five affiliated national organizations were represented, with an aggregate membership of 316,469 workmen; a more perfect plan of organization was adopted and the title changed to the American Federation of Labor.

The next annual convention was held in Baltimore, Md., on December, 1887. The roll of this convention exhibited fifty-eight delegates, representing forty national and international unions and central organizations. Including the local trade unions having no national head, and the "federal labor unions," affiliated with the A. F. of L., but, for economic reasons, not sending delegates, this convention represented 2,421 unions or branches, and a total membership of 600,340 members in good standing.

The third convention of the A. F. of L., but the eight consecutive annual gathering of the representatives of the trade and labor unions of America, was held at St. Louis, Mo., on December 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1888. The proceedings, which were marked by the greatest unanimity and enthusiasm, will be held memorable by the adoption of a resolution fixing the date of the general inauguration of the eight-hour workday at May 1, 1890. Looking to this end, it was decided to call simultaneous mass-meetings in all cities of the country on four important national holidays, viz.: Washington's birthday, February 22nd, 1889; Independence Day, July 4, 1889; Labor Day, 1889; and Washington's Birthday, 1890. In connection with this subject, it may be stated that the recommendations of the St. Louis convention have been most loyally supported, the first series of eight-hour mass meetings having embraced one hundred and forty cities in North America.

ITS OBJECTS AND METHODS.

Briefly stated, the object of the American Federation of Labor is to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the toilers an equitable share of the fruits of their toil.

As means to this end, it proposes:—1st. A free federation of all trade and labor unions in America; 2d. The establishment of self-governing unions of wage-workers in every trade and legitimate occupation, without exception, where none now exist; 3d. The formation of public opinion by the agencies of platform, press and legislation.

FEDERATION OF LABOR NOTES.

The Mule Spinners Union of Fall River, Mass., the Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers National Union, and the Silk Workers National Union have all recently joined the A. F. of L.

Notwithstanding the defeats of and falling off in the membership in other organizations, it is gratifying to note that the trade unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. are increasing in membership, and in trade matters are more than holding their own.

The eight-hour movement inaugurated by the St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor, is booming all over the country. All of the large cities and many of the smaller ones are falling into line for the great movement.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF REDUCING THE HOURS OF LABOR.

At a public meeting in Detroit, Mich. Mr. Jos. A. Labadie, a union Printer, expressed these thoughts:—

The carpenters have succeeded in getting the number of hours of labor per day reduced in their trade, and the cigarmakers work only eight hours a day. It has been proven that the lessening of the number of hours employed each day has not been detrimental to them. The prophecy that they would spend the additional leisure gained in the saloon has not been fulfilled. It has really been conducive to temperance. There is less drunkenness among the cigarmakers now than there was when they worked ten hours a day. This proves that the shortening of the workday is a practical movement in the interest of temperance and that it brings about a physical improvement in the condition of the laborer. In my trade (printing) the lessening of the hours of labor has shown it to be a completely rational measure. A few years ago we attempted to shorten the workday in the printing offices in this city. But the bosses said: "If we don't keep the men constantly at the case we will be unable to get them when we most need them." This too, has been shown to be untrue. Then it was a not unusual thing at the meeting of the union to put out one or more members because they were drunk. To-day such a thing rarely happens. Then we used to get up at 11 or 12 o'clock. At one we went to work and worked until half past five or six o'clock. After supper we again went to our labor at half past seven, and kept at it until three, four and often five in the morning. Consider the condition we were in after working 12 to 14 hours. Then there were many places open all night which were frequented by printers, while many carried a bottle always in the pocket. After such a day's work it was but natural they should seek some stimulant. Now we work nine hours a day and the result is we are not physically exhausted and do not seek recuperation from liquor but go home to bed. As a temperance measure the short workday is a success and much better than prohibition, because we do away with the cause of intemperance.

We do not look to legislation for an eight hour workday. Such a law was passed by Congress more than 25 years ago. But a law in the interest of the laborer is never enforced. I think it is childish to go to Lansing or Washington for an eight hour law. If any one came to me with such a request, I would tell him: If you cannot get an eight hour day yourselves you ought not to have one.

It is an incontestable fact that those who work the fewest hours get the best pay. Their wants are greater. They know what is justly their due. They know they are entitled to all they earn, but if they cannot get all that belongs to them they will get as nearly all as they can. The shortening of the workday will not only take the surplus out of the market, but it will also give time for study. Those who cannot get time for this purpose cannot be expected to aid in solving the social problem. A few of us have burnt the midnight oil to get an insight to these questions, but the masses must have fewer hours of oil to do the same.

What interest have the women in this movement? They need must be on hand early and late to look to the husband's wants before going to and after coming from his daily labor. Their hours of toil cannot be lessened until those of their husbands have been. I have known of many scabs who have been made such by their wives. These wives would certainly have done different had they understood these things better. It is therefore necessary to draw them into our movement.

THE SITUATION IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The California boom of '87 has left the carpenters in a truly wretched condition as regards work. This place is swarming with men, and nothing to do. Carpenters are working at any kind of employment—as teamsters, pick and shovel work, car driving, fruit peddling, and, in fact, anything. The little carpenter work doing is mostly by scabs, who are ready to take whatever is offered. Our men will not take the pay offered, and remain idle. All who have the means are getting out. The bosses are as much put out as ourselves. The Contractors' Union has not met for union business for five months. They argue that it is a waste of time to discuss matters referring to the trade when they have not a man employed. The only best thing to do is to wait patiently and times will mend. Los Angeles is a busy place in all things excepting carpenters work. The prospects are looking bad for them for a long time, owing to the immense number of that trade around these parts.

We are doing good work in the Eight Hour League. The masses take hold of the thing from the start. A good dose of hard times often teaches one to look out some means whereby to switch off a recurrence. It is plainly seen there are more men than work in Los Angeles.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, April, 1889.

Eröffnungs-Lied.

Melodie: O! du fröhliche, O! du selige.

Brüder, laßt den Dank uns bringen,
Unserm Gott, der uns so liebt!
Lasset laut das Lob erklingen
Dem, der uns' sein Alles gibt.
Laßt uns unsere Stimm' erheben
Zu dem Danklied, hoch un her!
Er ist unser Schutz im Leben—
Seine Lieb' ist unsere Wehr.
Uns vereint Brüderliebe—
Un're Zwecke sind so rein,
Und sie mehren viele Triebe,
Nichts kann schöner, besser sein,
Brüderliebe laßt uns loben!
Stets dem Bruder sei ein Freund!
Einstens finden wir dort oben
Keinen unser's Ordens Feind.

J. A. Lied.

Melodie: Pöple's Spinn.

Sei willkommen in dem Bund'
Dem Du heute Dich geweiht,
Die hebre Feiesstund',
Sei gedent für alle Zeit.

Hast gegeben Du Dein Wort—
Hier in un're Bruderhand!
Brüderlieb' sei unser Fort,
Uns umschlingt der Liebe Band.

Hilf dem Kranken, er ist arm,—
Hilf dem Bruder in der Noth
Schent dem Schwachen Dein Erbarm',
Steh' beim Bruder bis zum Tod!

Schluß-Lied.

Melodie: "In the Sweet by and By."

Bater droben im himmlischen Reich,
Unser Dank sei auch heute Dir gebracht,
Stärke stets unser brüderlich Verbund,
So, daß Bruder für Bruder treu wacht.

Chorus.

Fest wir stehn, fest wir stehn,
Für das Recht, für das Recht,
Für den Bruder so immer es sei.
Für das Recht fest wir stehn,
Für das Recht, für das Recht,
Für das Recht.
Wahre Brüder, vereint und treu.

Deiner Führung vertrauen stets wir,
Denn du zeigst uns den richtigen Pfad,
Jnnig danken wir Brüder heut' Dir,
Und bewahren den Dank durch die That!

Chorus: Fest wir stehn, &c.

Jetzt wir scheiden, o segne Herr Du,
Alle Brüder in unserm Verband!
Steh' bei uns in Arbeit und Ruh!
Und führe uns in Dein himmlisches Land.
Chorus: Fest wir stehn, &c.

Eine treffliche Rede Grottkau's

In der Lincoln Turnhalle in Lake View (Chicago) fand Ende voriger Woche eine große Versammlung statt, in welcher die Genossen der Prof. Garfide und Paul Grottkau über die Achtstundens-Bewegung sprachen. Nach dem Bericht der „Ch. Arb. Ztg.“ hatte Garfide—obgleich er sich im Ganzen zu Gunsten der Bewegung aussprach—einige Einwendungen gegen dieselbe zu machen, welche Paul Grottkau in folgender Weise widerlegte:

„Ich muß gestehen—sagte Grottkau—daß ich mich mit den Ausführungen des Vorredners nicht übereinstimme; ich muß gestehen, daß ich die Achtstundensbewegung nicht so gering anschlage, wie mein Freund Garfide—ich muß gestehen, daß ich ein Achtstundensschwärmer bin und will dafür meine Argumente vorführen. Erstens glaube ich nicht, daß die Achtstundensbewegung nur von schlauen Politikern und Humbuggen erfunden worden sei, und die Massen auszunutzen zu ihren Zwecken; ebenso wenig glaube ich, daß unsere Arbeiter-Organisationen alle corrupt seien; noch weniger kann ich mit meinem Vorredner übereinstimmen, wenn er behauptet, daß die Kapitalisten hinter dieser Bewegung ständen, daß sie dieselbe gerne sehen und wünschten, um dann den Arbeitern sagen zu können:

„Seht, wir haben Euch bewilligt was ihr verlangt; jetzt solltet Ihr aber auch zufrieden sein und nicht noch mehr verlangen.“ Wer die letzte Achtstundensbewegung verfolgt habe, der werde von der Einbildung furett sein, daß die Kapitalisten an der Achtstundensbewegung einen so großen Wohlgefallen hätte. Was die Ausichten auf Erfolg betrifft, so kann ich nur sagen, daß die Ausichten diesmal bei weitem günstiger stehen, als das letzte Mal. Heute steht kein Bomberly an der Spitze der Bewegung, um derselben ein Bein zu stellen, um dieselbe an die Kapitalisten zu verrathen. Die American Federation of Labor ist zusammengefaßt aus geschulten, selbstbewußten, selbstbestimmenden und nicht geleithammeten und hilflosen Arbeitern. Die Schulung und Erfahrung der 1886er Bewegung kommen zu dem der 1890er Bewegung zu Gute. Im Sande kann Niemand schwimmen lernen; das ist es aber, was der Vorredner vorschlägt, wenn er nicht unbedingt für die Achtstundensbewegung ist.“

Der größte Werth der Achtstundensbewegung liegt in der Schulung der Massen—durch Übung stärken sie ihre Kräfte—kein Erfolg ohne Kampfesfähigkeit—die Befehle von heute werden die Sieger von morgen sein! Bezüglich der praktischen Vortheile bin ich ebenfalls anderer Meinung. Zugegeben, daß auch der Einführung des Achtstundentages keine Lohnaufbesserung folge—dann bleibt immer der ungeheure Vortheil bestehen, daß der Arbeiter sich für einen gleichen Lohn zwei Stunden weniger abzugeben braucht, daß er also an seinen Muskeln, seinen Knochen, seiner Lebenskraft spart, daß er mehr Zeit erhält zur Ruhe, zum Studium seiner Lage, zum Ausüben von Mitteln zur Besserung derselben. Der Erfolg hat zudem immer die Eigenschaft, den Appetit nach weiteren Folgen zu reizen. Wenn erst der Achtstundentag errungen ist, dann wird die arbeitende Menschheit in der Zuversicht zu ihrer erprobten Kraft und Kampfesfähigkeit, mehr verlangen—sie wird weitergehen—sie wird ihr volles, unverfürgtes Menschenrecht fordern.

Garfide, sagte auch, vor 20 Jahren habe man genau dieselben Argumente für die Einführung eines Zehnstundentages geltend gemacht werden. Nun ja, das ist ja ganz richtig; aber damit ist noch lange nicht gesagt, daß die Lage der Arbeiter besser sei, wenn Zehnstundentag nicht eingeführt worden wäre und wir noch zwölf Stunden arbeiteten, daß wir dann keine Frauen- und Kinderarbeit hätten. Thatsache ist, daß die Frauen und Kinderarbeit durch den technischen Fortschritt, durch die vervollständigung und Ausdehnung des Maschinenwesens geboren worden ist, und daß wir die Frauen- und Kinderarbeit hätten—auch wenn wir noch 12 Stunden arbeiteten. Auch wären die Arbeiter gewiß nicht besser daran, wenn sie heute noch 12 Stunden arbeiteten—weder hinsichtlich des Lohnes noch ihrer allgemeinen Lebensverhältnisse.

Je mehr der Arbeiter von der Sklaverei in der Fabrik befreit wird, desto mehr wird er darauf bedacht sein, sein volles Menschenrecht zu erobern.

Daß die Eroberung des Achtstundentages noch nicht die Lösung der sozialen Frage bedeutet, erkennen die Achtstundens-Kämpfer sehr wohl, aber darum verkennen sie noch lange nicht die unbestreitbare Thatsache, daß die Erringung des Achtstundentages immerhin ein gewaltiger Vortheil für die Arbeiter ist, daß er, so zu sagen, eine Zwischenschaltung auf dem Wege zur endgültigen Erlösung aus den Banden der Lohnsklaverei bildet. Man mag die Sache betrachten wie man will, und man kommt immer zu dem gleichen Schluß: Acht Stunden ist besser als zehn Stunden! Wenn es gar nichts Besseres bringen könnte, dann wäre es immer noch besser, bei achtstündiger Arbeit zu hungern, als bei zehnstündiger.

Grottkau schloß seine oft von Beifall unterbrochene Rede mit den Worten:

Die Achtstundensbewegung ist und bleibt die wichtigste Bewegung für die Arbeiter. So lange sie nicht diesen ersten Schritt mit Erfolg thun können, so lange werden sie nicht im Stande sein, den zweiten Schritt zu machen. Ohne Opfermuth kann nichts Großes vollbracht werden; der Kampf um die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit erfordert Opfermuth, entwirft ihn, fählt ihn. Ohne Aufklärung und Organisation der Arbeiter keine Erfolge. Die Achtstundensbewegung bringt, weil sie große Massen in ihre Kreise zieht, Aufklärung unter die Massen, organisiert sie. So lange die Massen sich noch beugen den Politikern, sich ducken vor der Polizei und vor der Miliz—so lange sie keine Zuversicht in ihr eigenes Können haben, so lange werden sie ganz und gar unfähig sein, die Verkürzung zu vollbringen, zu der sie geschichtlich berufen sind, werden sie nicht im Stande sein, die sociale Revolution zu beginnen und erfolgreich durchzuführen. Es gibt aber keine Messias mehr, die Arbeiter müssen sich selber Messias sein, sie müssen sich selbst machen, sonst werden sie ewig Sklaven bleiben. Die Achtstundensbewegung ist ein Schritt auf dem rechten Wege zur Aufklärung. Organisation und Freimachung der arbeitenden Menschheit! In diesem Sinne haben wir sie zu begrüßen und nach bestem Vermögen zu fördern.

Die Leute sprechen manchmal von der Selbsthuth der Gewerbetreibenden. Es besteht aber ein weltweiter Unterschied zwischen der Selbsthuth eines Capitalisten und der einer großen Arbeiterorganisation.

American Federation of Labor.

Die Executive der American Federation of Labor fordert alle in derselben vertretenen nationalen Unions auf, über folgenden Antrag zur Constitution der Federation abzustimmen und das Resultat der Abstimmung bis zum 28. August 1889 einzufenden.

Allgemeine Strike-Umlagen.

Wenn eine nationale oder internationale Union, die mit der American Federation of Labor in Verbindung steht, in irgend welcher Schwierigkeit mit dem Kapital verwickelt ist, kann dieselbe den Executivath der A. F. of L. um Hilfe anrufen, welche wenn von dem Executivath gutgeheissen, aus dem Hilfsfond ausbezahlt werden soll, der hiermit geschaffen werden soll. Sollten zwei oder mehr Organisationen gleichzeitig zum Empfang von Unterstützung aus dem Fond berechtigt sein, so soll derselbe pro rata unter ihnen vertheilt werden.

2. Der Executivath der American Federation of Labor ist angewiesen, sofort nach Annahme dieses Artikels durch eine Mehrheit eine Circularisirung der 2 Cents per Mitglied von jeder nationalen und internationalen Union zu erheben. Der Executivath soll die Macht haben, im Falle der Noth diese Steuer fünf auf einander folgende Wochen lang zu erheben.

3. Die hierin vorgesehenen Extra Steuern sollen den Hilfsfond der American Federation of Labor bilden.

Der Werth der Achtstundigen-Bewegung.

Von Zeit zu Zeit siegen die Arbeiter, aber nur vorübergehend. Das eigentliche Resultat ihrer Kämpfe sagt Karl Marx, ist nicht der unmittelbare Erfolg, sondern die immer weiter um sich greifende Vereinigung der Arbeiter. Sie wird befördert durch die wachsenden Kommunikationsmittel, die von der großen Industrie erzeugt werden und die Arbeiter der verschiedenen Localitäten mit einander in Verbindung zu setzen. Es bedarf aber blos der Verbindung um die vielen Localkämpfe von überall gleichem Charakter zu einem nationalen, zu einem Klassenkampf zu centralisiren. Jeder Klassenkampf aber ist ein politischer Kampf. Und die Vereinigung, zu der die Bürger des Mittelalters mit ihren Bismarck'schen Jahrhunderten bedurften, bringen die modernen Proletarier mit den Eisenbahnen in wenigen Jahren zu Stande.

Diese Organisation der Proletarier zur Klasse, und damit zur politischen Partei, wird jeden Augenblick wieder gesprengt durch die Konkurrenz unter den Arbeitern selbst. Aber sie ersticht immer wieder stärker, fester, mächtiger.

Ob die Achtstundigenbewegung materielle Vortheile den Arbeitern bringt, ist für den zielbewussten Arbeiter weniger wichtig, als die Frage, daß die Achtstundigenbewegung Armeen des Klassenkampfes bedeutend vermehrt ihr in Branchen Refruten wirbt, wo andernfalls, oder in späterer Zeit, ein solches Resultat erzielt werden könnte.

Henry George ein Gegner der Gewerkschaften.

Wir erfahren mit Bedauern aus Henry George's „Standard“, daß er einen Standpunkt einnimmt, welcher gegen Gewerkschaften gerichtet ist. Unzweifelhaft würde er genug Gründe finden, um seine Ansichten zu ändern, wenn er der Angelegenheit mehr ernstliches Nachdenken widmen und „Henry Trant's Geschichte der Gewerkschaften“ lesen würde.

Im „Standard“ vom 27. Oktober schreibt Henry George wie folgt:

„Gewerkschaften, und alle ähnlichen Arbeiter Organisationen, ich zögerte niemals, dies auszusprechen, wenn ich zu Männern sprach, welche denselben angehörten, sind naturgemäß nicht nützlich, sondern sie sind schädlich. Sie erzwingen Einschnürungen, und können nur durch solche, oder durch Furcht solcher, wirksam gemacht werden. Die Einreihung der Männer in Gewerkschaften, wie die Einreihung von Männern in Armeen, schließt notwendigerweise die Aufgabe der persönlichen Freiheit in sich, und während die Methoden der einen einer passiven, die der anderen aber einer aktiven Kampfweise angepasst sind—beide zielen auf Zerstörung von Verlust und Schmerz für diejenigen, welche ihnen opponiren, selbst dann, wenn Verlust und Schmerz für die eigenen Mitglieder damit verbunden ist. Gewerkschaften und Armeen haben keine nützbringenden Eigenschaften, nur das Vorhandensein anderer Uebel macht sie zuweilen notwendig, um eine theilweise Freiheit zu erhalten.“

Herr George betont in obigen Zeilen die Einschüchterung, er vergißt aber, daß die heutige menschliche Gesellschaft nur dadurch aufrecht erhalten wird, und in Zukunft nur zusammengehalten werden kann, daß einzelne Personen ihre Rechte aufgeben müssen, um andere, gemeinschaftliche Rechte aufrecht zu erhalten.

Bradstreet's Streik Statistik.

Nach „Bradstreet's“ fanden im vorigen Jahre 670 Strikes und Sperren (Lockouts) statt, an denen 211,841 Arbeiter theilgenommen waren, gegen 884 mit 345,854 Theilnehmenden im Jahre 1887, und mit 448,000 Theilnehmenden im Jahre 1886. Während also die Zahl der Strikes und Sperren im vorigen Jahre beinahe doppelt so groß war, wie im Jahre 1886, war die Zahl der daran theilnehmenden Arbeiter weniger als halb so groß. Die Fluthöhe der Strikes war im Jahre 1887 (mit nicht weniger als 884 Strikes) wahrzunehmen; im vorigen Jahre war sie bereits bedeutend gefallen.

Wie schon seit Jahren waren auch im vorigen die Strikes in den Baumgewerken am zahlreichsten, nämlich 122. Im Eisenbahngewerbe kamen 52, im Eisen und Stahlgewerbe 60 vor.

Von den 670 Strikes im vorigen Jahre waren 255 erfolgreich und 415 schlugen fehl.

Kinderarbeit ist das Resultat langer Arbeitszeit, falscher ökonomischer Zustände, und des Verlangens nach Billigkeit. Habsucht ist Erzeuger, und Eigennutz ist Mutter der Kinderarbeit. Die Erzeugungsart der Arbeit ist, daß Väter genöthigt sind, ihre Kinder an den Fabriken zu senden, während die Väter selbst beständig auf die Straße gedrängt, und zur Arbeitslosigkeit gezwungen werden. Einstens wurden Kinder durch Eltern ernährt, jetzt müssen die Kinder zur Erhaltung der Eltern beitragen. (Craism.)

Es ist kein Trost für die Armen, daß die Reichen auch sterben müssen oder von Unglück heimgesucht werden; aber ein Trost wäre es für sie, wenn sie bei allem unvermeidlichen Unglück wenigstens Geld hätten, welches doch die Mittel gewährt, die Schmerzen erträglich zu machen.

Achtung Zimmerleute.

Da die Carpenter von Buffalo und St. Louis seit 2 Wochen am Strike sind, werden alle Berufsge nossen von auswärts ersucht, auf etwaige Ausschreibungen in kapitalistischen Blättern nicht zu reflectiren und so lange von diesen Städten fern zu bleiben, bis der Strike beendet ist.

Allerlei.

Ein beständiger Besuch der Versammlungen Eurer Union wird zum großen Theil die Harmonie und das Gedeihen der Organisation fördern. Abwesenheit verursacht Uneinigkeit und Niederlage.

Die Cigarmakers' International Union besitzt ein guttisches Mitglied Namens Pat Moran in Juneau, Alaska, der seine Beiträge etwas über zwei tausend Meilen weit an die nächste Union in Seattle, Wash. Terr., zu senden hat. Dieser an und für sich bedeutende Fall spricht Bände für die Centralorganisation der Arbeiter.

Aus Fresno City, Cal., wird von der dortigen Local-Union No. 365 des „Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners“ folgendes Circular nach allen Städten des Landes verschickt: „Brüder! wir warnen hiermit vor Zugunach dieser Stadt, indem ein großer Ueberfluß an Arbeitern vorhanden ist. Alle gegentheiligen Darstellungen sind erlogen. Wir waren schon immer der Meinung, daß diese Stadt nur Leuten mit Kapital zu empfehlen ist. Geo. Lee, Präs., C. T. White, Secr.“

Wenn die Arbeiter eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit fordern, dann schreiben die modernen Slavenhalter und ihre Konföderirten von der Presse über Faulheit der Arbeiter, deren Verschwendung und andere eingebildete Laster; wenn aber die Kohlenlöhre eine Reduktion der Kohlenproduktion, die Müller eine solche von Mehl um 50 Prozent verlangen—dann findet jeder Ausbeuter und Buzzerer dies ganz in der Ordnung.

Uebermäßige Ungleichheit, große Armut an der Seite von ungeheurem Reichtum ist das Werk des Staates und nicht der Natur. Man sieht nie eine Heerde magerer Büffel, geführt vor einigen fetten Bullen, nur zwei Duzend magere Sperlinge, gemäßregelt von einem Duzend fetter. Mächtig die Menschen doch ebenso oft in ein Härtungsfaß als in ihre Bibel schauen.

Es ist nöthig, daß die Mitglieder von Local-Organisationen Anstrengungen machen um ihre Unions auf jede Weise zu stärken. Nicht jedes neue Mitglied, welches einer Arbeiter-Organisation beiträgt, stärkt dieselbe; nur vernünftige, denkende Männer tragen zur Stärke bei, und diese sollten hauptsächlich gewonnen werden. Die Theilnahme dieser Männer ist nöthig, um den Arbeitsmarkt aufwärts zu halten. Eine Ungeheurer Anstrengung als Vorsichtsmaßregel und Verhütungsmittel ist mehr werth, als tonnenweise Strike-Medizin, veranlaßt durch unorganisirte Maßnahmen. Die Lösung der Situation liegt sich in einem Worte zusammenfassen: Solidarität. (New Crusade.)

Die Mitglieder und insbesondere die Beamten von Arbeiterorganisationen, sollten die Konstitution des Vereines sorgfältig studiren und zu jeder Zeit davon geleitet werden. Wenn die Erfahrung zeigt, daß etwas falsch ist, so beziehe Dich, es zu verbessern; während die Geleise in Kraft sind, solltest Du für ihre Ausbesserung eintreten.

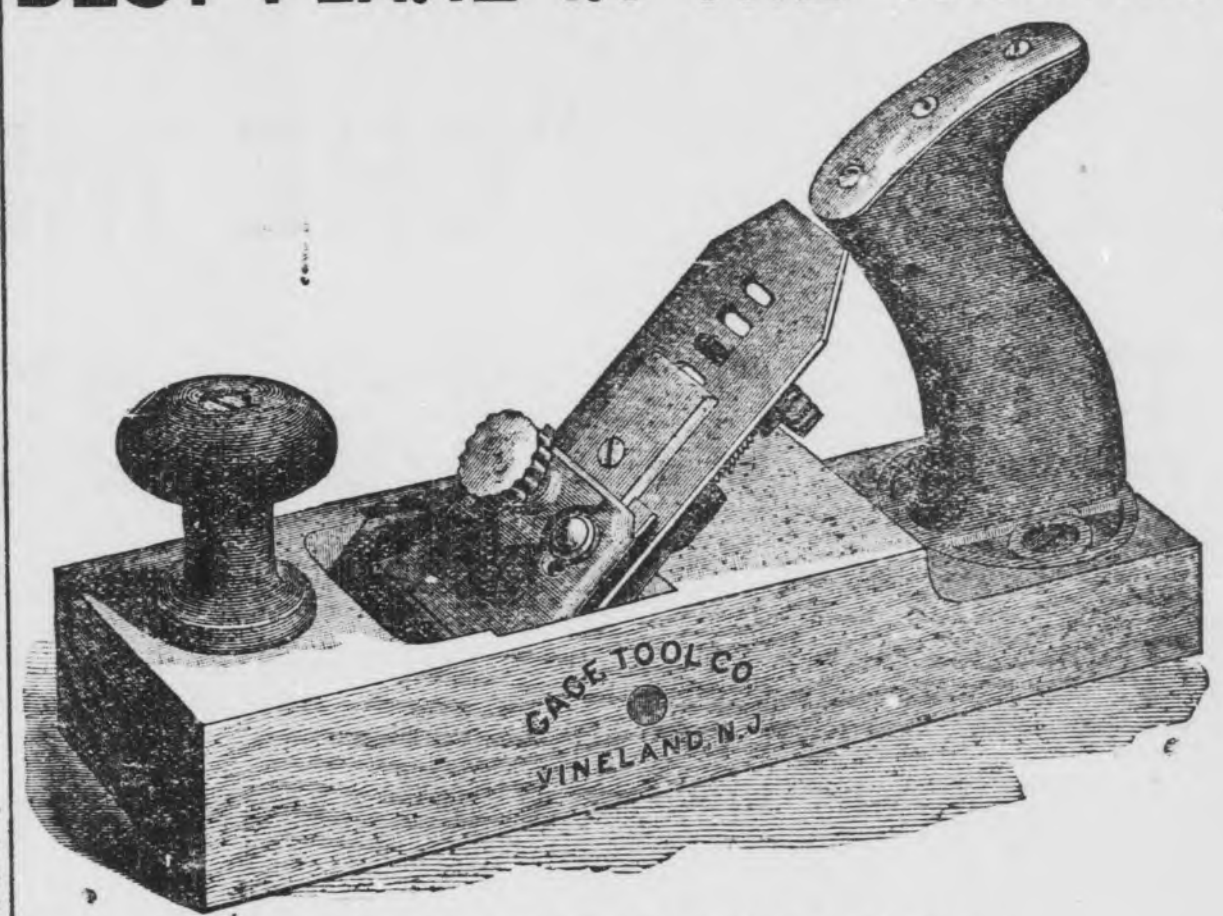
Was auch immer die scheinbare Ursache eines Streikes seitens der Arbeiter sein mag, so viel ist sicher, daß sie eines großen Theiles des Resultates ihrer Arbeit beraubt werden. Der Streik ist eine Kundgebung der Thatsache, daß sie sich in einer speciellen Weise bewußt sind, daß die Gewinne ihrer Industrie in die Hände Derer übergeht, die keinen Anspruch darauf haben.

Der sogenannte Erfindungsgeist mancher Personen ist weiter nichts, als daß sie ein wenig mehr Licht auf einen besonderen Gegenstand werfen, der schon lange vor ihnen durch des Menschengedankengang und Untersuchungen an's Licht gebracht worden ist; deshalb sollte jede Erfindung, was sie auch sein mag, das Gemeingut der Menschheit und nicht einer Person und eines Monopoles sein. Wenn es in vergangenen Tagen keinen Benjamin Franklin gegeben hätte, so wäre heute kein Schiff, somit finden wir die Gerechtigkeit in jenen Patentgesetzen, die vom Volke verlangen, daß es irgend einer Person, für den Gebrauch einer nützlichen Erfindung, eine Reasonsumme bezahlen muß.

Arbeiterfeindliche Gesetzgebung.

Die Legislatur des Staates Maine hat ein Gesetz angenommen, welches direkt gegen die Mitglieder der Granite Cutters Union in Maine gerichtet ist, aber selbstverständlich auch andere Unions angewandt werden kann. Es heißt u. A. in der Bill: „Wer immer durch Vereinigung, Einschüchterung oder Gewalt, allein oder mit Andern einen Arbeiter oder Belehler daran verhindert, an der Arbeit zu bleiben, soll mit Gefängniß bis zu 2 Jahren, oder Geldbuße bis zu \$500 bestraft werden.“

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

In this issue we insert testimonials in place of the description of the plane, which can be seen by referring to a back number of this paper.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.
C. & J. Union, No. 358, Vineland, N. J., June 20, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—The members of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 358, of Vineland, N. J., being without exception users of the Gage Self-Setting plane, made in our town, take pleasure in saying that the planes give us perfect satisfaction, and we believe that their claim that it is the Best Plane in the World cannot be disputed. The bits or cutting-irons are the best we have ever used. Although higher-priced than some, they are the cheapest plane made, saving, as they do, time and strength, and finishing difficult work better, easier, and quicker than is done by any other plane. Being personally acquainted with the Company, we are satisfied that every statement or promise made by them will be carried out to the letter.
Geo. P. Capen, Sec.
Edward K. Brick, Pres. pro tem.

SO GOOD IT WAS STOLEN.
Chicago, Ill., May 8, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—We had one of your planes lent us for trial. While in the shop it attracted attention and favorable comment from the men. One of them took it out on a building with him, and while there, some carpenter, whose mechanical judgment was good but whose honesty was off-color, stole it. As we should like our men to have another chance at it, we would like to have you send us another with the bill for both planes, the price for which we will remit.
Yours Truly, Fowler & Carr,
3879 Lake Avenue, Carpenters and Builders.

CHEAP NOTWITHSTANDING THE COST.
Bridgeton, N. J., Sept. 1, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—We, the undersigned, Carpenters and Woodworkers of Bridgeton, N. J., having used the Self-Setting Planes made by the Gage Tool Co., of Vineland, N. J., for more than a year, do say they are the best planes we have ever seen. The cutting-irons hold their edge under such tests as we never saw equalled. The Self-Setting arrangement, which appears in no other plane, enables any one to remove the bit and accurately re-set in 5 seconds. We consider them cheap notwithstanding they cost more than some, and would not part with ours for a much larger price if we could not procure others. We heartily endorse the statements made by the Gage Tool Co., in their circulars, and take pleasure in recommending these planes to all who want good tools.
John H. Elwell, Eli Loper,
James McCaughey, Wm. G. Creston,
John Wilson, Charles Schneider, Jr.,
John Faust, J. D. Randlett,
C. E. Woodnutt.

A PLEASURE TO OBTAIN.—AN EXCELLENT TOOL.
2018 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., May 6, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—I have received a set of 9 planes through Mr. James Lambie, my hardware man, whom I have assured of their superior quality after several tests. It is really a pleasure to obtain such an excellent tool, and one so fully up in every respect to what it is represented to be by the makers.
J. F. Billingsley,
Ex-Pres. Bro. of C. & J. of America.

SAVES TIME AND DOES SUPERIOR WORK.
From Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer National Grange, P. of H.
MIDDLEBUSH, N. J., April 5, '87.
Gage Tool Co.—I have your new self-setting plane. It is all you claim for it. The bit will plane the end of a hard, hemlock knot, and then without sharpening, cut a hair as with a razor. I never saw such a cutting edge. The cutter can be removed, replaced, and set to the 1000th part of an inch in five seconds, as timed by me. Although higher in price than others, I consider it very cheap for the same reason that we consider a mowing-machine cheaper than a scythe. I heartily recommend it to all who wish to save time, and do superior work. Yours Truly,
MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

BEST PLANE IN USE.
TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 6, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—I received one of your planes, and after giving it a thorough trial I am satisfied that it is the best plane in use on any class of work. *** Have shown plane to shopmates; they are well satisfied with it. Hope you will have more orders from this city.
CHAS. A. JEFFERS, 11 Ann St.

A FIRST-CLASS TOOL.
BETHEL, Conn., Aug. 10, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—I have tried the plane and think it is all that is claimed for it.—A first-class tool.
ANDREW J. FRY.

For Circulars, Prices or Information, send to

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland, N. J.

When writing, be sure and mention THE CARPENTER.

Send 2 cent stamp and get a Carpenters' Red Cedar Pencil, best quality, beveled edge.

THEY STAND THE TEST.

Sibley College of Mechanic Arts, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., October 5th, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—The planes purchased of you last year, are pronounced by both foremen in our wood-working shops, as the best they have ever used. We are working one hundred students in our wood shop at present, all beginners, not used to tools, they are hard on tools but you stand the test. We think the planes purchased of you this year are better than those of last year.
Yours truly, J. L. Morris, Sup't.

ALL LIKE IT.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 16, '87.
Gage Tool Co.—I am furnishing a fine house for one of our College or University Societies, floors, ceilings, stairs, etc., of quartered oak. I carried the plane you sent me over there and had all the men employed try it. They pronounced it the best plane they have ever used. * * * The plane was also tried by all our regularly hired carpenters; all like it. Would like to try a "Jack" and "Jointer."
Prof. J. L. Morris,
Sibley College of Mechanic Arts.

WORKS WELL—WANTS MORE.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 4, '87.
Gage Tool Co.—We find your plane works very well, and we will make up an order for more of them in a few days.
WIDDICOMBE FURNITURE CO.

WANTS MORE OF THE SAME.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 11, '87.
Gage Tool Co.—Please ship six planes, same as one sent us for trial Jan. 24th. Make price as low as possible, as we can probably use more of them soon.
WIDDICOMBE FURNITURE CO.

BETTER THAN ANY.

NEW YORK CITY, March 8, '87.
Gage Tool Co.—I have used the planes made by your company, and like them better than any plane I have ever used.
Prof. James DeKay,
Manager of N. Y. Trade Schools.

BEST PLANE EVER MADE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 4, '87.
Gage Tool Co.—It certainly is the best plane I ever tried according to my liking, and the man in whose hands I have placed it says: "It is the best plane ever made for a mechanic. * * *"
Prof. John E. Sweet,
(Mr. Sweet, who is well known to the readers' mechanical journals, was formerly Professor at Cornell University, now building the Straight Line Engine.)

AN AMATEUR LIKES IT VERY MUCH.

College and Seminary of the Sacred Heart, Vineland, N. J., September 15, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—As an amateur carpenter I have used your Self-Setting Plane for over two years, and I am pleased to say that I like it very much. That tool is worth all that you claim for it, and I am sure that every carpenter who tries it cannot fail to appreciate it as I do.
F. GUICHETEAU,
Treas. Sacred Heart Sem.

THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

Kimball, Prince & Co., Lumber Merchants, Vineland, N. J., Feb. 13, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—After more than a year's use, we are pleased to state that your Self-Setting Planes are thought very much of in our factory. For fine or difficult work they have no equal; and considering the extra quality of the cutting-irons, and the time saved by the self-setting arrangement, we consider them cheap though first cost may be more than some other planes. We heartily recommend them to all desiring good tools.
KIMBALL, PRINCE & CO.

FINEST TOOL I EVER USED.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 13, '86.
Gage Tool Co.—I received the plane and have used it, and will and do say it is the finest tool of its kind I ever used, and would recommend it to all good mechanics.
L. C. WERTHEVELT,
Contractor and Builder

IT CAN'T BE BEAT.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 1, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—Received my plane at an earlier date than I expected, and was very well pleased with it. I got a better plane than I thought you would send me. I have tested it thoroughly and can heartily recommend it to any wood-worker, and think it can't be beat.
ELMER SLOUGH,
622 Astor Street.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS - CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cuttin Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.



ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber.
Designed only for first-class workmen.



Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.



PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS,

NOTE. — "The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialties in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

THE CARPENTERS OF BERLIN.

This month the carpenters of Berlin, Germany, are on strike to establish the nine hour work day, and a minimum wage of 80 pfenigen per hour; also the cessation of Sunday work and overtime as much as possible. Many of the contractors have conceded the demand. There are, according to official sources, 122,504 carpenters in all of Germany, of which over 9,000 are in the Carpenters National Union of Germany.



Wm. McNiece & Son

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws,

—515—

CHERRY STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!

THE STRIKE ASSESSMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

While we are favorable to the principle of mutual assistance between all labor societies, and in the past, the organized carpenters have always opened their treasuries freely to aid every worthy strike, yet we are not favorable to the plan of strike assessments now proposed by the American Federation of Labor. The plan in itself is crude, and we fear will not work satisfactorily. If adopted it would encourage undisciplined and weak unions, without funds of their own, to enter fruitless strikes, in the prospect of being supported from the funds contributed by other societies. For this and many other reasons our General Executive Board and Local Unions are opposed to the plan, and in voting on it the unions should vote it down.

NOTICE FROM WINNIPEG MANITOBA.

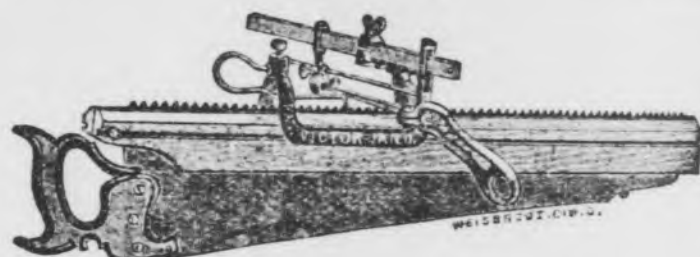
Work dull, and plenty of men to do the work for this season. Carpenters should be very careful and not trust to bogus reports which contractors and agents may advertise, as this union have made up their mind to have the 55 hours per week and small raise of pay to commence the 1st week in May. Therefore be guarded against all bogus advertising which you may see, as our union is good and strong.—CARPENTER'S UNION 343.

RICHARDSON'S SAW WORKS, NEWARK, N. J., on March 1st adopted the nine-hour system for all its employees and will hire none but union men.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—On April 1, Union 24 gained the nine-hour day for union and non-union Carpenters. Employers conceded it without a strike.

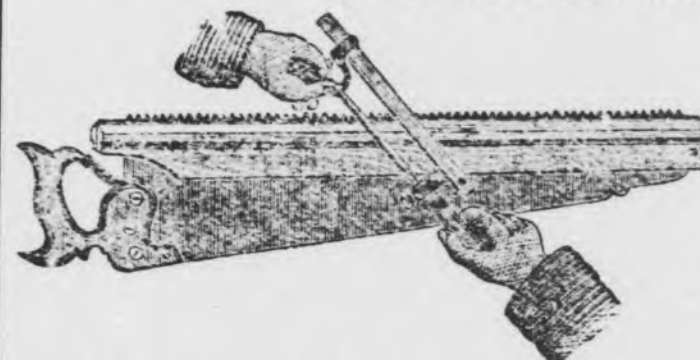
IMPROVED

Victor Saw Filer.



Latest and Best Machine for Filing Saws of every description. Absolute in action, elegant in finish, reasonable in price. Descriptive Circular sent on application.

PRICE FOR COMPLETE MACHINE, \$2.50.



THE VICTOR Saw Filing Guide.

NEW AND ORIGINAL.

It is the cheapest and most practical filing guide in the market. In fitting a saw, the blade made of the very best steel and highly tempered, must slide closely on top of teeth, it will insure a very perfect tooth and not injure the points of the teeth whatever. On receipt of \$1.00 this Guide will be mailed free to any address.

Robt. J. Schaeffer & Co., 55 Mount St., Dayton, Ohio.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF



Flags and Banners for Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS

MANUFACTURED.

No. 34 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

Mechanics' Tools
OF ALL KINDS.



Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Ladd, Curry & Hanmer,
1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,
BOSTON, MASS

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES
SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD
IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME IX.—No. 5.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15th, 1889.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

PEORIA, ILL.—This town has been over-boomed by lying newspapers.

MERIDEN, CONN.—Business excellent, wages \$2.25 to \$3.00 per day.

SEATTLE, WASH.—The nine hour movement is a complete success. Union 351 proposes to keep its Walking Delegate in the field for the present.

THE UNITED CARPENTERS' Council of Chicago is making a vigorous protest against the repeal of the Lien law, as proposed by the Illinois legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Prospects fair, but we are handicapped by the exodus of carpenters who have come from the busted "boom" towns of southern California.

TROY, N. Y.—Work is very slow, union men are getting union wages and working union hours, but "scabs" are taking any price and working any number of hours.

NORFOLK, Va.—Carpenter work is dead slack, many are leaving for to seek work elsewhere, men are taking jobs in railroad shops, ship yards, and wherever they can.

THE CARPENTERS of Altona, Germany, have this month established 9½ hours as a days work, with advance in wages over what was received for ten hours' work last year.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Fitch & Aldrich are a firm of anti-union contractors. They won't pay more than \$1.75 per day and would hire Hottentots if they could be got cheap.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Union 469 will move for nine hours July 1st, and meanwhile we hope all carpenters will give this city a wide berth until we get matters settled.

BOSTON, Mass.—Union 33 donated \$200 to aid their striking brothers in Salem, Mass. The Union has new headquarters at the Corner of Dover and Washington Streets.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa.—Trade better here than last year, wages \$2.25 to \$2.50 for nine hours, where previous to existence of Union 246 we got \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day for 10 hours. One of the Hughes sons has joined our union.

THE CARPENTERS' COUNCIL of Alleghany County, Pa., now musters fifty delegates. The initiation fee in all the Brotherhood Unions (there are no others), has been \$10 since April 1, and at this price there are scores of initiations each week.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Carpenters are urged not to come to this city, as we have just gained our demand for nine hours and thirty cents per hour, and we want to hold our own first before having men come here. The Trades Council of this city had a rousing demonstration on April 30th, all trades participated.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—This city is overcrowded with floaters from all parts of the globe, brought here by lying advertisements of real estate frauds and speculators. Resident chips have to stand idle while floaters work for \$1.50 per day and less. There is no building boom here and this is by far a good city to avoid.

IN THE PUBLIC advertisement for bids of the new Hebrew Temple of Wheeling, W. Va., it is expressly stated that Union labor only will be employed on that building. In Cincinnati the firm of Mabley & Carew, clothing dealers, propose to erect a large building to accommodate its great trade, and one of the stipulations is that only union labor is to be employed.

LOWELL, MASS.—Brick-masons, plasterers and building laborers are working nine hours per day, and on some jobs the carpenters have been conceded the reduction in the hours. On June 1st, the carpenters generally will make their demand and to offset it some of the bosses have sent to Maine for carpenters. Notwithstanding all objections the contractors will have to accede, for we are strongly organized and our movements have been sanctioned by the G. E. B. The Lowell City Council recently passed an order that nine hours shall be a day's labor on all city work.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

TACOMA, Wash.—Many carpenters idle; this city is overcrowded.

PRINCETON, Ky.—Union 149 suffered considerable loss recently by a fire in their hall.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Wages low; times very dull. Carpenters stay away from this place!

A LABOR CONGRESS will be held in Montreal, Canada, the first week of next September.

LABOR DAY.—The first Monday in September has been made a legal holiday in Pennsylvania.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Trade good and first class men are not plenty. There is a fair demand for union carpenters.

THE Shoe-Lasters' Protective Union, of New England, have decided to extend their organization to other states, and make it a national union.

E. SAGINAW, Mich.—The Trades' League of this city is doing effective work and new members are joining the Carpenters' unions at every meeting.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Union 367 had a picnic on May 5th, with good speakers to address the assemblage, on the importance of the eight-hour movement.

CINCINNATI, O.—We have arranged a conference meeting to start the agitation for eight hours. All the unions are represented and on July 4th, we will have a large public meeting.

NEWARK, N. J.—Union 172 will hold its first annual Pic-nic and summer-night's festival on Wednesday, July 3rd, at Chas. Weiss' Phoenix Park, 15th St. and Morris Ave. Tickets 15 cents a person.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—More men in this place than work, though times are fair. Carpenters are being shipped here from Kansas City and Chicago. Travellers stay away as the town is overrun.

DENISON, Tex.—The bogus real estate boom cultivated by the lying newspapers of this city has brought many a wanderer and jack-leg here. There is not work enough in this town for 20 carpenters.

THE Knights of Labor Plumbers District and the International Plumbers have united together and formed a new national trade organization, to be known as the United Brotherhood of Journeymen Plumbers.

EAST ST LOUIS, Ill.—Dennis Daley, one of the members of Union 169, was found dead in Cahokia Creek, on April 8th. Though he was not in benefit, Union 169 raised a private purse and buried him respectfully.

DETROIT, Mich.—Union 32 is doing immense work by holding open meetings. The Foresters Band has furnished them music, free on several occasions. Now Union 32 is organizing a music band, composed of its own members.

A HANDSOME MONUMENT to the memory of W. H. Foster, Ex-Secretary of the Federation of Trades, has been placed over his remains in Mt. Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia. The monument has been placed there by organized labor.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Union 316 appointed a committee to visit the various Architects of this city on April 29, to secure their cooperation in preventing piece work. The committee was successful—the Architects promising to comply with the wishes of the Union.

THE LOCAL UNIONS are making good use of the cards, "Something for Carpenters to Read." Orders have come in large quantities for those cards. They have proved an excellent advertisement wherever used. They have set non-union men to thinking.

PASADENA, Cal.—Union 195 is prospering slowly. About two-thirds of our best carpenters were compelled to leave this city, as there was no work here for them. Not a building is being built here at present. The remainder of our union men are compelled to be roustabouts.

WACO, TEX.—Very dull. The newspapers are building several large buildings on paper—that is all. Never saw so many idle carpenters. Stay away.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—There is an abundance of work, but it is advertised so largely in the eastern states by speculators that myriads of strangers are coming in daily, and are flooding the town. Many men are unemployed. Since May 1st we are rigidly enforcing the card system, and all the building trades are standing by each other in refusing to work with non-union men.

JOHN MUNDELL & Co., Shoe Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa., have refused to pay union wages and be governed by union rules in their shoe lasting department. They have dispensed with the services of their union shoe lasters and are employing boys, and unfair and incompetent men. Organized labor in Philadelphia has decided to not patronize Mr. Mundell's shoes.

ACCORDING to the figures for the year ending December 31st, 1888, which have been returned by 203 trade unions, out of a total of 288 trade societies in England, Scotland and Ireland, these 203 societies, which comprise all the larger ones, have a membership of 356,416, with an annual income of £722,812 (40s. 7d. per head) while their funds amounted to £806,228 (or 34s. per head).

WE REGRET to hear Wm. Weihe, the President, and Wm. Martin, the Secretary, of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association, both propose to retire at the end of their present official terms. Mr. James Nutt, one of the Trustees, also expects to retire from office. These officers have been very efficient and capable, Mr. Weihe being President for five years, intends to enter private business; while Mr. Martin who has been Secretary for a period of thirteen years is mentioned for American Consul to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

REPORT FROM KANSAS CITY, MO.

The past winter was extremely dull, too much cheap work was done, and the men who did it had an Oklahoma outfit close by. This outfit is a "prairie schooner," tarpaulin, cook stove and second hand tools. These boomers do their own cooking and laundry work, and their main object in life is "three square meals and a drink." Some few large jobs were put up, but the nine-hour day is only observed on a few jobs. Wages, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day; scrubs and boomers, \$1.50 to \$2.25. Rents are exorbitantly high, work scarce, and the town overdone by newspaper booming.

INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

The invitation addressed by the Federal Council of the Swiss Government to the European manufacturing states to send representatives to a conference for the regulation of legislation for the well-being of the working-classes proposes next September as the date of meeting, and contains the following programme: (1) Prohibition of Sunday labor; (2) the fixing of a minimum age for the employment of children in factories; (3) the limitation of the working hours for young people; (4) prohibition of the employment of minors and women in unhealthy and dangerous industries; (5) limitation of night work; (6) the adoption of a settled plan for the attainment of these objects. At the instance of the Swiss Colonel Frei, Switzerland sounded England, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Belgium in 1881 as to their probable adherence to an international regulation of factory legislation. England, Germany and France simply declined, Belgium returned no answer, and only Austria and Italy admitted the possibility of such a course, provided a definite programme was drawn up. Switzerland has now fulfilled this condition, and the result is looked forward to with great interest. The Swiss Government has also communicated with the American Government at Washington, and Secretary Blaine has been written to on the subject.

TRADE MOVEMENTS THIS SEASON.

Union 361, Duluth, Minn., proposes to carry the nine hour day June 18th.

The Carpenters' Unions of Kansas City, Mo. and Hot Springs, Ark., are preparing to make a break for the nine hour day, on July 1st.

Union 97, New Britain, Conn., has decided to establish the nine hour day with no reduction in pay, to go into effect July 1st, 1889. Fully nine-tenths of the carpenters in the city have endorsed the demand.

The Chicago Carpenters' Unions are in negotiation with the Employing Carpenters' Association to enforce more generally the union rule of eight hours a day and thirty-five cents per hour. Some talk of a strike is being indulged in, but is far from likely at present.

Union 384 Asheville, N. C., will secure the nine hours on June 1st. On Feb. 22d the Union commenced the agitation for shorter hours by holding a public meeting for eight hours. The ex-mayor and other public men spoke and encouraged the men on that occasion.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND FESTIVALS.

Union 117, Waco, Tex. had a good public meeting April 25.—At a recent open meeting of Union 32 of Detroit, Mich., the Foresters' Band, twenty-two pieces, serenaded the gathering, playing a few excellently rendered pieces of music. This Union has been very successful with its public meetings this winter, gaining many new members.—Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., celebrated its third anniversary on May 3d.—Annual Ball, Union 469, S. Denver, Col. April 23d, was a rousing success.—Union 60, Indianapolis, Ind., gives a picnic June 9th, at Hammond Grove, Ind., near Schofield's Park.—Union 351, Seattle, Washington, had a Grand Ball, May 4th, at Turn Verein Hall.—Unions 7 and 217, Louisville, Ky., held a public meeting April 29, with a good attendance present. Splendid speakers were furnished by the Trades and Labor Assembly of Louisville.—Union 112, Natick, Mass. celebrated on May 1st the first anniversary of the nine hour day in that city.—Union 479, St. Smith, Ark., held a rousing public meeting May 1st, and adopted eight hour resolutions, calling on the mayor and common council to adopt the eight hour day on all city work.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

OF THE sum of five hundred dollars sent to Buffalo, N. Y., during the strike, \$250 is a donation from the General Fund, and \$250 is a loan to Unions 9 and 355 jointly, to be repaid as soon as the Unions are in position to do so.

DON'T SEND loose cash in letters to this office. Send either Post Office Money Order or Bank Check, as provided by our Constitution. Money sent loosely in letters may be lost, and in such a case we will not be responsible.

EACH LOCAL UNION, if it can at all afford it, should have a Post Office box, so that no matter what changes may take place either in the change of Secretary or change of his residence the mail would come safely to the Union's hands.

EVERY OFFICER and Member of the U. B. should carefully read the Proceedings of the General Executive Board, each month, as published in this paper. This will keep them posted on many questions of law, not clearly defined in the Constitution.

THOSE Local Unions not having received the new Charter, of the United Brotherhood will be supplied on sending word to the General Secretary. From all quarters we have received words of praise and commendation on the beauty of design and exquisite execution of the new charters.

THE RESPONSES of the local Unions to the call of the G. E. B. for one-fifth of the protective Fund have been prompt and generous. A few unions were disposed at first to object, but on fuller explanation sent on their quota. Several newly organized unions sent on voluntary donations collected in their meetings. We regret to find a few unions neglected to set aside their fund as required by law, but these are arranging to make the deficiency good. Next month we hope to make a full report of all remittances sent on the above call.

JOHN EDWARD HALL, one of the most unselfish and noble of all the workers in the labor cause, died this month in New York, from consumption. His funeral was largely attended by labor men.

VICTORIES GAINED ALL ALONG THE LINE.

UNION 435, Norwood, Mass., and Union 410, Pueblo, Col., have gained the nine-hour day.

THE Carpenters' Union of Indianapolis, Ind. are generally observing the nine hour day as obtained this season.

UNION 140, Salem, Mass., went out for the nine hour day and full pay April 8th, and after a hard battle for five weeks, finally won.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—On April 1st our demand for twenty-five cents a day more wages were acceded in many cases without any trouble.

SEATTLE, Washington, has the nine hour day solidly; sixty-five out of sixty-eight bosses have yielded and signed the agreement with the Carpenters' Union.

UNION 96, Springfield, Mass., reports its movement on May 1st for the nine-hour day and full pay was a complete success. The union now numbers fully one-half of the carpenters in the city.

UNION 490, Washington, Pa., secured its demand, May 6th, for twenty-five cents a day advance all around. For the present all carpenters are advised to keep away from Washington, Pa.

UNION Carpenters of Quincy, Mass., Weymouth, Mass. and Newport, R. I., all went on strike for the nine hour day and full pay on May 1st, and gained their point without any trouble in most instances.

BRADDOCK, Pa.—Union 180 asked 25 cents a day advance in wages May 1st; refused to work lumber and material from non-union mill, and declined to work with non-union men. The union's requests were conceded.

BRAZIL, Ind.—Union 103, asked on May 1st for twenty cents per hour as the minimum; time and a half for over time, double time for Sundays, and not to work more than one week with non-union men. These demands were granted.

BATH BEACH, N. Y.—On April 1st, 150 carpenters, in this town and vicinity, members of Union 402, quit work for the union rate of \$3.25 and nine hours a day, in place of \$2.50 to \$2.75 for ten and eleven hours a day. After a few hours the contractors succumbed.

UNION 253, Jeanette, Pa., on May 6th, struck for the nine-hour day and won, excepting in one case. The scab firm of Cole Bros., from Philadelphia, Pa., still continue to work ten hours a day. James Meany, a so-called union man, of Philadelphia, is working for Cole Bros. All carpenters are requested to stay away from Jeanette for the present.

UNIONS 95 and 503, Holyoke, Mass., gave notice three months ago and demanded the nine-hour day. Out of 24 employing carpenters, 18 granted it at once on May 1st and the other six are being brought to terms. The bricklayers' union is helping the carpenters, and has refused to lay brick on scab carpenter jobs. Both carpenters' unions are growing at an immense rate. Union 508 at one meeting initiated 75 new members, and Union 95 is doing equally as well.

OUR UNIONS in the Pittsburgh district have gained a glorious and sweeping victory. They went on strike May 1st against non-union men, and for the adoption of \$4.75 per day as the minimum scale. The demand was generally acceded, and in some cases the men got 50 cents a day advance. Schuette & Co., a non-union planing mill, after fighting the unions for many months, also came to terms, and is now working under union rules. This brings every planing mill in the district under union regulations.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—On April 15th, Spangler's mill discharged some men and cut the wages of the balance. All being union men they walked out together. After nine days the firm came to time, and signed an agreement with Union 496, that all the union men will be reemployed without any reduction in wages, and in sixty days said firm are to advance wages twenty-five cents per day, and cannot discharge a union man or reduce wages without giving seven days notice. In a little difficulty in Curphy & Munday's mill the union also won its demands.

PERSONAL.

JOHN J. MAGUIRE, District Organizer, in the past month has addressed meetings at Media, Bryn Mawr, Chester, Plainfield and Atlantic City.

E. P. HAYES, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Operative Plasterers' International Association, is located at 2111 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo. He wishes our local unions to assist all they can in starting unions of Plasterers and connecting them with the International Union.

CHAS. F. McBRIDE, of Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., has instituted in that city an Electrical Union in connection with the American Federation of Labor. The new union is composed of workers in electrical establishments, line men, telephone men, etc. He was ably assisted by R. B. Connolly and Jas. Snyder, members of Union 142.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1889.

LABOR'S CONTINGENT IN THE CENTENNIAL PARADE.

I.
Lo! here they come, the toilers strong,
In mighty phalanx, proud and true,
Cheered on by Freedom's gathered throng,
Assembled there, true worth to view.

II.
No gilded trappings deck the hosts,
No stars conferred by kings they wear;
And yet they're stood at perilous posts,
Where none but men of nerve would dare.

III.
They have not learned war's fearful trade,
The martial bearing, measured tread;
But yet, more nobly they're displayed
Their worth by deeds of mind and head.

IV.
With saw and axe and trowel they're wrought,
With square and gauge and chisel, too;
The elements, with perils fraught,
They've caught and made subservient too.

V.
Beneath the scorching, melting rays
If summer's midday sun they're toiled,
Without one cheering word of praise
Instead of their very sweat deplored.

VI.
For them no terrors winter hath,
Nor blinding sleet, nor driven snow;
But o'er the whitened, hidden path,
At duty's call they gladly go.

CHORUS.
The workman, the workman!
Oh! the noblest of them all,
Who strives to free this glorious land
From Monopoly's foul thrall.

New York. THOS. C. WALSH.

TRUE PROTECTION.

A correspondent in the Boston *Labor Leader* writes, that the clause of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. which pledges financial assistance to its members when any unscrupulous employer tries to defraud or refuses to pay his employe his just wages has been a great boon to a large number of carpenters of Boston, members of the union who have had the misfortune to work for these Jack Leg bosses and found trouble in getting their wages, as will be seen by the case just settled in court in favor of a union man. The circumstances are as follows: Mr. Wm. Houston who hangs out a sign on Eliot St., "Carpenter and Builder and Real Estate Agent," hired a union man this winter whom he had also employed a few weeks last summer. At that time he paid him \$2.75 per day, so when he went to pay the union man off this last winter he thought he would take advantage of the fact that it was winter, and offered \$2.50 per day. This was promptly refused, and this employer, who refused to recognize the organization of builders as well as the union of the journeymen, refused to pay the just wages demanded. The matter was reported to Union 33, and placed in the hands of Lawyer Morrison, who has invariably collected all such bills placed in his hands. The result was that Mr. Houston was brought to his knees and learned a lesson which he will not soon forget. The Judge, after hearing the argument of Mr. Houston, said to Mr. Morrison, "There is no need, Mr. Morrison, to listen to your argument. I can render a decision without." He did so, to the effect that Mr. Houston was to pay \$2.75 per day to the union man and all costs. Mr. Houston was heard to threaten to appeal his case. A union man who heard it, said, "Better not; the whole membership and the treasury of Union No. 33 is back of the man you are trying to defraud of his just wages." "Yes," says Mr. Houston, "that is the devil of it."

MORAL: Who for others prepare a trap should beware they do not themselves fall into the snare.

THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT.

The rapid increase and growing power of the Nationalist Clubs, now organizing all over the country, is a notable proof of the electric growth of the new industrial revolution, peaceful and unsuspected, but powerful and far-reaching. The text-book and inspiration of this important movement, Edward Bellamy's wonderful prophetic romance, "Looking Backward," is now selling at the astonishing rate of 1,000 copies and upwards a week. The fact that this book is going out among the people in such amazing numbers, affords an index of the growth of the Nationalist Clubs which use it in their active propaganda. The leavening of America against negro slavery, which was so largely brought about by the circulation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is being repeated in the present and future arousing of the people against industrial slavery, with "Looking Backward" as its inspiration—a mighty voice crying in the darkness, before the dawn of a fairer day.

Further information can be obtained from the Nationalist Club, 9 Hamilton Place, Boston. Labor papers please copy.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 588.—JACOB E. WAHLBACH, age 30, admitted Oct. 13, 1887, Union 248 Homestead, Pa., died of consumption of the brain Feb. 6th.

No. 589.—MRS. BRIDGET O'NEIL, age 53, wife of Christopher O'Neil, admitted March 3, 1885, Union 83, Halifax, N. S., died of congestion of the lungs Feb. 4th.

No. 590.—MRS. ELIZABETH DERBER, age 55, wife of Thomas Derber, admitted May 2, 1888, Union 397, St. John, N. B., died of heart disease, Jan. 25th.

No. 591.—MRS. MARIE R. STOCKLIN, age 31, wife of Emile Stocklin, admitted Feb. 1, 1888, Union 73, Chicago, Ill., died of Bright's disease of the kidneys Feb. 6th.

No. 592.—MRS. BERTHA RIECKMANN, age 23, wife of Henry Rieckmann, admitted May 16, 1885, Union 80, Milwaukee, Wis., died of phthisis pulmonalis Feb. 6th.

No. 593.—THEODORE HAMMILL, age 40, admitted Sept. 13, 1887, Union 100, Muskegon, Mich., died of consumption Jan. 25th.

No. 594.—MRS. EMMA L. McFARLANE, age 20, wife of Wm. B. McFarlane, admitted Union 161, March 23, 1886, died in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 16th, of consumption.

No. 595.—JOHN BOSLER, age 25, admitted May 1, 1886, Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., died of intestinal tuberculosis, Dec. 20, 1888.

No. 596.—MRS. ANNA STEIL, age 53, wife of John P. Steil, admitted May 17, 1886, Union 219, Detroit, Mich., died of rheumatism of the heart, Jan. 29th.

No. 597.—JAMES NEALE, age 59, admitted May 21, 1886, Union 136, Augusta, Ga., died of dropsy, Feb. 18th.

No. 598.—MRS. ANNIE E. EISEL, age 20, wife of Wm. C. Eisel, admitted May 12, 1886, Union 24, of Chicago, Ill., died of pleuro-pneumonia, Feb. 28th.

No. 599.—MRS. SARAH S. WHITNEY, age 29, wife of Joseph Whitney, admitted April 26, 1883, Union 202, Fostoria, O., died of hemorrhage of the bowels, March 9th.

No. 600.—MRS. MARTHA TRAVIS, age 44, wife of William Travis, admitted May 1, 1882, Union 27, of Toronto, Ont., died of cancer, Feb. 27th.

No. 601.—MRS. JANE CONLEY, age 31, wife of Lorenzo S. Conley, admitted October 28, 1887, Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., died of typhoid malarial fever, March 12th.

No. 602.—MRS. FRANCES A. SAMPSON, age 59, wife of Chas. H. Sampson, admitted July 20, 1885, Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., died of pneumonia and remittent fever, March 19th.

No. 603.—THEODORE F. WALKER, age 43, admitted April 2, 1886, Union 20, Camden, N. J., died of apoplexy or paralysis, March 4th.

No. 604.—WILLIAM WESTPHAL, age 30, admitted Oct. 28, 1886, Union 30, Milwaukee, Wis., transferred July, 1887, to Union 290, same place, accidentally killed while at work, Feb. 26th.

EXPULSIONS.

S. K. NATCHER, from Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., for slander.

JOHN BIRD, from Union 174, Jackson, Tenn., for slandering the Union.

WM. F. TAYLOR, from Union 140, Salem, Mass., for violation of obligation.

J. W. FRY, from Union 174, Jackson, Tenn., for violation of his obligation.

P. W. WATKINS, from Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., for violation of obligation.

T. J. THOMPSON, from Union 210, Paris, Texas, for defrauding members of their wages.

E. B. TYSON was a member of Union 469, Salt Lake City, but has been found unworthy the notice of union men.

WM. L. PATTERSON, from Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., for working 10 hours and for contempt of Union.

JOHN HENNESSY, from Union 410, Pueblo, Col., for willful violation of his obligation and undermining his fellow workmen.

CLOPHAS COUILLARD, HOMER COUILLARD and THEODORE COITE, from Union 21, Chicago, Ill., for violating the eight-hour rule.

J. E. BUNDY, from Union 225, Santa Barbara, Cal., for misappropriating the funds of the Union and for conduct unbecoming a member.

AMOS LANGILL and OREGEN DE COTTA, from Union 421, Woburn, Mass., for going to work without permission, while the Union was on strike.

REJECTIONS.

JOHN TESH, from Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., incompetent.

E. M. DORMAN, from Union 436, Lock Haven, Pa., incompetent.

E. F. MOUNTY, from Union 480, Washington, Pa., incompetent.

C. H. OTT, from Union 287, Allegheny, Pa., for defaming the U. B.

MARTIN M. BRAKEKILL, from Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., incompetent.

LEANDER WOODS, from Union 14, Martin's Ferry, O., incompetent; also JOHN R. STEWART, from same Union, for lack of union principles.

SAM. TERNAI, FRED. WERNER and ED. HUGGINS, from Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., incompetent; also R. VAN LAW, for scabby conduct. The latter is now suing the Union for \$300 damages.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2036 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Canada.

Second Vice-President—J. S. W. Saunders, 411 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—A. M. Swartz, 54 E. Main St., Allegheny City, Pa.

Fifth Vice-President—W. H. Kilver, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.

Sixth Vice-President—W. W. Wood, 87 Virginia St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Seventh Vice-President—T. J. Ferris, 3403 Lawrence St., Denver, Col.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Con. Thorn, 705 Lebanon Street, Philadelphia.

W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson St., Germantown, Pa.

Charles Becker, 247 N. 9th Street, Philadelphia.

A. B. Kerr, 751 N. Fortieth Street, Philadelphia.

H. B. Walter, 5500 Torresdale Ave., Station F, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

On recommendation of the General Vice-Presidents of the Districts concerned, the General Executive Board has approved of the following list of Deputy Organizers. Commissions in due form have been issued to these Organizers:

A. C. Lessell, 11 Brinton Pl., Halifax, N. S.

W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St. St. Johns, N. B.

J. A. Plummer, 62 Myrtle St., Portland, Me.

Ph. De St. Croix, Box 647, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Geo. W. Bacon, 65 Canal St., Manchester, N. H.

F. C. Howard, Grove St., Cor. 5th, Dover, N. H.

J. W. Gray, 41 Broadway, Providence, R. I.

J. G. Clinkard, 26 Mt. Pleasant St., E. Somerville, Mass.

Robt. F. McGregor 509 Water St., Peterboro, Ont.

Henry Mullen, 3 Pictou St., E. Hamilton, Ont.

W. E. Cannon, Windsor, Canada.

Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.

A. B. Mutchler, Box 56, Shamokin, Pa.

John J. Maguire, 1516 Clarion St., Philadelphia, Pa.

R. B. Connolly, 78 Keating's Alley, Allegheny, Pa.

J. G. Hand, Box 761, Millville, N. J.

F. E. Rames, 10 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.

James Cannon, 40 Washington St., Memphis, Tenn.

Joshua Hard, P. O. Pineville, Ky.

Ed. R. Hurst Box 318, Monroe, La.

Edward H. Knight, Brunswick, Ga.

W. H. H. Davis, P. O. Tallapoosa, Ga.

V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190, Savannah, Ga.

D. W. Gaskill, 222 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.

Geo. L. Muhn, P. O., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Alex. Sample, P. O., Shreveport, La.

M. A. Higgins, 1018 El Paso St., San Antonio, Tex.

G. Rogers Clark, Knoxville, Tenn.

A. Shell, Box 81, Asheville, N. C.

J. C. Kernan, Jacksonville, Fla.

T. B. Foster, W. S. George St., between Church and Palmetto Sts., Mobile, Ala.

W. P. Reed, 709 De Villiers St., Pensacola, Fla.

J. H. Biesen, 412 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

H. F. Lamb, 521 Elizabeth St., Pueblo, Colo.

H. M. Steele, 926 Madison St., Topeka, Kan.

M. T. Black, 20th and Pierce Sts., Omaha, Neb.

Geo. Rice, 100 King St., Winnepeg, Man.

F. L. Leighton, Box 716, Lincoln, Neb.

A. Hanian, 159 Harrison Ave., Detroit, Mich.

W. J. Colegrove, Box 62, Ann Arbor, Mich.

J. Hall, 81 Michigan Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.

O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th St., E. Saginaw, Mich.

John Ralph, Marquette, Mich.

James McGuire, 480 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn.

J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St., Des Moines, Iowa.

A. Kelly, Duluth, Minn.

H. Blackmore, 2507 Dodder St., St. Louis, Mo.

D. E. Mogle, 415 W. 2d St., Indianapolis, Ind.

P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th St., New Albany, Ind.

J. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind.

J. W. Moss, 99 Linden St., Cleveland, O.

C. A. Rockwood, Box 185, Cincinnati, O.

C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry St., Canton, O.

T. M. Smith, Box 180, Fostoria, O.

C. W. Worthington, 1622 Grove St., Kansas City, Mo.

L. T. Brown, Box 575, Seattle, Wash.

Peter Watts, Portland Oregon.

James F. Black, Box 839, San Jose, Cal.

R. A. Williams, Ogden, Utah.

MONTHLY REPORT.

(The monthly report, as below, includes on first line, the charter number of the local union, name of city, and state of trade. The second line gives the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, and the amount of moneys received by the G. S. from said union for tax and supplies for the month ending April 30, 1889, inclusive. All moneys received in May will appear in next month's REPORT. The [*] denotes the unions not having sent in their monthly F. S. report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.)

ALABAMA.

	Page.	Tax, etc.
P. Robertson, Box 60	8	
507. BREWSTER—Dull.		
A. M. Grant, 2108 Second Avenue	35	9 30
MOBILE—Dull, 9 hours.		
89. Ed. Marschal, S. S. Elmira, 3d W. Bayou	91	13 85
92. (Colored) J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress	44	4 40
389. SHEFFIELD—Dull. Crowded.		
Ward Parker, Box 46	18	3 05

ARKANSAS.

	Page.	Tax, etc.
479. FORT SMITH—Crowded.		
F. Neighbors, 1023 N. 12th St.	38	
327. HELENA—Dull.		
469. HOT SPRINGS—Slack.		
W. B. Smith, 12 School St.	23	4 60
LITTLE ROCK—Dull.		
392. D. W. Gaskill, Box 371	57	11 95
106. (Col.) E. Burks, 1800 Chester St.	12	2 00

CALIFORNIA.

	Page.	Tax, etc.
47. ALAMEDA—Quiet, 9 hours.		
John Larkin, Box 16	58	10 80
365. FRESNO—Crowded, 9 hours.		
J. E. McVicker, Box 1627	39	5 89
LOS ANGELES—Crowded, 9 hrs.		
456. Theo. E. Cross, Box 462	166	17 60
(West) W. G. Warden, Cor. Hill and Pacheco Sts.	24	2 60
289. MONROVIA—Dull, 9 hours.		
A. L. Brown, Box 56	46	
36. OAKLAND—Dull, 9 hours.		
J. P. Gallin, 1419 Ninth St.	450	43 20
303. ONTARIO—Crowded, 9 hrs.		
W. S. Wolfe	20	
196. PASADENA—Prostrate, 9 hrs.		
G. F. Mander, Box 1044	63	
235. RIVERSIDE—Flat, 9 hrs.		
J. W. Carroll	40	4 40
341. SACRAMENTO—Dull, 9 hrs.		
W. H. Dalley, 1202 Fourth St.	75	11 50
36. SAN BERNARDINO—Flat, 9 hrs.		
H. Wegnor, Box 797	33	4 00
182. SAN DIEGO—Very dull, 9 hrs.		
F. Hurlburt, Box 327	84	8 80
SAN FRANCISCO—Dull, 9 hrs.		
N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes St.	568	56 80
304. Ph. J. Grosse, 16 Wildest.	41	4 10
493. (West) L. F. Smith, 1101 Mission St.		
316. SAN JOSE—Very dull, 9 hours.		
W. H. Warford, Box 396	195	21 50

	Page.	Tax, etc.
35. SAN RAFAEL—Dull, 9 hours.		
Chas. I. Jacobs, Box 673	35	3 60
282. SANTA ANNA—Quiet, 9 hrs.		
N. L. Galbraith, Box 233	23	2 80
225. SANTA BARBARA—Dull, 9 hrs.		
J. V. Jones, Box 515	51	10 20
133. SANTA CRUZ—Slack, 9 hours.		
G. W. Reid, Box 353	52	7 95
293. SANTA MONICA—Dull, 9 hrs.		
W. W. Dexter	20	
337. STOCKTON—Dull, 9 hours.		
Geo. H. Field, 469 Eldorado Street	13	

	Page.	Tax, etc.
161. BELLEVILLE—Dull, 59 hours.		
R. McPherson Box 547	23	
83. HAITIAH, N. S. Briak.		
A. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.	190	19 00
18. HAMILTON—Dull, 55 hours.		
Wm. Nix, 42 James St., No. 34	34	3 60
194. LONDON—Very dull, 9 hours.		
E. J. Aust, 670 King St.	34	6 80
134. OLIVIER MIRON, 178 Malson-ne		

Page.	Apr.	Page.	Apr.	Page.	Apr.	Page.	Apr.	Page.	Apr.
Tax, etc.	Tax, etc.	Tax, etc.	Tax, etc.	Tax, etc.	Tax, etc.	Tax, etc.	Tax, etc.	Tax, etc.	Tax, etc.
82. HAVENHILL—Dull. 59 hours.	3 10	St. JOSEPH—Very dull.	45	DISTRICT COUNCIL—	55	122. GERMANTOWN—Quiet. 9 hrs.	12 40	320. PETERSBURG—Dull.	19
M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson St.		T. J. St. John, 14th & 7th Sts.	6 30	Secretary W. A. Trotter, 918		W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson St.	124	W. A. McCulloch, 411 West St.	2 40
424. HINGHAM—	2 10	J. W. Williams, 1905 Angell-	4 50	Ninth Ave., N. Y.		462. GREENSBURG—Flooded.	9 20	132. RICHMOND—Dull. 9 hours.	7 00
Colin Campbell, North St.		que St.		51. J. S. Combs, 161 E. 125 St.	160	W. T. Zimmerman, Box 126	80	J. H. Bleser, 412 W. Broad St.	7 00
95. A. J. Lavoie—	4 40	St. LOUIS—Dull. 9 hrs.		63. Edmund O'Connell, 1137 2d av.	100	287. HARRISBURG—Quiet.	1 70	498. ROANOKE—Fair.	2 70
G. F. Hooton, Street.		G. J. Swank, Sec'y, 1701		64. J. U. Lounsbury, 14 Leroy.	10 30	J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth St.	41	J. E. Turnbull, 125 1st Av.	
508. (French) Geo. H. Dugas, 530	10	Newstead St.		340. A. Watt, Jr., 444 W. 45th.	361	288. HOMESTEAD—Slack. 9 hrs.	12 65	521. PORT TOWNSEND	
Hyde Park—Slack. 9 hours.		4. W. N. Whipple,	150	382. T. J. Brown, 1670 3d. av.	330	J. A. Wolff.	71	H. P. Hartmann.	7
196. HYDE PARK—Slack. 9 hours.	3 70	930 N. Sixth St.	33 85	464. Vincent Sauter, 677 Courtland	16	253. JEANETTE—Dull. Stay away.	2 75	351. SEATTLE—Dull. 9 hrs.	20 10
S. Rafter, 33 Hile St.		5. (Ger.) J. Egie, 2210 Menard St.	104	468. Jas. G. Doyle, 316 E. 25 St.	164	C. J. Rice, Box 52.	24	Robert Martin, Box 816	98
111. GEO. KINGSTON, 5 Florence Pl.	47	12. (Ger.) J. G. Gorg, 2246 1/2 Dodier	133	473. Wm. E. Springer, 274 W. 11 St.	64	John Way, 73 Water St.	80	41. SPOKANE FALLS—Crowded.	8 00
314. (French) Jos. Labonte, 21	1 10	240. (Ger.) P. Hanheide, 2341 Ben-	120	478. Jas. Kennedy, 1110 Wash. av.	25	208. LANCASTER—Dull.	17 50	P. F. Burkhardt, Box 135	39
Chesler St., Fair.		ton St.		497. Wm. A. Lassow, 147 Av. A.	125	G. Miller, 333 N. Lime St.	81	197. TACOMA—Quiet. 9 hrs.	6 20
445. LEONISTEN—Fair.	15	257. A. J. Arnold, 1417 Francis St.	142	509. F. C. Lussenhop, S. W. Cor.	176	436. LOCK HAVEN—Crowded.	1 40	S. G. Taylor, 1405 Pacific Ave	62
Geo. W. Cogswell.		270. (Cote) Brilliante,		24th St. and 6th Ave.		J. B. Sperring.	14	WEST VIRGINIA.	
269. LOWELL—Medium. 9 hours.	10 80	W. W. Rollins, 4329 Evans	10	350. NIAGARA FALLS—Quiet.	26	177. MCKEESPORT—Fair. 9 hours.	9 60	261. BUCKHANNON—Slack.	
H. E. Davis Box 705.		Avenue.		R. G. Paige, Box 140.		T. W. Davis, Lock Box 134	105	W. H. Ferris, Box 153	19
152. MALDEN—Good. Plenty men.	5 90	375. (Mill) hands.	20	474. NYACK.	36	438. MANAYUNK—Slack.	6 10	511. CHARLESTON.	
G. W. Hussey, 372 Main St.		218. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2435 S.	23 00	302. OGDENSBURG—Quiet.	15	J. S. Harley, 507 E. Jefferson	68	W. H. Stover.	9
154. MARLBORO—Dull. Crowd.		Second St.		101. ONEONTA—Very quiet.	47	431. MANSFIELD—Dull.	4 60	C. L. Hickman.	13
F. A. Cook, 117 Lincoln St.		280. HELENA.		Samuel Green, 61 Ford Ave.		J. N. Dushane, Box 289.	39	516. GRAPTON.	
423. MEDFORD—		A. E. Schlieder, 12 N. Howie	31	F. W. Preston, 140 W. Van	60	500. MEDIA—Quiet.	2 10	A. J. Myers, Fetterman, W.	10
Chas. E. Wilson, Box 491.		Street.		Burns St.	10 00	187. MONONGAHELA—Dull. 9 hrs.	8	475. NEW CUMBERLAND.	
192. NATICK—Middling. 9 hours.	9 40	NEBRASKA.		404. PORTCHESTER.	50	Geo. V. L. Wickerham.	8	John Thornhill.	10
N. J. Swenson, Box 477.		248. CRETE—Poor.	2 00	203. POUQUICK—Medium.	94	440. NIGHTOWN.	1 70	T. J. Pettit.	21
409. NEW BEDFORD—		C. A. Hill.		W. A. Hawley, 90 Catharine	177	306. NEW CASTLE—Dull. 39 hours.	1 60	425. WELLSBURG—Dull.	12 30
C. H. Borden, Hunter St.		231. KEARNEY—Dull.	16	ROCHESTER—Quiet. 9 hours.	53	481. NEW HAVEN—Slack.	10 00	Samuel Providence.	12
275. NEWTON—Quiet. 9 hours.	10 20	J. S. Horne, Box 837.	13 60	72. Jacob Kolb, 3 Sherman St.	24 45	Chas. H. Sherer, Leleneing	23	E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey	17 40
James Randall, Lock Box 71		148. LINCOLN—Dull. 9 hours.	14	129. (Ger.) J. Thels, 632 North St.	53	P. O.	27	WISCONSIN.	
193. NORTH ADAMS—Very dull. 59 hrs.	3 00	J. W. Emberson, 361 S. St.	2 55	75. (Sash, etc., makers.) Wallace	48	388. NORRISTOWN—Quiet.	2 50	379. ASHLAND—Overstocked.	
A. T. Quinte, 57 Meadow St.		330. NEBRASKA CITY—Very poor.	14	C. O. Corr, 37 Clifford St.	28	Elmer Slough, 622 Astor St.	27	Theodore Hitchcock, Whit-	
435. NORWOOD—Fair. 9 hours.	2 60	W. C. Wimen Box 895.	14 35	146. SCHENECTADY—Fair.	10 10	414. OIL CITY—Quiet.	14	378. LA CROSSE—Very dull.	4 10
F. L. Cotton, Box 41.		58. C. M. Stawin, 910 S. 25th Av.	10 10	F. A. Scrafton, 307 Palge St.	78	John L. Young.	14	F. H. Oles, 1233 Green Bay	41
444. PITTSFIELD—Quiet.	6 40	271. (Ger.) Carl Kluge, Kessler's	18	413. SHEEPHEAD BAY—	5 40	PHILADELPHIA—Dull. 9 hrs.	54 00	MILWAUKEE—Very dull. 9 hrs.	8 60
Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St.		Hall, South 18th St.	1 50	J. J. Hall, Box 71.	33	S. J. Maguire, 1513 Clarion St.	540	(Ger.) J. Chas. Heuer, 501 25 St.	87
417. QUINCY—Moderate. 59 hours.	3 00	112. SOUTH OMAHA—Dull. 59 hours.	3 40	SYRACUSE—Very dull. 59 hrs.	13 75	27. (Kensington) John J. McKin-	94	228. (Ger.) J. C. Schoder, 560 5th Av.	42
W. F. McAlister, Box 27, S		W. A. McCollister, Box 616.	3 40	15. (Ger.) Jacob Shily.	54 00	323. E. Susquehanna Av.	94	290. (Ger.) Wm. Elly, 843 8d St.	70
Quincy.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.		267. Butternut St.	122	338. (German) G. Schmidt,	102	318. (Ger.) R. Schwarz, 608 18th St.	210
67. ROXBURY—Fair. 9 hours.	7 1	386. DORSET—Quiet. 59 hours.	2 60	J. C. French, 16 Delhi St.	256	411 Hackley St.	102	472. NORTH LA CROSSE.	17
140. SALEM—Fair. 9 hours.	6 00	John E. Leizer, 30 Cushing St.	22	363. (Fr.) N. Lavaute, 30 Patisson	28	4022 Poplar St.	174	Peter Nelson, 1522 Kane St.	4 30
24. SOMERVILLE—Flat. 9 hours.	10 10	118. MANCHESTER—Quiet.	64	78. TROY—Middling. 9 hours.	5 60	(South) L. D. Gorman,	100	178. RHINELANDER. Crowded.	1 20
John Melville, 95 Franklin St.		Chas. W. Powell, 540 Maple St.	64	Thos. Soutar, Box 145.	60	1902 Federal St.	68	G. W. Beers.	14
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—Middling.	7 00	Jas. Hopwood, 3 McDon-	54	125. UTICA—Dull.	3 05	359. (Mill) and Geo. W. Miller.	6 70	WEST SUPERIOR—Very dull.	
Albert B. Reid, Box 402.		ald's Ave.	5 20	307. WATERBURY—Middling.	1 40	254 Franklin St.	14	W. P. Catlin.	14
96. SPRINGFIELD—Dull. 9 hours.	3 20	NEW JERSEY.		J. C. McGill, Box 569.	15	PITTSBURGH—Dull. 9 hrs.	1 20	Total, 30,002	\$3704 11
David P. Daily, Box 128.		428. ATLANTIC CITY—Dull.	7 00	333. WAVERLY—Slack.	3 35	Geo. H. Burton,	1 20		
415. TAUNTON—Quiet.	3 00	A. Moore, 109 N. Georgia Ave.	7 00	David Hand, Box 461.	28	347 Rebecca St., Allegheny.	68 00	FINANCIAL REPORT.	
C. W. Mason, 15 Purchase St.		485. BAYONNE—Medium. 9 hrs.	7 50	West Troy—Moderate. 8 hrs.	5 00	Business Agent—A. M. Swartz,	27 20	RECEIPTS—April, 1889.	
216. WALTHAM—Dull. 9 hours.	8 50	Chas. Mowry, 435 Ave. C.	7 50	C. F. Shaninger, cor. High	4 50	64. Eplanade St., Alle-	18 60	Balance, April 1, 1889.	\$5688 49
Herbert M. Gragg,		20. CAMDEN—Fair. 9 hours.	21 50	and Fifth Sts.	28	gheny City.	15 93	From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	\$704 11
24 Gardner St.		T. E. Peterson, 33. Mechan-	21 50	Yorkers—Crowded. 58 hrs.	5 00	142. Edward Maloy, 4 Clark St.	365	Advertisers.	145 50
831. WATERBURY—Fair. 59 hrs.	1 60	ic St.		John W. Grier, 400 Hill Ave.	58	164. (Ger.) J. P. Dreikosen,	192	Subscribers.	1 00
John S. Derron, Box 672.		467. EAST ORANGE.	4 80	4 Locust Hill Ave.	58	153 16th St., S. S.	192	" Rent of part of office building, etc.	10 50
420. WEYMOUTH—Dull.	2 9	E. Tappen, 27 Crawford St.	20	NORTH CAROLINA.		(East End) F. B. Denman	152	Unattached members and supplies.	19 90
John J. Downs, E. Braintree.		167. ELIZABETH—Dull. 9 hours.	5 50	384. ASHEVILLE—Dull.	4 50	Inwood St.	163	Total.	\$9549 50
485. WINTHROP—	3 60	H. Zimmermann, 31 Port St.	45	A. Shell, Box 31.	45	385. (West End) Jas. S. Connell,	163	EXPENSES—April, 1889.	
S. Canning, Belcher St.		391. HOBOKEN—Quiet. 53 hours.	4 20	OHIO.		191 Steuben St.	68	For Printing and electrotyping.	\$432 63
421. WORCESTER—	4 80	J. H. White, Short Hills, N.J.	17	84. AKRON—Dull. Many leaving.	3 40	306. (Machinists) J. W. Pierde-	66	" Office, etc.	561 19
Amos Langill, 75 Salem St.		LUKE VANDERMAN, Box 400.	23	17. BELLAIRE—Dull. 9 hours.	4 00	145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Dull.	29	" March Capital Tax. A. F. of L.	73 10
93. WORCESTER—Very dull.	8 50	NEWARK—Fair. 9 hours.	23 50	44. BOWLING GREEN—Dull.	41	336. READING—Fair. Overcrowd'd	83	" Brotherhood badges.	200 70
C. S. Eaton, 395 Park Ave.		G. Winnett, 265 Morris Ave.	235	H. B. Brooks, Box 133.	41	W. A. Johnston, Box 83.	29	" Travelling and organizing.	196 03
MICHIGAN.		(Ger.) R. Mueller, 244 Charlton	150	170. BRIDGEPORT.	1 70	336. READING—Fair. Overcrowd'd	83	" 1000 new lithographed charters.	400 00
85. ANN ARBOR—Crowded. 59 hrs.	25	308. Wm. C. Farquhar, 107 Condit	21	L. McHugh.	50	T. Klesinger, 929 Butternut	83	" Donations to strikes in Buffalo and	1750 00
Chas. Poland, 29 Broadway		310. (Sash, etc.) N. Schubert, 16	29	101. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	368. ROCHESTER—Dull.	2 50	St. Louis.	1750 00
77. BATTLE CREEK—Improving.	17	Prince St.		161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	A. N. Guterth.	25	" Loan to Buffalo unions.	1700 00
M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay St.		DISTRICT COUNCIL—		161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	37. SHAMOKIN—Medium.	3 60	" Benefic. Nos. 524 to 604 inclusive.	1700 00
129. BAY CITY—Very dull.	44	Secretary J. N. Dalley,		161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	Isaac A. Kerlin, Box 327.	3 60	Balance, May 1, 1889.	3996 85
Jos. A. Lessard, 304 Stanton		25 S. Orange Ave.		161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	Jas. T. Clark.	4 70	Total.	\$9549 50
418. CHARLOTTE—Dull.	2 20	Geo. Statter, 41 French St.	52	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	William H. Davis, Etina.	48	DETAILED EXPENSES—April, 1889.	
G. G. Hickman, Box 110.		477. ORANGE—Fair. 9 hours.	6 20	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	514. SHARPSVILLE.	15	Printing 1000 Cards for Agitation (Ger.)	3 75
367. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours.	1 80	Virgil Cox, 51 Centre St.	52	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	A. J. Grosecost.	15	" 1000 Ode Cards.	2 50
Jos. Kinnell, Box 10.		PATERSON—Medium. 9 hours.	17 25	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	276. TALENT—Very dull. 9 hrs.	2 00	" 5000 Appeals.	7 50
Detroit—Dull. 9 hours.	2 70	510. NEW BRUNSWICK.	50	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	G. T. Owens.	25	" 8000 Cards for Agitation.	20 00
10. F. A. Mellick, 775 Howard St.	312	Geo. Statter, 41 French St.	52	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	459. UNIONTOWN—Medium.	6 80	" 2075 Stamped Envelopes.	3 13
32. J. Stemon, 708 Howard St.	122	477. ORANGE—Fair. 9 hours.	6 20	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	J. J. Bare, Box 517.	63	" 240 Postal Cards.	75
59. G. A. Schell, 12 Jay St.	88	325. E. L. Vreeland, 433 Main St.	90	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	114. VANDERBILT.	13	" 2900 Clearance Cards.	6 00
59. (Ger.) G. Seelblinder, 357 St.	19 00	490. PASSAIC—	1 90	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	A. Snyder.	13	" 5000 Noteheads for L. U.	12 50
Joseph St.		P. J. Vanderbeck, Passaic	50	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	370. VERONA—Dull. 9 hours.	3 00	" 5000 Membership Cards.	12 50
John Lavelle, 857 4th St.	40	City Hotel.	50	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	490. WASHINGTON—	9 30	" 1/2 Rm. Manila Wrapping Paper.	3 25
452. (Machine Hands) J. B. Four-		PHILLIPSBURG—Good.	9	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	J. S. Stephens.	56	" 100 Secretary's Order Books.	25 00
ner, 7 S. Champlain St.	28	G. L. Creveling, Shimer's P. O.	9	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	458. WILKESBARR—Quiet.	11	" 5000 Constitutions.	60 00
DISTRICT COUNCIL—		Levi C. Kline, Box 249.	73	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	Frank L. Clark, Box 107.	23	" 100 F. S.'s Receipt Books.	25 00
W. E. Cannon, Sec'y,		31. TRENTON—Middling. 9 hrs.	34	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	191. YORK—Dull. Plenty men.	9 40	" 31 000 Copies April Journal.	211 00
Whisper, Out.		O. B. Gaston, 221 Mercer St.	34	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn St.	87	" 200 "Remember Your Obliga-	4 00
EAST SAGINAW—Dull. 9 hrs.	7 30	358. VINELAND—Bad. \$2 to \$2.25.	12	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.	6 95	" 750 Circulars, Call for Protective	5 75
A. K. Horning, 628 S. Franklin		Geo. P. Capen.	12	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	A. Duffany, cor. Perry and	6 95	Fund.	7 00
466. (Ger.) J. Grohman, 423 Birch	27	NEW YORK.		161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	Spring.	57	" 2500 Letter's for Gen. Officers.	7 00
437. ESCANABA—	10	274. ALBANY—Fair. 53 hours.	4 65	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	94. PROVIDENCE—Dull.	41	" 5000 Applications for Member-	7 50
437. ESCANABA—	10	C. H. Anderson, 248 Second St.	27	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	Frank Shanley, 51 Evergreen	41	ship.	7 50
437. ESCANABA—	10	6. ABERDEEN—Fair. 59 hours.	4 00	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	52. CHARLESTON—Overstocked.		Electrotyping French Constitution.	16 50
437. ESCANABA—	10	W. A. Delamater, 13 Storrie St.	36	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	(Col.) J. E. Drayton, 5 Straw-		Wrapping and Mailing April Journal.	13 45
437. ESCANABA—	10	493. ACUBUS.	21	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	ber Lane.		Postage on April Journal.	16 40
437. ESCANABA—	10	N. Van Allen, 24 E. Genesee	21	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	69. COLUMBIA—Dull.	13	Expressage on Supplies, etc.	22 62
437. ESCANABA—	10	262. BALISTON—Very dull.	11	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	A. W. Curtis.	13	Postage on Letters and Supplies.	37 23
437. ESCANABA—	10	Martin Larrabee, Box 95.	11	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	213. CHATTANOOGA—Crowded.		" on 516 Charters, at 6c. each.	30 96
437. ESCANABA—	10	13. BATAVIA—		161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	174. JACKSON—Moderate.		2150 Stamped Envelopes.	46 44
437. ESCANABA—	10	John Frank, Jr., 32 State St.	11	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	J. T. Holmes, Box 435.	23	250 Postal Cards.	2 50
437. ESCANABA—	10	402. BATH BEACH—Quiet. 53 hrs.	24	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	225. KNOXVILLE—Overcrowded.		52 Telegrams in April.	25 47
437. ESCANABA—	10	Jas. Morrissey, Box 100.	24	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	J. R. South, 106 Hardie St.	118	Salary and Clerk Hire.	288 17
437. ESCANABA—	10	131. BIRMINGHAM—Fair.	40	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	394. MEMPHIS—Dull. 59 hours.	7 00	Services of G. E. B. for April.	38 45
437. ESCANABA—	10	A. L. Doolittle, Box 113.	40	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	James Cannon, 40 Washing-	31	Office Rent for April.	25 00
437. ESCANABA—	10	BE LYS—Very dull. 53 hrs.	34	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	ton St.		1000 Brotherhood Badges.	200 70
437. ESCANABA—	10	109. Adolphe Silber, 236 11th St.	340	161. BUCKINGHAM.	10 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.	6 95	Quarterly Rent of F. O. Box.	3 00
437. ESCANABA—	10								

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

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PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1889.

SEVENTEEN NEW CHARTERS.

During the past month, charters have been granted to seventeen new unions, viz: 42, New Rochelle, N. Y.; 71, Omaha, Neb.; 80, Austin, Ill.; 309, Dorchester, Mass.; 326, Columbus, O.; 335, Escanaba, Mich.; 353, Piedmont, W. Va.; 390 Danville, Va. (reorganized); 395, St. Louis, Mo. (planing mill hands); 404, Portchester, N. Y.; 405, Gladwin, Mich.; 406, Carondelet, Mo.; 408, Savannah, Ga.; 430, Town of Lake, Ill. (Bohemian); 433, Belleville, Ill.; 446, Indianapolis, Ind.; 447, Ogden, Utah.

THE NEWSPAPER reports are decidedly false that the United Brotherhood unions of New York and vicinity have made an agreement to recognize the working cards of the Amalgamated and Progressive carpenters, and of the "kickers" in New York. The U. B. in New York and vicinity have never made any such agreement.

THE American Flint Glass Workers' National Union, in its latest report, shows a yearly income of \$100,000, and a total membership of 5,955. There are less than 100 non-union men in the entire trade, and 285 registered apprentices. The funds of the society average about \$17 per member. This is certainly a splendid showing for the Flints after their 23 weeks lockout last year.

THE GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J., are the manufacturers of the Gage "Self-Setting Plane." They are a reliable firm, and safe to deal with. They offer to send one of their smoothing planes on thirty days trial to any town on receipt of \$3.00, all express charges paid. Should the plane not prove satisfactory within thirty days, they will return the \$3.00 and pay the return expressage on the plane.

CHARLES L. DODD, Ex-Master Workman of D. A. 51, Knights of Labor, of Newark, N. J., was expelled this month from that order. In his official capacity he handled large sums of money, contributed in aid of the strikers during the leather troubles in Newark, August, 1887. A deficiency in his accounts, amounting to over one thousand dollars, was discovered, and hence the expulsion. Mr. Dodd was a suspended member of the U. B.

R. C. OWENS, formerly of Chicago, is now in Kansas City, Mo. His unsavory record in Chicago labor circles should make him very undesirable to organized labor everywhere. In the heat of the eight-hour fight in Chicago, in 1886, he bent every effort to induce the Knights of Labor carpenters to scab against our men. Other scabby acts of his are the common talk of Chicago labor men.

ONE of the most serious causes of complaint is the habit that some carpenters—and quite a number—have, of leaving in the spring their homes in the little country towns and villages where wages are low, and rushing to the nearest large city to get the benefits of the higher wages and shorter hours of labor, secured by the more perfect organization in the larger cities. That some of these men have clearance cards and come as union men makes the evil all the more serious. Our Pittsburgh correspondent this month deals with the subject in a very interesting way, and we fully agree with him that these migratory carpenters should first try and do something in their own little towns to better the trade, before going elsewhere to profit by the organized work of others.

A LAW SUIT WON.

In January, 1887, the G. E. B. of our organization disapproved the claim of Clinton Laidig, of St. Louis, Mo., for disability benefit. The disapproval was on the ground that the claimant was not entitled to benefit under our laws, as he was not permanently incapacitated from following the trade.

On appeal of Mr. Laidig, the case was on several occasions very carefully reconsidered by the G. E. B., but on each occasion the decision of disapproval was reaffirmed.

Mr. Laidig then took recourse to the Courts of St. Louis and after dragging its weary length for two years and more, and going from one Court to another, finally, on the eighth of this month, judgment was rendered in favor of the United Brotherhood, and the decision of our G. E. B. disapproving the claim was sustained by the Court.

THE WORK OF AGITATION.

GENERAL SECRETARY McGuire spoke in Millville, N. J., April 16th, and organized a union, which comprises all the Carpenters in the town, with the exception of four or five. They propose to adopt the nine-hour day this season, and the contractors are satisfied to concede the demand. The General Secretary visited St. Louis, Mo., on April 26-28, New York on May 1, Newark, N. J., May 14, and Altoona, Pa., May 16.

Bros. P. W. Birk spoke in Orange, N. J., May 7th, and Jersey City, May 8th, and Robt. Beatty, of Brooklyn, also spoke at the Newark meeting, May 14.

John J. Maguire of Philadelphia addressed meetings in Plainfield, N. J., April 23; Atlantic City, N. J., April 24, and visited Wilmington, Del., April 25.

W. J. Ford of Philadelphia spoke at Bryn Mawr, Pa., April 25, and Wilmington, Del., May 2.

THE STRIKES IN ST. LOUIS AND BUFFALO.

Notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary, let it be now understood that the St. Louis and Buffalo carpenters' strikes were not by any means failures.

The men in both cities held out four weeks, and thereby demonstrated staying powers and a spirit of marvelous endurance, unexpected and astonishing to the bosses. The admirable and sturdy struggles in both cities have taught the contractors, that hereafter they had better hesitate before provoking men to strike. At first the contractors sneered at the men's appeal for a hearing; now it is safe to say they will in the future be more ready to listen to labor's demands.

In both cities the men came out a little too early in the season, and never consulted the G. E. B. until the strike had taken place.

In St. Louis the men have firmly established the EIGHT-HOUR DAY and 35 cents per hour as a minimum, where last season the general rule was nine and ten hours a day, at 22½ to 25 cents per hour. The fight was ably conducted by Vice-President Kliver. The St. Louis unions of various trades in the American Federation of Labor donated over \$1,000 to aid the strikers, and the G. E. B. forwarded \$1,500 as a donation. The carpenters' unions of St. Louis are now building up in membership, and, by firmly holding to their organization, the men of St. Louis can expect to maintain the eight-hour day and uphold a fair scale of wages.

In Buffalo, N. Y., fully half the carpenters are now on the nine-hour system, and on June 1st the contractors generally will adopt the plan. Vice-President Lloyd was on the ground the last ten days of the strike and did all in his power to secure a complete victory. The unions are in good shape, and much depends now on standing firmly to them, in order to keep the contractors to their promises for June 1st.

THE SYRACUSE, N. Y., carpenters came out on strike April 1st—a little too early, for the work was not quite ready. They made a manly fight, and were on strike two weeks. The result is that on several jobs the rule is nine hours a day, and in time it will become general, for its advantages are apparent to all. Meanwhile the Syracuse carpenters are building up their unions, and when next they make a move it will be a complete success.

THE CARPENTERS UNIONS of Savannah, Ga., are on strike for the nine-hour day ever since May 1st. It is a bitter struggle. Half the men are now working on the nine-hour rule. Our General Executive Board is sustaining the strike, financially, and the prospects of final success are excellent.

GREENSBURG, Pa.—Union 462 demanded the nine-hour day May 6th, two of the planing mills acceded. The outside contractors backed up by a couple of mill bosses are fighting the movement. In a short time the men will win, as our G. E. B. proposes to sustain the men financially.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Carpenters union of this city on May 1st started in on nine hours a day. On May 11th several of the bosses discharged the nine hour men, others paid only nine hours wages, while a few acted honorably by the men and paid full wages for nine hours. Our men in Lawrence are going to be sustained in fighting the unfair bosses.

THE STRIKE QUESTION.

The ready argument of the anti-striker is that vast sums of money are lost—that is, not earned—during the progress of the strike, and that whatever may be the advantage gained it has to be discounted by the preliminary loss. We are philosophically informed, for instance, that the cost of strikes in wages lost from 1881 to 1887 was \$51,814,723, and that during that period to the employees was \$30,701,553. About 50 per cent of the strikes were successful, by the way.

Now we cannot wave aside the fact that this meant suffering and privation to the thousands of workmen engaged in the strikes; and hence the argument for some better method of settling differences derives its force. But to say that the working people of the country lost \$50,000,000, or even one-fiftieth part, on account of strikes, is absurd. The work which might have earned them \$50,000,000 was simply not done—the wealth which the labor could have produced was not produced—at the particular time when the strike was on. But it was produced immediately thereafter, or else it would have been produced, even had there been no strike.

Have we been suffering for the lack of that \$50,000,000 worth of wealth? Was there up to 1887, an under-production of shoes, hats, clothing, houses, etc., to the extent of \$50,000,000, the laborers' and capitalists' statistical loss? Not that any body has heard of. Had there been any demand for these articles business would have received an impetus that would soon have resulted in the replenishing of the market. On the contrary, the constant complaint has been over production of manufactured goods.

The vast amount so solemnly arrayed in the Government's statistical tables was never lost. But the machinery of production was simply checked in its motion, only to be started up again at a rate fully equal to the demand, and the hardship entailed upon the strikers and their employers was made good by the impetus given to competing institutions and their employees.

It was made good in dollars and cents. Not in the security of situations and the steady growth of communities. Strikes and lockouts are the spasms that indicate industrial disorder. The cause lies back of the strike. The striker suffers, but some other workman gets a benefit. And in the long run there is no financial loss. That is, the condition of the workers as a class is as good or better than it would have been without the strike, but under the same industrial maladjustments as those that have prevailed up to date in American civilization.

We need a change, but when it shall have done away with strikes it will be but temporary benefit unless the deep cause of discontent is also removed.—*The Advance.*

CONDITION OF THE CIGAR MAKERS.

The secret of the success of the Cigar Makers' International Union lies in the fact that their treasury is never empty. Their financial report for the year 1888 shows a balance in the treasury of \$239,190.53. During the year they have paid the following: Strike benefits, \$45,303; sick benefits, \$58,824.19; death benefit, \$21,319.75; Travelling loans, \$42,804.75.

The annual report of the Cigar makers International Union, just published, shows a membership of 17,199. During the year 1888 the union received from dues \$167,607.15; from initiations, \$14,281.25; from semi-annual assessments, \$17,181.75; from label assessments, \$4,168.05; collected loans, \$36,661.30; in aid of strikes, \$8,800.

STAY AWAY from WORCESTER, Mass.; SAVANNAH, Ga.; GREENSBURG, Pa.; and LAWRENCE, Mass., as the men are struggling for the nine hours.

FURTHER VICTORIES GAINED.

UNION 93, Worcester, Mass., on May 1st, demanded the nine-hour day, and secured it very largely on most of the work.

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Carpenters established the nine-hour day, May 1st, with very little opposition from the Contractors.

STREUBENVILLE, O., was victorious in its move, May 1st, for 9 hours a day; 8 hours Saturdays; and a set of working rules.

WINNEPEG, Manitoba, Union 343 has carried its demand for 55 hours as a week's work, thus establishing the Saturday half-holiday.

WELLSBURG, W. Va., won the 9 hours on May 1st, while MANAYUNK, Pa., not only established the nine-hour day, but also fixed the minimum wage at \$2.75 per day.

FROM A VETERAN CARPENTER.

We have flung our banner to the breeze for eight hours in May, 1890. Let us keep it there to win. It can be done if we work up to that end. We have no time to lose, but press onward, let us be in earnest in this fight. The great benefits to be derived from the two hours less work per day is much more than we at first think of, while it will be a great relief to the tired and worn out carpenter to have two hours less to labor in the hot sun and two hours more to use for education or recreation. He is thereby, at the same time, making room for another to work the extra two hours who would otherwise be idle. What a glorious result for the trade! And yet it is within our grasp if we unite and pull together, and to do that we must meet often, respect each other, and build up our unions, and have our forces well drilled and ready to meet any obstacle that may come in our way. We must recollect that the great multiplicity of labor saving machinery is ever increasing, thus giving our oppressors an advantage. Not only that, but we lend them our aid to run this same machinery, and at a less price per day than the trade calls for. Yes, we help to break our own backs and render it more difficult to win the victory! Fellow craftsmen, these are facts, and yet men are driven to do this by actual want and what will it be if we do not carry our eight hour fight? Can we stop at ten hours again? It is very doubtful, once put to flight we are demoralized, and become the ready prey of men who will demand twelve or fifteen hours a day or as many as we can stand. How long will it take to recover what we have lost, or could we do it at all? Then let us be true to our interests, and let every member of our order be true to his obligation. If we only do this we can and will win. This is from one who was in the ten hour strike, and we won not only won the ten hours per day, but our wages were increased from 57½ cents to \$1.25 per day in less than six months through the extra demand for labor. The result will be the same in this if we win, and win we must.

JACK PLANE.

INVADING THE LARGER CITIES.

We are flooded here in Pittsburgh with a lot of those country carpenters from every little village within thirty miles of this city, who make no effort to better the condition of the craft in their own places—get a clearance from their union, and rush into town and create a glut in the labor market. I honestly think these fellows do us more harm than good. If they were not union men they could not get jobs here, or else they would have to pay the initiation fee charged in the District, instead of doing a scalper's trade in clearance cards, and rushing into town with a few old traps, to reap the benefits of what the union fellows fought hard for, whilst they were sowing hay seed. If they would only make their permanent home here and help along the car of progress it would be all right, but no, they take only a passing interest.

When any trouble arrives they "scot" back to their couple of acres with all the money they made whilst in town, minus just their board, to again make their appearance with their old weather-beaten kit and a clearance card.

Organization would do these fellows some good if they would only stay more at home and work out their own salvation. It is truly astonishing the miserable wages these bachelors get at home, from \$1.75 to \$2.25. But one thing is certain, they cannot work here for less than \$2.75, or they will be brought up with a quick jerk. However things look far brighter than they did.

Every planing mill now in this District is now within the fold; all the contractors have long ago got used to union men, and will have nothing else, except A. and S. Wilson, who are a very rich and old foggy firm, and own a certain amount of their men, those who are not in the union.

C. B. R.
Pittsburgh, Pa., May, 1889.

WHY NOT GIVE PREFERENCE TO UNION MADE GOODS?

Hasn't the experience of labor organizations during the past year or two further convinced you that the chief power of the organized workers has never been intelligently organized or used, and that until it is labor is waging a very unequal contest with combined wealth? The power of the workers lies in their numbers. The power of the organized employers lies in their wealth. Where and how can you best use the power of numbers against the power of wealth without going into politics? I answer: In the markets, by intelligent and positive use of the consuming power of your numbers.

You carpenters do not consume your own products. Then who does? The numbers that do consume them give employment to the capitalists as well as the labor employed in your industry. From them come the profits of the capitalists of your industry, as well as the wages of its workmen.

Assured of their co-operation you are masters of the situation, and can dictate terms to capital when you control its markets. Without it the struggle between you is simply a question of the ability of each party to stand a loss of money and a state of inactivity. Who will usually win in such a struggle?

But with the active and continuous co-operation of the workers who live in the houses that you build, and who trade in and support the business markets that you rear, the case takes on a new phase. If that co-operation is perfect you will win every time, won't you? "How will you secure it?" do you say. Certainly not by any sentimental appeal. Not by any preaching and lecturing. How then? Why, by a business understanding; by a definite and distinct arrangement based on self interest; by agreeing upon a reciprocity.

You smoke union-made cigars (sometimes), don't you? Why? Because you have a definite understanding that the service will be equitably reciprocated by cigarmakers giving preference to union-built houses? Oh, no! never thought of such a thing! Our products are not even labelled. How, then, could we expect cigarmakers to know them when they see them? How could we expect owners to desire such a tablet to be attached to their buildings when there is no extra demand for that sort of building? Of course you couldn't. You have never arranged for creating such a demand. Why should I, either, prefer to rent a building erected by union builders when union builders have never agreed to give preference to union products in my line?

But if I find that I can keep my wages up and my hours down by giving preference to your buildings when they rent no higher than others, I'll be very likely to do it, and so will every member of my organized industry, and so will each member of every other organized industry that you can assure of a reciprocity so profitable to it.

Get the printers and every other organized industry to issue a fair symbol to be used on all "fair" publications. Get the railroad men to issue a "fair" medallion for attachment to the cars, and the engineers one to attach to the engines, of every fair road, and then exchange pledges of preference with them. That will begin to give you the use of the power of your numbers in the markets from which capital draws any power it has to oppose you.

JAMES BARTLEY.

Amsterdam, N. Y., April 12, 1889.

FROM A CARPENTER'S WIFE.

SIR: I have been thinking I would write THE CARPENTER a few lines. I cannot write you what I want to say, I could tell you better than I could write.

I think the Carpenters' Union is one of the grandest orders that ever was organized for the working people. I know of mechanics here in Paris who have not had four months work from one year's end to another.

How do they manage? Well, they do as best they can. Their wives run sewing machines at twenty-five cents a day and keep boarders at \$2.50 a week. I know of carpenters' wives that have not been inside of a church in four years; the reason is because they have no clothes fit to wear. All they can do is to rake and scrape to keep the wolf from the door.

Now what can mothers look forward to in raising their children in such a way? The boys, anarchists, and the girls—they make me shudder to think of them.

Oh, God! send the day when all the men and carpenters will have eight hours to work, eight hours to rest and eight hours to use as best they may.

I can't help but think there will be a hard struggle before this eight hours will be the working day. Yet I look forward to the time with pleasure.

MRS. G. E. P.

Paris, Tex.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Work dull, many idle; wages \$1.75 to \$2.25.

WINONA, Minn.—Carpenters should not come to this city as work is extremely dull. The city is swarming with backwoods botches who will work at any price. Wages \$1.25 to \$2.50.

THE MISERY OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

(CONCLUDED.)

Density of population and epidemics may, almost without exception, be deemed constant and universal factors of poverty, proving it to be greater than any or all other causes of mortality—even including that of war. The mortality of destitution in the City of New York alone, caused by the wretched conditions here exhibited, all finding their root in idleness, exceeds 25,000 per annum.

Out of these conditions in that single city, during the year 1886, more than 20,000 families, through the operation of evictions, were compelled to leave their homes, mainly because of the lack of work, sickness and death, many of whom had their little and miserable belongings set out upon the street, not counting the two thousand who saw they had to go and left without force. Who can fathom the depths of misery, wretchedness and desolation wrapped in this terrible record.

The custom of finding in suicide a relief from want is almost too common to win anything more than a brief item in the press. The number who thus die, making no sign, is named legion. On the 4th of April last the N. Y. Tribune told a pitiful tale of the suicide of a young couple, Hebrew tailors, who, after months of vain search for work, during which they sold everything they had, their sewing-machine last of all, when starving obtained a sufficient amount of "Rough on Rats," which they both took and died together, leaving a little child, a babe, to the tender mercies of the police. The next day following the tale, an item appeared in the columns of the same paper, as follows:

"It is time to put the sale of 'Rough on Rats' under some regulation. It is becoming the favorite means of suicide among the very poor."

Under date of Chicago, June 30, the N. Y. Tribune gave the account of a New York book-keeper, who had been three weeks in that city hunting work, starving and without shelter. He was found exhausted, under some bushes in Lincoln Park, his stomach too weak to bear food.

Under the heading "Suffering and its causes," in its issue of March 6th, 1889, the N. Y. Tribune editorially states that "A single item of recent news suggests one of the greatest and most difficult problems of modern society. In the anthracite region, it is stated, fully 20,000 miners of the Reading Company, and from 30,000 to 40,000 in all, are idle and have been for many weeks, and there is great suffering among them and their families. It is not a question of wages at present. The men would gladly work at the wages that are paid when anybody is employed. The companies would gladly work them, and the mines, if a market could be found for all the coal that could be mined.... There must result great suffering for many and absolute starvation for some.... Is there not something wrong here?... A great industry, which ought to be one of the surest and most steadily remunerative, both for employers and employed, has been transferred into one of the most powerful engines of suffering and wrong, by which the very lives are crushed out of human beings, while many millions of invested capital are rendered insecure."

These are the conditions of only one industry in a limited district of Pennsylvania. What must be the conditions in other districts of our country, and in other industries? Certainly they can be no better while these remain so bad, with a steady tendency to something worse.

The Chicago correspondent to the N. Y. Tribune of March 10th, 1889, gives the following:

"Investigations made by the newspapers here show that in spite of the mild winter there has been more suffering and sickness among the poor in Chicago than was ever before known; more men have been out of employment, and in some sections, especially in the vicinity of some of the rolling mills which have been shut down all winter, the suffering has been intense. There have been several deaths of men, women, and children, from actual starvation, and inquiry revealed the fact, that, so far as most of the organized charities are concerned, they are wholly inefficient and inadequate. As a result of a publication of these facts, considerable money has been sent direct to the newspaper offices to individuals, and the reporters have been assigned the task of visiting the poor families and relieving their wants."

I quote solely from the New York Tribune because that journal cannot be charged with bias or undue sympathy for the cause of labor, and its columns are never tarnished with anything "pessimistic."

Here we see unparalleled idleness and starvation in the City of New York; idleness and starvation in the mining regions of Pennsylvania; idleness and starvation in the City of Chicago; and idleness with prison doors ajar to save from starvation in the beautiful country towns and villages of Massachusetts. Do not forget that the road that begins at plenty and ends at starvation is strewn with all the miseries that can be crowded into the life of man or woman.

Shall we not inquire into this eternal coincidence of idleness and misery?

The fearful state of things here presented are not brought upon us by war, or floods, or droughts, or pestilence, by meteorological disturbance, or by the refusal of the earth to yield her fruits in due season. From all these things we are happily free. Nature smiles upon us in every direction, and abundance is as profuse with us as with the Egyptians during the seven years of plenty, recorded in biblical history, with more than ten times the power, in the individual and community, to protect themselves from all these evils, than the world ever before possessed.

Surely there are wrongs here—wrong that must be righted.

What will be the value of a census that ignores these facts and conditions; that refuse to recognize a social and industrial element of the proportion and nature of the general idler and tramp; a census premeditatedly vitiated at its start?

In this review I have confined myself to the City of New York, not because it stands alone in the development of the evils considered, for every city and large town in our country has similar conditions to contend with, though modified by the circumstances of situation and population.

The Charity Organization Society, from from which I have so freely quoted, reports more than seventy similar organizations in other cities (see p. 93, Sixth Annual Report), extending from Massachusetts to Louisiana, from New York to Colorado, fighting the same battles that are being fought at our doors. Can not the nation afford to for once expend one-seventh as much in a thorough examination of the facts that attend these conditions as does the City of New York alone expend every year in the effort to soften some of their hardest features?

WM. GODWIN MOODY.

EIGHT HOURS IN 1890.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The United Labor League of this city is arranging a monster eight-hour demonstration for July 4th.

WE HAVE just one year to get ready for the eight-hour day? How many labor bodies will be ready to start at the top of the bell?—*Craftsman*.

REV. SAMUEL W. SAMPLES, an eloquent divine, delivered a grand eight-hour address on April 11th, at a rousing public meeting of Carpenters' Union 125, of Chelsea, Mass.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Union 208 has started the ball for a vigorous eight-hour agitation in this city, and all the labor organizations of Lancaster will co-operate in the movement.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Ten unions in the local federation of labor have reported in favor of the eight-hour day May 1st, 1890, and an Eight Hour League is being organized accordingly.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The trades' council of delegates from Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons and Painters' Unions and Knights of Labor, have declared in favor of the eight-hour day, May 1st, 1890.

UNION 225, Knoxville, Tenn., had a rousing eight-hour mass meeting last month, and will hold an annual picnic June 8th. All the trades will make a great eight-hour demonstration and street parade, July 4th.

WEST TROY, N. Y.—Carpenters Union 282 is still upholding the eight-hour day it gained in 1886. One boss is trying to break it down and offered the men nine hours a day. The union men quit and are now working eight hours a day for others.

THE STATE Eight Hour League of Minnesota met in convention at Minneapolis, Minn., last month. Over 200 delegates, representing more than one hundred organizations were present. Knights of Labor, Trades' Unions, and the Brotherhoods of Railroad men were all united in an unanimous work at this convention.

A SPLENDID VICTORY IN WINNEPEG.

UNION 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba, held a special meeting on Saturday, May 4th, to celebrate the inauguration of the Saturday half holiday, which came into effect on that day.

Union 343 has been working hard of late and as a result are getting well organized, and hope before long to be able to drive out of the city the saw-and-axe and scab carpenters—who infest this place to the detriment of the union men.

Every member (with two exceptions) in the city answered the roll call, several non-union men were also present, and were persuaded to hand in their applications. Some excellent speeches were made by a number of the brothers, urging firmness and moderation, but at the same time determination. It was unanimously resolved, that every brother pledges himself not to commence work on Monday morning next, until he is satisfied that his boss is ready and willing to accede to our demands, viz.: a Saturday half-holiday and twenty seven and a half cents per hour, the minimum wages.

At the regular meeting on Monday night all reported success except three members who had quit work through not being able to get satisfaction from their bosses.

Trade here is dull with plenty of hands to do the work. The season does not start here until about July, and winds up about the end of September.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. H. Heckman, 1142 Elm St., Reading, Pa., desires to know the whereabouts of CHAS. CLARK, who formerly worked in Reading, and left there, as supposed to go to work in a Planing Mill in this city. He is a dead beat, board bill jumper, and non-union man.

DENVER, Col., and Little Rock, Ark., have formed a Building Trades' Council.

PROUD CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD HAD A DOUBLE CELEBRATION AND DID NOBLY.

[From the New York Herald.]

Bright and happy looked the members of the Brooklyn and New York local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America when they formed for the great industrial parade in New York early in the day on May 1st. The event was the Centennial of Washington's inauguration. Just six months before, the Brotherhood, after years of hard work, gained a foothold in the two cities by taking under its shelter the United Order of Carpenters, which had before that time almost ruled supreme. Therefore, the carpenters had two celebrations in one—one for the centennial and one for a united trade.

The men of saw, hammer and chisel formed division E, under command of Marshal Nathaniel McKay, assisted by the following staff: William V. C. Christon, Robert Carson, John A. Phillips, William Shaw, Henry Reuben, M. Carew, J. Huyler, M. Finn, W. H. Robinson and T. Began. This division formed on Fifty-sixth street, west of Fifth avenue, and was broken into three subdivisions, each marked by a banner of red, white and blue silk, carried by Gus Buckholz, Henry McCauley and G. Fetzner, who were detailed from Company D, Twelfth Regiment.

The Brooklyn carpenters were assigned the right of the line, and as they did not report on time the New Yorkers had to keep a clear space for them.

Charles E. Owens, marshal for the New York carpenters, arrived early, mounted on a fine horse, and gave orders to his assistants, Lewis Cook and Robert Glenn, who were kept on a continuous rush up and down the street. About nine o'clock Noble's Band turned into Fifty-sixth street from Sixth avenue, and then came the New Yorkers in fine array. Many handkerchiefs were waved from brown stone houses as the body of representative mechanics took position and came to a parade rest.

The New York men arrived in the following order: Local Union No. 340, Captain James L. Doyle; Local Union No. 382, Captain H. C. Degenhardt; Local Union No. 64, Captain A. Benson; Local Union No. 68, Captain E. R. Tallman; Local Union No. 497, Captain Henry Oldorf; Local Union No. 509, Captain Thomas Murtha; Local Union No. 51, Captain W. Huyler; Local Union No. 63, Captain John Killian; Local Union No. 464, Captain Joseph Stakeman. About two thousand men all told.

FLAGS AND BANNERS.

The men made an excellent appearance. Each one wore a white apron trimmed with red, on which was printed in blue letters "U. B. Carpenters and Joiners of America," surrounding a square, compass and rule. Each man carried a small American flag. Six beautiful blue silk banners inscribed with the name of the organization and a dozen large silk flags were carried in the ranks.

The Brooklyn men embarked on a steamboat at Jewell's Wharf and sailed around to the foot of Fifty-seventh street, North River. They got ashore in a hurry, and headed by a uniformed band started at a lively pace for the point of formation. When the waiting New Yorkers caught a glimpse of their Brooklyn brothers they drew up along the south side of the street, and the boys from over the river passed in review. They were cheered all along the line as they proudly marched to the head of the division.

SOLID MEN FROM BROOKLYN.

Thomas G. Connor made a splendid marshal for the Brooklyn contingent. His aids were Robert Beatty, J. J. Manning, Van C. Short and William H. Bostwick. Their command consisted of Local Union No. 175, Captain Louis Bassford; Local Union No. 47, Captain J. J. Manning; Local Union No. 109, Captain Peter W. Burke; Local Union No. 402, Captain P. Robinson; Local Union No. 247, Captain John Kirk; Local Union No. 451, Captain George Schiller; Local Union No. 296, Captain Burns; Local Union No. 381, Captain Phillips.

There were 800 men from Brooklyn, while waiting for the time to start they conversed about the victory the Brotherhood had won in St. Louis, where, after a short fight, employers had made peace with the organization.

The Brooklynites wore white and blue badges. Their trade banners were of purple silk trimmed with gold fringe, and their national flags were beautiful and costly.

Many little fellows decked out with aprons, flags and ribbons, marched just ahead of their fathers.

THE START.

It was nearly noon when Marshal McKay gave the word to march. Then the carpenters braced up, shouldered their flags and started off sixteen files front. The golden satin flag of the marshal flashed grandly in the sun, the bands played patriotic airs, the people cheered and Division E swung into Fifth avenue. The crowd was tremendous and pressed close to the ranks, but the

carpenters were good natured. It was the first parade of the Brotherhood in this city, though their band played "We've all been there before, many a time."

When the Division started there was one man about whom everybody in the ranks asked. That man was P. J. McGuire, National Secretary of the Brotherhood.

From a long pole he carefully unwound a precious relic. It was a faded silk banner with a history. The poor old tattered piece of silk was one of the oldest trade union banners in America. On one side of it bore an oil painting of a carpenter at work at his bench, with an apprentice boy tapping on his shoulder with one hand and with the other pointing through the open shop window to the town clock, which marked the hour of six, the time to quit work. Beneath the picture were the words, "Journeymen House Carpenters' Association, instituted 1835." On the other side of the banner was a painting representing Columbia showing a group of Indians the necessity for industry, and underneath the picture the inscription, "Union and Intelligence the Path of Independence." The banner was carried in a parade in Philadelphia in honor of General Lafayette on the occasion of his second visit to this country.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

APRIL 22.—Claims disapproved: James Brannin, Union 324, Charlestown, Mass. (union in arrears); Mrs. A. O'Rourke, Union 34, Boston, Mass. (member over 8 months in arrears); John O. Briggs, Union 236, West Philadelphia, Pa. (member in bad health when he joined the union); Mrs. Christina E. Geiz, Union 324, Liverpool, O. (in bad health when admitted); Wm. K. Yeamans, Union 88, Town of Lake, Ill. (union in arrears); Abraham Leut, Union 67, Los Angeles, Tenn. (union in arrears); Stephen McLean, Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J. (papers received 10 months after death).

RESOLVED, Any lodge of the U. O. not consolidated with U. B. on or before May 1, 1889, will have to join as a new union, and pay \$10 as charter fee.

Unions lapsed: Union 52, Berkeley, Cal.; 75, Santa Rosa, Cal.; 81, Phillipsburg, Pa.; 114, Redlands, Cal.; 145, Pawtucket, R. I.; 181, Sioux City, Ia.; 170, Huntsville, Ala.; 184, Middletown, Pa.; 207, Aurora, Ill.; 236, Pottstown, Pa.; 253, Orange, N. J.; 263, Anaheim, Cal.; 270, Middletown, O.; 280, Brantford, Canada; 284, Chicago, Ill.; 291, Chicago, Ill.; 298, Pomona, Cal.; 305, Milwaukee, Wis.; 309, Chattanooga, Tenn.; 326, Cincinnati, O.; 335, Toronto, Canada; 353, Beatrice, Neb.; 395, Chicago, Ill.; 404, Long Island City, N. Y.; 405, Harlem, N. Y.; 406, Tyler, Tex.; 408, Girard, Kansas; 430, Lynn, Mass.; 433, Los Angeles, Cal.; 444, Ottawa, Ill.; 447, Chattanooga, Tenn. These unions lapsed chiefly through the members going elsewhere to work, or in some cases the unions consolidated with others.

Com. Carpenters' Council, St. Louis, Mo., asking aid for their strike, April 1st. Would advise the men to accept 25 cents per hour for eight hours. Should they do so now, if help is needed in the future and proper application is made, assistance financially will be rendered.

Report of Vice-President Klier received, and G. S. to telegraph him instructions. Telegram from Syracuse, N. Y. G. S. instructed to proceed there and to Buffalo, N. Y., and endeavor to adjust their difficulties, and report to G. E. B.

Seventeen questions from Union 119, Newark, N. J., were considered and G. S. instructed to reply as per decisions of G. E. B.

Com. as to the 2 cts. strike assessment of A. F. of L. now being voted on by the local unions. G. E. B. decide it is a direct extra levy of 2 cts. per member to be paid by each local union, and the G. E. B. recommend its rejection.

APRIL 6.—Five dollars appropriated S. Glatfelter, York, Pa., to organize Hanover, Pa.

Com. Phila. District Council, asking financial sanction to enforce their resolutions against non-union men. G. S. instructed to notify said council that the above action requires a two-thirds vote before becoming a law. See Sec. 4, Art. 3, of Constitution.

Com. from St. Louis, reporting progress of strike. Received and noted.

Report of G. S. as to visit to Buffalo, N. Y., and Syracuse, N. Y., and condition of strikes there. Received and accepted. Ordered filed. Telegrams of encouragement ordered sent.

Com. Union 269, Lowell, Mass., asking sanction to strike June 1st if their demand for a 9-hour day is not conceded. Sanction granted.

Appeal Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., to reconsider claim on death of Mrs. O. A. McDonald. Former decision reaffirmed. Union out of benefit when claim was made.

APRIL 13.—Report of Auditing Committee for March accounts of G. S. read and approved. Accounts of G. S. found correct.

Com. Unions 345, Bath, Me.; 421, Woburn, Mass.; and 96, Springfield, Mass., asking sanction for their demands. Sanction granted, but financial aid is not to be given with sanction, owing to other strikes in hand.

Com. Carpenters' Council, Newark, N. J., in regard to Lodge 22 of U. O. Newark unions requested to hold a public meeting.

Appeal Jas. Glynn against Union 460, Denver, Col. Appeal sustained.

Bill W. S. Pembroke, \$4.50, for organizing Union 75 ordered paid.

Organizer Rice, Winnipeg, Man., asked an appropriation to organize surrounding towns. Referred for information.

Appeal H. W. Rust against Union 58, Omaha, Neb. Appeal sustained.

On inquiry, G. S. instructed to notify all who inquire that all members suspended prior to November 1, 1888, shall pay 4 months dues and necessary fines, and all after November 1st shall pay 6 months dues and the necessary fines.

Resolved by the G. E. B., that on account of the delay in writing to and awaiting answers from the Vice-Presidents in reference to installing new unions, that in future general instructions be sent and bills for services be paid for starting new unions direct by the G. S., subject to approval of G. E. B. That the G. P. and Vice-Presidents be consulted as to this resolution.

Com. Gen. President Rowland, declaring office of fourth Vice-President vacant, and nominating three brothers for the G. E. B. to select one to fill vacancy. A. M. Swartz of Union 211, Allegheny, Pa., was chosen as 4th General Vice-President.

Appeal received, signed by members of Union No. 8 against action of said Union in refusing to enforce Act 4, Sec. 1, of Local Rules, in the case of Constantine Thora, found guilty by said Union of violating said section in creating dissension, and working against the harmony and interests of the U. B. Appeal laid over to hear from Union No. 8.

Appeal from St. Louis, showing strike solid—men out now 2 weeks and prospects of winning if they had financial aid. Sum of \$500 was then drawn as a donation from the General Fund to assist and encourage them.

Appeal from Buffalo Unions asking loan of money, to aid in their strike, men solid and good prospects to win, \$250 was then donated from General Fund, and \$250 loaned said Unions to assist them.

Appeal, Syracuse Unions on strike, asking for a visit from Bro. H. Lloyd to encourage them. Bro. Lloyd ordered to proceed to Syracuse to try and adjust affairs.

APRIL 19.—Special meeting to consider situation in St. Louis, Mo., Buffalo, N. Y., and Salem, Mass.

Union 140, Salem, Mass., telegraphs for financial aid to carry their strike. Answer of G. S. approved.

Telegram and report from Vice-President Lloyd, who had visited Syracuse, N. Y., and found the strike had been declared off, after two weeks struggle. Letter of G. S. to Syracuse in response. Bro. Lloyd ordered to stay in Buffalo to aid strike committee there.

Telegrams from St. Louis calling for financial aid; also letter from H. Blackmore explaining situation. G. S. instructed to prepare circular to local unions calling for 50 per cent. of protective fund to be used in case of emergency, as several strikes will need help. G. S. ordered to wire St. Louis to interview all bosses, whether in Builders' Exchange or not, and allow men to go to work for those who concede as per terms in previous letter of G. E. B. Meanwhile we will call on Protective Fund, and encourage men to stand firm. Letter of G. S. to St. Louis endorsed.

APRIL 20.—Com. Union 189, Braddock, Pa., giving notice of demand for 10 per cent. advance and ask to work with non-union men, etc., on May 1st. Permission granted to strike, but cannot guarantee financial aid, as other places are ahead of them.

Appeal Thos. J. Flemming, Union 20, Camden, N. J. He imposed a charge of 10 cents for notice on a member three months in arrears; Union 20 remitted the fine. Appeal sustained, and action of Union reversed.

Appeal Phila. District Council against withdrawal of Union 20, Camden, N. J. G. E. B. decide, inasmuch as Union 20 is in the jurisdiction of the Philadelphia District, it be called on to show reasons why it should not remain in said council.

Appeal John Flanders, Union 83, Boston, Mass., against a fine imposed. Appeal sustained.

Notice of litigation in John L. Newcomb claim disapproved. Referred to attorney.

Appeal Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., to permit Asenby McGee, who had been suspended for three months for disorderly conduct, G. E. B. refuse to grant consent, and suspension must stand.

Com. District Council, Chicago, Ill., asking for an organizer. Laid over to hear from Vice-President Klier.

Com. District Council, Detroit, Mich., in regard to Union 19 having withdrawn from said council. G. S. instructed to call on Union 19 to show cause for its action.

Appropriation of \$2 granted J. H. Blesan, Richmond, Va., to start organizing in Virginia.

Ten dollars appropriated to J. G. Clinkard to organize mill hands of Boston.

Protest Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J., against disapproval of McClain claim. Referred to Vice-Presidents.

Appeal P. J. McGuire against action of Union 8, Philadelphia, in refusing to enforce the Constitution in the case of Con. Thora, after he had been duly tried and had been found guilty on the unanimous report of the Committee of Investigation, and also found guilty by a majority vote of the local union, his offense being a violation of Art. 4, Sec. 1, Page 26 of the Constitution, and which is punishable by expulsion, "for creating dissension and working against the interest and harmony of the U. B."

APRIL 22.—Special meeting to consider affairs in St. Louis and Buffalo.

Telegrams from Vice-President W. H. Klier, St. Louis, and from others read, stating they had taken a secret ballot, and by vote of 7 to 1 the men decided to still hold out. G. S. instructed to proceed to St. Louis, when satisfied it is necessary, and investigate the situation, taking \$1000 with him to be used after he wires Bro. Kerr, Chairman, pro tem. of G. E. B., for instructions.

Telegram from Vice-President Lloyd asking condition of affairs in Buffalo, N. Y. Bosses won't concede, men firm. Information too meagre to act indefinitely. G. S. instructed to inform Bro. Lloyd to send fuller information, either by letter or wire, to Bro. Kerr, Chairman, pro tem. of G. E. B., who, if necessary, will then call G. E. B. together in absence of G. S. to St. Louis.

APRIL 27.—Special meeting to take action on appeal of P. J. McGuire against action of Union No. 8, of Philadelphia, in the Thora case. Recording Secretary Hall present, but was unable to present evidence in the case, as the same was in possession of the Chairman of the Trustees of Union 8. Action deferred until next meeting.

Unions lapsed: 42, Brunswick, Ga.; 80, Hastings, Mich.; 215, Mecumonee, Mich.; 336, Attleboro, Mass.; 432, Kansas City, Kansas.

Com. Union 438, Manayunk, Pa., asking decision in a case of a member working for a speculator. G. E. B. decide, if the member gets full union wages and works union hours, he is not violating the law.

Com. Union 480, Washington, Pa., asking sanction to strike, May 6th. G. E. B. recommends them to use discretion and accept terms offered, as being an advance on former rates.

Telegrams from Bros. Lloyd, at Buffalo, N. Y., and P. J. McGuire, at St. Louis, as to situation of strikes in both cities.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. Louisa Stein, Union 269, Cincinnati, O. (union in arrears March 16th).

WHAT ORGANIZED LABOR ACCOMPLISHED.

What has organization of labor accomplished? Well, in Indiana, it has given the people—

A uniform system of cheap text-books;
The Australian system of voting;
A bureau of labor statistics;
An effective bribery law;
A superior lien law;
Night schools in cities;
An eight-hour work-day;
It has prohibited the black-listing of discharged employees;
Pluck-me stores;
The employment of Pinkerton thugs;
Repealed the infamous conspiracy law;
This makes a very satisfactory showing. Now, will anyone contend for a moment that without organized labor and the independent labor vote any of the new enactments would be on the statute books?
—*Labor Signal*.

LAKE ODESSA, Mich.—Fair prospects. Union 260 is doing well and its members are commanding the highest wages.

SYSTEMATIC AGITATION.

We here append an article from *The Hammer*, the official organ of the Metal Workers' National Union.

Success, as well as failures, have their well-founded causes; indeed, there appears to be nothing in this material world that is not owing its form, and the results of its existence to some specific cause. When reflecting upon the fact that there are Labor Organizations whose agitation, in spite of the present pitiable condition of the Labor Movement has been accompanied by very successful results, while other organizations are continually losing ground, we will be easily enabled to find the causes of these undeniable facts by comparing the methods employed by such organizations. There, we have for instance, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; it is an organization which, while mostly all other trades unions in this country have lost thousands of members during the last two years, has gained members by the ten thousand. Every month new Local Unions are added to the list of that highly prosperous body; their organ, *The Carpenter*, has a circulation of nearly 50,000; their different funds are in a condition to, at any time, disburse sums large enough to meet any emergency; their meetings are always well attended; and the members are confident of the future; their courage is undaunted—whatever may occur.

Now, we would like to ask why the Metal Workers' Union is not in a like condition? Is it, because the Carpenters and Joiners are men of more intelligence, or a higher education; are their brains constructed more apt to see the advantages of a strong and well regulated organization than the brains of machinists, locksmiths, horseshoers, or brassworkers? It is not probable that any sensible man would make such an assertion. Consequently the cause would have to be found elsewhere; and in order to do so, we ought to compare the methods employed by the Carpenters and Joiners with those of the Metalworkers and all other Trade Unionists:

The Constitution of the Brotherhood does not materially differ from those of other unions; their officers are men of the same stamp of other organizations and their journal is conducted in a way similar to the journals of other Trades Unions; and yet, the result attained by the Brotherhood is far different from the results accomplished by others. We believe the cause for such different results consists in the method of the Carpenters and Joiners in regard to their agitation; we believe the same to be a more practical, and more systematic one. In the first place it is, as far as we can see, the agitation by word of mouth which secured to the Carpenters and Joiners such splendid results. The Knights of Labor appear to have learned from the Brotherhood when they saw that in consequence of the corruption and personalities among their officers their great organization had been almost completely ruined; and, imitating the example set them by the Carpenters and Joiners, they sent a number of agitators throughout the country for the purpose of arousing the workmen who had left their organization, as well as those who, thus far, had remained indifferent, and to cause them to again join the ranks. The immediate result has been that the membership of the Order is increasing anew.

The secretary, and one of the most prominent organizers of the Carpenters, P. J. McGuire, has been travelling through the United States for a number of years to speak in public meetings of his fellow craftsmen explaining the situation and condition of the trade; and there has not been a place visited by him where not a lively and well-disciplined Local Union of Carpenters and Joiners developed itself. Besides McGuire, other able members of the Brotherhood travelled about to agitate in a way similar to that of their secretary. It is owing to the untiring efforts of these men that they were finally able to convince the members of their craft of the necessity of united action; and thus we see to-day one single and great organization comprising the Carpenters and Joiners of the entire country. There are but a few small second hand organizations of very little concern, whose corrupt or blockhead leaders refused to join the Brotherhood, because they feared that within the limits of a large, powerful, and honestly conducted Union their selfish, and unworthy designs would be frustrated; but it is simply a question of time when such leaders will be thrown overboard by the members; and then no "Independent" Unions of Carpenters and Joiners will be known any longer. Even the German Unions of New York, whose members inclined to the belief that their principle would be better guarded, and that upon a radical basis success could be attained more easily, saw their mistake; and they have joined the Brotherhood. They have come to the conclusion that their interests demanded united action, and that progressive ideas could be propagated far better among the great mass, and sustained more effectively in a large organization where they had a right to take part in the proceedings, than by remaining outside, or by criticizing from afar, and thus be liable to be misunder-

stood, or considered as disturbers and cranks.

Good examples should be followed. And, why should not we be benefited by the experience of others? Whatever the Carpenters and the Knights could accomplish, will be accomplished by the Metalworkers also, the majority of whom are more highly educated, as far as mechanical and intellectual training is concerned, than the majority of men in other callings.

HISTORY OF SHORTENING THE HOURS OF TOIL.

The short-day movement commenced in New York city in 1803 among the journeymen shipwrights and house carpenters. In May, 1832, the carpenters and caulkers of Boston lost their first strike for ten hours, but in the same year New York workmen gained their strike for ten hours, and so did the Philadelphia mechanics in 1833. In 1840 President Van Buren proclaimed the ten-hour day for the employees of the United States government in the navy-yards. In 1845 the workmen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City struck 4,000 strong for ten hours, but were beaten. In 1847 the British parliament passed a ten-hour law, and thereupon mass meetings were held in the principal cities of the United States in agitation of shorter hours. New Hampshire made ten hours a legal day's work in 1847. An industrial congress was held in Chicago in June, 1850, and local trade assemblies were formed in most of the larger cities to carry on the ten-hour agitation by means of strikes. In 1853 eleven hours were adopted in many parts of the country as a regular work day. This was a step in advance from the twelve toward the ten-hour day, although many factories were at that time running fourteen hours or more. In 1856 the eleven-hour system was universally adopted. From eleven the work-day hours have been reduced to ten, and in the struggle for eight hours a nine-hour work-day has been secured in many places, and a few trades enjoy eight hours.

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY OF SHORTER HOURS.

Having learned from experience that the question of wages will adjust itself when the question of hours is settled, the labor organizations in this contest will not demand ten hours' pay for eight hours work. Efforts will be made during the present year to have the question thoroughly discussed from every standpoint, so that when the time arrives to make the demand operative the people will have an intelligent understanding of just what the working-people want, and to what extent their demands are reasonable. According to the best information obtainable, about one-fifth of the working population of the United States is continually idle, and is dependent on the other four-fifths for sustenance. As an economic proposition, it would seem that it is much better that ten men should work each eight hours a day, and every man support himself, than that eight men should work each ten hours a day to support the other two in idleness. All this idle non-producing class must live. The argument of great capitalists and large employers of labor against this proposition, stripped of verbiage, is that if labor is all employed it will be independent, or, in other words, that labor and capital will then be upon an equal footing. At the present time, if the employer and employee disagree on the question of wages or hours, the former, having a large surplus of idle labor to draw from, can usually coerce the latter into accepting whatever demands he may make, whether just or unjust.

A FEW QUESTIONS WELL STATED.

The workingman's labor is the only product he has to offer the public as a purchasable commodity, and, according to all the laws of trade, he should be allowed the right to fix a price for it, and if in doing so he organizes a union, or an assembly, or a lodge, he is only following the example of his more wealthy fellow-citizen who joins an exchange or a board of trade, or a coal combination to fix a price for the necessities of life. It is all very well to say that a man has the right to buy where he can buy cheapest, and to sell where he can to his greatest profit. Does that rule apply in all the walks of life? Have not the many combines and trusts closed out all competition and virtually forced the worker to organize and fix a standard price for his labor, and to see that none but members of his guild are employed at the same work as himself? Can any man say, should he be taken ill, that he will have for his medical attendants two physicians, one from each of the leading schools? Try it, and see if one will not refuse to work because the other, is not a member of the same school—workmen call it a union, and the public recognize and acknowledge the right in the one case, but, in the other, where labor, or as the term goes, unprofessional man asserts the right, he is denounced as an enemy to society.

COLUMBUS, O.—Work scarce; two men for every job. Wages \$1.50 to \$2.25.

EIGHT HOURS.

Every day furnishes additional evidence of the necessity of reducing the hours of labor. It is the only possible method of equalizing the conditions of human existence. This remark, says the North West Labor Union of Minneapolis, does not antagonize any form of effort for social relief and improvement. State socialists expect their system to greatly lessen the hours of physical toil. The advocates of the single tax believe the final result would be better pay for fewer hours of labor. All co-operators take the same view of the final result of the general adoption of co-operative trade and production.

A surplus in market means lower prices. A surplus of that most perishable of all commodities now offered for sale—human labor—must result in low wages. A great surplus, such as now exists, forces men to beg for work at any price, and thus reduces them to a condition of semi-starvation. These statements of the general truth are not new, but they will have to be dinned into unwilling ears until they reach unwilling and stubborn hearts and minds.

The leading difficulty in the way of shortening the working day is that of not being able to get a hearing. Facts by the thousands can be furnished to prove the benefits and the necessity of devoting less time to bodily toil and more to education, recreation and improvement in health, morals and manners. Facts show that the pressure on the minds of the business classes is great, and that partial or complete insanity is increasing at a dreadful rate. Our asylums for the insane are filled, and the demand is for more, while thousands of people walk our streets and engage in business who cannot be considered of perfectly sound mind. Suicides result, and almost daily the papers record shocking and almost unaccountable self-murders. Facts prove that a very large proportion of the deplorable intemperance of the times is caused by the mental and physical exhaustion of the over-worked classes, and that the right way to fight intemperance in the use of liquor is to give up, first, the more baleful intemperance of excessive, slavish toil. Facts show that religion as well as morals is enfeebled and corrupted by this intemperate devotion of mind and body to the one thing of business as employers and employees.

Facts relating to the acquisition of wealth demonstrates that moderate physical labor would result in a greater aggregate of useful production, and in a more general distribution of it. An increase of incomes among the masses means an increase of demand for the best things. A diminution of incomes of each of the 12,000,000 of families now in this country to the extent of two dollars per week would reduce the demand for production to the amount of at least one billion of dollars yearly.

These, and other facts, could be proven to the satisfaction of all reasonable men, if it were not for the difficulty of getting the attention of those whose interests are most deeply involved in the question. The rush, the daily excitement, and the worry of life is now so great that nothing is attended to properly, and there seems to be no time, patience or willingness to discuss any question that is not forced upon men by some extra excitement or pressure.

Consequently we welcome the present and coming discussion of the eight-hour campaign, and we hope that the battle may be made so warm and exciting that the minds and hearts dead to all but selfish schemes of gaining wealth or power may be made to live, feel and act. Then we shall see the dawning of a better day.

HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS EST.

The record of every movement from lower to higher ideals, in human society, shows periods when the advancement seemingly ended and retrogression set in, the retrograde march only to be as suddenly stopped, the old path gone over, and a point far above any hitherto attained marks that Nature sets for yet another period of rest. This peculiarity, which is not at all peculiar when we stop to think that there must of necessity be an analogy in collective and individual effort, and which has been noted frequently by sociologists and political economists, has shown itself in no phrase of human effort more plainly than in the industrial movement of the present century. The collective efforts of a body of men bring about a certain result; that result attained, the work halts for a time or some form of reaction becomes manifest; then another advance by another set of men, another organization formed out of the old, with new ideas and different generalship, and another campaign is begun.

Within the past two years the workingmen's movement in the United States has apparently suffered from what its enemies have characterized as a serious setback. In reality, however, it has been simply taking a rest. The hot pace at which organization and education was kept up from 1879 to 1886 could not be maintained. A halt was as necessary to the life of the movement as sleep is to a man after a period of hard labor.—*The Philadelphia Union*.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Mai, 1889.

Die Achtstunden-Bewegung—keine Strik-Bewegung.

Die Idee der neuen Achtstunden-Bewegung, sagt die N. Y. Volks-Zeitung, welche durch in allen Theilen des Landes Massenversammlungen inaugurirt werden soll, wird noch von vielen Gefinnungsgenossen missverstanden, und Dies allein ist die Ursache, warum von wohlmeinender Seite Einwendungen gegen diese Bewegung erhoben werden—Einwendungen, die eben nur als auf einem Missverständnis beruhend, erklärlich sind.

Theils ignorirt, theils nicht genug beachtet wird die Idee dieser Bewegung insofern, als Letztere gewissermaßen als eine „Strik-Bewegung“ betrachtet wird. In einem Irrthum befindet sich derjenige, welcher die Bewegung als eine solche auffasst, die sich im Wesentlichen zur Aufgabe setzt, am 1. Mai 1890 Massen-Strikes zu veranstalten, um dadurch den Achtstundentag zur allgemeinen Einführung zu bringen.

Wäre Dies die Absicht—sollte, wenn auch nur vorwiegend oder in bedeutendem Maße, das Mittel des Strikes den Achtstundentag erringen—dann müßte jeder Kenner der Sachlage ein solches Unternehmen als eine tolle That bezeichnen.

Für so lange, als der Faktor einer erdrückenden Armee von Arbeitslosen besteht, ist irgend eine allgemeine Aktion auf dem Wege der Arbeitseinstellung schlechthin aussichtslos geworden. Strikes mögen ja immerhin noch in einzelnen Fällen, in einzelnen Branchen und Lokalitäten, zu günstigen Resultaten führen. Ob? oder nicht?—das ist eine Frage der besonderen Umstände im gegebenen Falle. Für einen allgemeinen Strike jedoch, resp. für eine zeitliche Häufung von Strikes in vielen Gewerlen und an verschiedenen Orten,—dafür gibt es keine Chance des Erfolges mehr, und zwar eben gerade so lange, als die allgemeine Lage des Arbeitermarktes eine so ungünstige ist, wie gegenwärtig.

Es obwaltet bis jetzt keine Wahrscheinlichkeit, daß das Verhältniß zwischen Angebot und Nachfrage am 1. Mai 1890 ein günstigeres für die Arbeiter sein werde, als heute. Das Gegentheil hat viel mehr Wahrscheinlichkeit für sich—vorausgesetzt, daß nicht durch diverse Einzel-Erfolge, welche diese Bewegung schon vor dem 1. Mai '90 erzielt mag, eine allfällige Verminderung in der Zahl der müßigen Hände, sowie eine Hebung des Konsums von Waaren bewirkt werden sollte.

Zebenfalls kann nur durch eine in weiten Kreisen platzgreifende Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit eine merkliche Verminderung der Zahl der Arbeitslosen eintreten. Andererseits aber kann Ersteres ebenfalls nicht durch das Mittel des Strikes allein erzielt werden, so lange als Letzteres nicht geschehen ist.

Das ist die „Widmühle“, vor der in neuer Zeit jede große, auf's ausgebreitete Kreise sich erzielende Strike-Aktion sich befindet.

Und deshalb wäre diese Achtstundenbewegung, wenn in der That der Strike eine irgendwie hervorragende Rolle spielen soll, als eine zum Voraus verlorene Sache zu betrachten.

Aber diese Ansicht liegt der Achtstundenbewegung fern—wegen zu Grunde.

Nun, und was in besteht dann die Idee dieser Bewegung?

Wofür, aus den Verhandlungen der St. Louiser Convention der Am. Federation of Labor, deren Protokoll soeben in Druck erschienen ist, ergibt sich deutlich gegenüber den lebenden Geistern dieses Verbandes vorstehende Gedanke. Derselbe geht einfach dahin:

Durch gleichzeitige Konzentration aller Anstrengungen zur Ausdehnung und Hebung des Organisationswesens innerhalb eines bestimmten Zeitraumes so annähernd als möglich die Macht der Organisation auf einen solchen Standpunkt zu bringen, daß gar keine oder nur wenige Strikes nöthig sind, um den Achtstundentag einzuführen. Wie es ja überhaupt Zweck einer guten Gewerkschafts-Organisation ist—nicht etwa ein „Strik-Berein“ zu sein—sondern vielmehr ein Verein zur Verhinderung von Strikes durch Kampfbereitschaft, so soll diese Bewegung durchaus nicht als eine spezifische „Strik-Bewegung“ verstanden werden, sondern vielmehr als eine Bewegung, deren Zweck darin besteht, bgn Werke der Agitation und Organisation einen neuen Anstoß zu geben und dieses Werk durch den, in der Natur des Systems gleichgültiger Anstrengungen begründeten Antrieb des Betteifers und der gegenwärtigen Ermuthigung so weit zu fördern, um auch ohne Strikes Koncessionen von Seite der Arbeitgeber zu erlangen.

Und dann sollte nicht vergessen werden, daß eben deshalb der Termin dieser Agitations- und Organisations-Kampagne nicht auf das Jahr 1889, sondern bis auf 1890 hinausgeschoben wurde, damit noch vorher eine Konvention der „Federation“ stattfinden (December 1889), auf der dann erst entschieden wird, inwiefern, auf Grund der bis dahin erzielten Ergebnisse, der Schlußtag dieser Kampagne—der 1. Mai 1890—ein „Aktionstag“ sein soll oder nicht—ob ein Tag allgemeiner Aktion oder nur der Aktion

für bestimmte Branchen?—und ob die Aktion bis zum Strike gehen soll, oder bloß bis zu dem Versuche, auf Grund der, bis dahin hoffentlich wieder in schwungvoller Wirkung operirenden Boycotttheorie den Achtstundentag einzuführen.

So muß man die neue Achtstundenbewegung verstehen, um dieselbe gerecht zu beurtheilen.

Dann aber muß man immer noch daran festhalten, daß diese ganze Berechnung an sich illusorisch wäre, wenn in eine derartige Agitations- und Organisations-Kampagne nicht ein Entwicklungsfaktor eingreife würde, auf den die Massen der „ausgebeugten Gewerkschaftler“ bei Aufstellung ihres Programms gar nicht rechnen. Aber mit jeder lebhaften Betätigung des wirtschaftlichen Kampfes der Arbeiter kommt hierzu—lanke die Erziehung der tollwüthig um sich beißenden und trankenden Geldsacks-Heute, und die Logik dieser Thatfache—das ist, was die ökonomischen Kampfororganisationen neuerdings zwingen wird, zur politischen Aktion überzugehen.

Kurz: Die Achtstundenbewegung ist nicht eine „Strikbewegung“, sondern, wie gesagt, eine Kampagne der Agitation und Organisation—mit dem 1. Mai 1890 als Wahltag.

Eine Kampagne der Erziehung zum Kampf durch den Kampf.

Systematische Agitation.

Alle Erfolge oder Misserfolge, haben ihre wohlgegründeten Ursachen, wie es ja überhaupt in der materiellen Welt augenblicklich kein Ding giebt, welches nicht irgend einer bestimmten Ursache seine Form und seine Wirkungen verdankt, so laßt der Hammer, offizielles Organ der Metall Arbeiter Nationaler Bund, denken wir nun einmal über die Thatfache nach, daß es Arbeiter-Organisationen giebt, welche trotz der augenblicklichen, mißlichen Zustände in der Bewegung große Erfolge zu verzeichnen haben, während andere Organisationen im fortwährenden Niedergang begriffen sind, so werden wir, wenn wir die Methoden solcher Körperschaften miteinander vergleichen, die Ursachen der eben erwähnten Erscheinungen sehr leicht finden. Da ist z. B. die Brüderlichkeit der Carpenters und Joiners, welche, während alle übrigen Gewerkschaften unseres Landes während der beiden letzten Jahre Tausende von Mitgliedern verloren haben, Zehntausende gewonnen hat. Jeder Monat bringt dieser Union neue Lokal-Verbindungen; ihr Organ, der „Carpenter“, hat eine Auflage von nahezu 50,000 Exemplaren; ihre Kasse ist gefüllt; ihre Versammlungen sind stets zahlreich besucht, und die Mitglieder haben Vertrauen in die Zukunft und guten Willens kommen, was da wolle. Weshalb können wir nun dies nicht von der Metall-Arbeiter-Union sagen? Sind etwa die Zimmerleute und Bauhandwerker intelligenter, klüger Menschen, die den Vortheil einer strammen Organisation besser einzusehen im Stande sind, als Maschinenisten, Schlosser, Schmiede oder Messingarbeiter? Eine solche Behauptung wird doch wohl Niemand aufstellen wollen. Der Grund muß also anderswo liegen. Und, um ihn festzustellen, müssen wir die Methoden der Carpenter und Joiner mit denjenigen der Metallarbeiter und anderer Gewerkschaften vergleichen.

Ihre Constitution weicht nicht besonders ab von denjenigen anderer Unions; ihre Beamten sind Leute, wie die Beamten anderer Unions und ihre Zeitung wird ungefähr in demselben Sinne geleitet, wie andere Gewerkschaftsblätter auch und dennoch sind die Resultate so sehr verschieden. Wir glauben den Grund dieser Verschiedenheit darin zu finden, daß die Art und Weise der Agitation der Carpenter und Joiner eine praktischere und systematischere ist. Vor Allem ist es die mündliche Agitation, welche den Carpenters und Joiners ihre großartigen Erfolge gesichert hat. Dies haben die, Knights of Labor jetzt auch eingeschlossen und als sie durch persönliche Streitereien und Moralereien ihre große Organisation nahezu vollständig ruiniert hatten, ahnten sie das Beispiel der Carpenter und Joiner nach und schickten eine Anzahl von Agitatoren durch's ganze Land zu dem Zwecke, die Arbeiter, welche vom Orden abgefallen waren, oder sich bisher indifferent gehalten hatten, auszurufen, ihnen ihre Lage begreiflich zu machen und sie auf die Weise zum Anschluß zu bewegen und sofortige Folge davon war, daß die Mitgliederzahl des Ordens wieder zumehmen begann.

Der Sekretär und hauptsächlichste Organisationsator der Carpenter, H. J. McGuire, ist jahrelang im Lande umhergereist, hat in Versammlungen über die Lage seiner Kollegen gesprochen und ihnen die Nothwendigkeit der Organisation klar gemacht und es giebt keinen Ort, wo er gewesen, wo nicht eine lebensfähige, sich kräftig entwickelnde Union bestände. Außer ihm reisten andere tüchtige Mitglieder der Brüderlichkeit umher und agitierten in derselben Weise wie ihr Sekretär. Dem unermüdlichen Wirken dieser Männer ist es schließlich gelungen, die übrigen Organisationen ihres Gewerbes von der Nothwendigkeit eines gemeinschaftlichen Vorgehens zu überzeugen und so kam es denn, daß jetzt nur noch eine einzige, das ganze Carpenter- und Joiner-Gewerk umfassende Organisation in den Vereinigten Staaten besteht. Nur einige kleine Unterorganisationen, an deren Spitze selbstständige, korrupte oder brennende Köpfe stehen, welche von einer Vereinigung für ihre eigenen, nichtsnützigen Verlusten Nachtheil befürchten, stehen noch außer

halb der Brüderlichkeit, aber es ist nur eine Frage der Zeit, daß die „Führer“ von den Mitgliedern über Bord geworfen werden, und daß es dann keine unabhängigen „Unions“ mehr geben wird. Sogar die deutschen Unions in New York, welche glauben, ihr Prinzip besser wahren und auf radikaler Basis bessere Erfolge erzielen zu können, haben ihre Fehler eingesehen und sind zur Brüderlichkeit übergetreten. Sie sahen ein, daß ihre materiellen Interessen eine Vermittlung forderten und ebenso kamen sie zu der Überzeugung, daß fortschrittliche Lehren in der Masse leichter fortgepflanzt und eindringlicher verfochten werden können, wenn man innerhalb einer großen Organisation steht, in welcher man das Recht hat selbst mitzureden, als wenn man von draußen her und da einmal hineinruft, an den Handlungen anderer von Weitem herumrüttelt und somit Gefahr läuft, nicht gehört, falsch verstanden, oder als Störenfriede oder als „Cranks“ angesehen zu werden.

Politische Zwecke.

Viele Personen in der Arbeiterbewegung versuchen beständig die Mitglieder von Arbeiterorganisationen zu politischen Zwecken zu vereinen, obgleich wir täglich wahrnehmen müssen, daß die Schneider sich nicht einmal vereinigen wollen um wenigstens zehn Dollar, anstatt drei oder vier, für einen Noth zu erlangen; die Zimmerleute, damit sie vier, anstatt einen oder zwei Dollar den Tag erhalten und so durchweg. Wenn in diesen einfachen Fragen, die jeder Arbeiter versteht, sie nicht Hand in Hand gehen wollen, wie kann man dann erwarten, daß sie in abstrakten sozialen und politischen Fragen zusammenwirken, von denen doch die meisten nichts verstehen? Wir sind der Ansicht, daß die Methoden und Prinzipien unserer Gewerkschaften der Fälschung der Arbeiter völlig Genüge leisten und daß, wenn diese Erzeuger gemeinsam ihre Unionzwecke verfolgen, die Unions auch militär und ernst auf die Lösung der sozialen und politischen Fragen hinarbeiten werden, doch ist dies gegenwärtig durchaus unmöglich. Wenn wir die Auffassung des Volkes über industrielle Fragen betrachten, scheint das Gefühl, daß die Gewerkschaften sich dem Fortschritt in den Weg stellen, oder daß sie zu langsam und konservativ in ihren Methoden sind, nicht gerechtfertigt zu sein. Wenn das Volk die Vorteile seiner Organisation nicht einfieht, ist es Zeit genug zu den schwereren Fragen überzugehen; wenn es sich nicht über diese einfachen Vorlagen einigen kann, wird auch je der politische Vereinigungsversuch größtentheils nur Verlust an Muth und Zeit zur Folge haben.—The Tailor.

Ein Alter Banner.

Es war vor ungefähr 2 Jahren, als man in Philadelphia in einer alten Verämiungshalle ein Banner entdeckte, den schon seit Jahren und Jahren unbeachtet und vergessen in einem Schrank geblieben hatte. Die Zeitungen besprachen die Sache und die Beamten der Brotherhood of Carpenters, darunter B. J. McGuire, kauften den Banner an. Derselbe ist aus hellblauer Seide; auf der einen Seite stehen die Worte:

Journeyman House Carpenters Association, Instituted June, 1835.

Auf derselben Seite erblickt man eine Gruppe von Arbeitern an der Werkbank stehend; im Hintergrund steht man das „State House“ von Philadelphia, dessen Thürmuhle auf 6 Uhr zeigt. Einer der Arbeiter weist mit seiner Hand auf die Uhr hin, um die Kameraden daran zu erinnern, daß die Feierabendstunde heringebrochen. Der Sinn des Ganzen ist die Verkürzung resp. Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit. Auf den anderen Seite sehen wir die Columbia, umgeben von Indianern, die sich auf einen Hauptplatz niederbeugen, den Columbia ihnen erläutert. Carpenter-Werkzeug liegt herum und am Fuße des Bildes ist zu lesen:

Union and Intelligence the Path to Independence.

Die Carpenters von Philadelphia bewahren den Banner sorgfältig wie eine Reliquie auf.

Unbeschränkte Konkurrenz.

Organisation, oder unbeschränkte Konkurrenz, eines, oder das andere muß unter den Arbeitern existieren, und die Arbeiter haben zu unterscheiden, was beides ist. Unbeschränkte Konkurrenz meint augenscheinlich, daß jeder Einzelne nur sein eigenes Interesse wahrnehme, in Wirklichkeit aber bedeutet es, den Arbeitgeber in den Stand zu setzen, den Lohn auf die äußerste niedrige Rate herabzudrücken. Es bedeutet, daß Männer, anstatt in brüderlicher Eintracht zu leben, zu einer Menge von rührenden, haßenden, feindseligen und isolierten Wesen gemacht werden, jedes ein Konkurrent und Feind dem andern gegenüber. Organisation dagegen bedeutet, daß die Arbeiter, anstatt sich gegenseitig die Häute abzuheulen, geeinigt und friedlich vorgehen, und sich gegenseitig unterstützen. Der Unterschied zwischen Organisation und Konkurrenz ist ebenso groß als der Unterschied zwischen Brüderlichkeit und dem höchsten Grade von Egoismus.

(Canadian Labor Reformer.)

Quincy, Mass., 5. Mai.—Den Zimmerleuten ist die Forderung neuntägiger Arbeitszeit bei einem Lohne für zehn Stunden Arbeit bewilligt worden.

Was versteht man unter „Gewerkschafts-Zweck“?

„Was ist die Gewerkschafts-Zweck? Welche ausschließlichen, bestimmten Theile im Arbeiter-Kampfe für Reform kann sie beanspruchen?“

Die Arbeiter-Bewegung basiert auf dem Glauben, daß gewisse Dinge in der industriellen Welt außer Ordnung gerathen sind; daß diejenigen, welche arbeiten um zu leben, oft verhindert sind, die Früchte ihrer Arbeit welche ihnen rechtmäßig zukommen, einzubringen; daß gewisse, den Arbeitern schädliche Zustände nicht auf den einzelnen Arbeiter, sondern auf Geiz und Unmenschlichkeit zurückzuführen sind, gegen welche vereinte Anstrengungen angewandt werden müssen. Eine Gewerkschaft, in der einfachsten Bedeutung des Wortes, mag als eine Organisation von Lohnarbeitern angesehen werden, beruht auf den natürlichen Interessen des Gewerks, um vermehrte Löhne und bessere Arbeitsverhältnisse zu erreichen.

Wir sagen „natürliche Interessen des Gewerks“, denn Männer desselben Berufs haben mehr gemeinsames Interesse, als Männer anderer Berufsarten. Selbstverständlich ist damit nicht gemeint, daß der Cigarrenmacher, und der Schriftsteller nicht viele gemeinsame Interessen haben, welche sie in dem Bunde einer Federation vertreten sollten; es ist aber sicher, daß der Theil des Lebens, welchen sie zur Erwerbung ihres Lebensunterhalts widmen, sie mehr eng mit ihren Gewerks-Collegen verbindet.

Durch die Gewerkschaft wird diese Thatsache anerkannt, deshalb ist ihre Haupt-Anstrengung auf Hebung des Gewerks gerichtet.

Esprüchswörter lassen sich verschiedenartig anwenden. Es ist wahr, daß „Die Schädigung eines Einzelnen ist eine Schädigung Aller.“ Es ist ebenso wahr, daß „Hülfe für den Einzelnen ist Hülfe für Alle.“ wenn die Phrasen in demselben Sinne gebraucht wird.

Eine weitere Illustration: Die Arbeiter-Bewegung hat bestimmte Aufgaben, eine der selben ist, dem Lohnarbeiter einen größeren Theil des Gewinnes zu sichern, der gegenwärtig durch den Kapitalisten eingestrichen wird. Die „kennzeichnenden, bestimmten Theile“ der Gewerkschaft sind die Forderungen für höhere Löhne, kürzere Arbeitszeit, anständige Behandlung der Arbeiter. Diese Ziele sind durch Gewerkschaften jahrelang angestrebt worden, und die Geschichte der Arbeiter-Bewegung bezeugt, daß in dieser Richtung große Erfolge errungen worden sind, obwohl stets neue Hindernisse den Weg verperrten und so stets erneuerten Anstrengungen zwangen.

Die Gewerkschaft ist geeignet, den brüderlichen Geist, die gegenseitige Hilfsbereitschaft unter den Arbeitern zu entfalten, und das Gefühl zu nähren, daß es ein Verbrechen ist, einen Mitarbeiter zu schädigen. Dies sind kennzeichnende Züge der durch Gewerkschaften verrichteten Aufgaben, und eng verbunden damit ist das zum Schutze und zur Unterstützung der Mitglieder eingerichtete Unterstützungswesen, welches gewöhnlich weitere Ausdehnung findet, wenn die Organisation an Wachstum, Erfahrung und Stärke gewinnt.

Acht Stunden Kampf.

Denn die Bedeutung dieser Achtstundigen-Agitation liegt in ihrer Ausdehnung auf alle Berufsweige; nur so kann das Prinzip zur allgemeinen Geltung kommen.

Bisher haben einzelne Berufsweige den Kampf auf eigene Faust geführt; diesmal soll die Gesamtheit der organisierten Arbeiter in Feld rücken.

Die Achtstundigenfrage wird folgergefolgt ein Mittel, allen Arbeitern die Identität ihrer Interessen zu zeigen,—die Solidarität der Arbeiter-Interessen begreiflich zu machen. In der Lohnfrage ist das viel schwieriger, weil sich unter dem heutigen Produktions-system keine Vergleichbarkeit in den verschiedenen, mit einander nicht verwandten Berufsarten herbeiführen ließe. Der Achtstundentag dagegen ist etwas, das Alle gleichmäßig berührt, Allen gleichmäßig zu Gute kommen soll und kann—wenn der Fehel richtig angelegt wird.

Die Frage ist nur: Wie weit kontrollieren die einzelnen Gewerkschaften ihren Berufszweig, sei es lokal, sei es national?

Darum hängt Erfolg oder Misserfolg ab. Ohne zwingende innere Nothwendigkeit wird keine Botschaft Association die Verpflichtung des Achtstundentags eingehen; denn der Arbeitgeber weiß sehr gut, daß auf die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit Lohnherhöhung in nicht zu ferner Zeit folgen muß.

Wenn die Arbeitszeit von 10 auf 8 Stunden ohne Veränderung des Stundenlohnes reduziert worden ist, so dauert es nicht lange, bis die Arbeiter erklären: „Wir können nicht auskommen; wir müssen 20 Prozent Zulage haben.“

Das ist so sicher, wie das Amen in der Kirche. Und es ist gut, daß es so ist.

Die Botschaften sind also nicht vor der Arbeitszeit-Reduktion, sondern vor den Folgen derselben, der Lohnherhöhung. An Regierbarkeit von jener Seite ist daher nur in einem Falle zu denken; in dem Falle, daß eine Gewerkschaft lokal und national so gut organisiert ist, daß die Industrie auf die Mitglieder jener Trades-Union angewiesen ist, sei es, weil es die bestgeschulten und intelligentesten Arbeiter sind, sei es, weil die Trades-Union das Gros der Arbeiterschaft repräsentiert und die als „Scabs“ herumtreibenden Leute von zweifelhafter technischer

Capazität sind, so daß es nicht verlohnt, um derenwillen guten Arbeitern eine Forderung abzuschlagen.

Mit anderen Worten: Der 1. Mai 1890, der beabsichtigte Tag der Einführung des Achtstundentags, wird in hervorragender Weise eine Probe für die Leistungsfähigkeit der Trades-Unions sein; Gewinn wie Verlust, Beides kommt auf ihr Conto. (St. Louis Tageblatt.)

Cigarrenmacher Jahresbericht.

Der Jahresbericht der Int. Cigarrenmacher-Union zeigt einen Kasienbestand von \$239,190.53. Diese Union hat in den letzten 10 Jahren ausbezahlt an Strife-Unterstützung \$421,219.30, Krankengeld \$269,265.63, Sterbegeld \$47,563.00, Reise-Unterstützung \$263,404.20. Die Beiträge betragen in dieser Union 20 Cents die Woche. Der Bericht ergibt einen Mitgliederstand von 17,000—eine Abnahme von über 3000 gegen das Vorjahr, welche hauptsächlich auf Rechnung der furchtbar gedrückten Geischtlage und der damit Hand in Hand gehenden Demoralisation der Cigarrenmacher New Yorks zurückzuführen ist. Die Internationale Cigarrenmacher-Union vorausgabte im Jahre 1888 für Kranken-Unterstützung \$58,825, Strife-Unterstützung \$45,300, Sterbegeld \$21,320, Reisevorschuß \$42,900 etc.; ihr Baarvermögen beträgt zur Zeit \$240,000, wozu noch \$5400 an ausländischen Reisevorschuß kommen. Die Internationale Cigarrenmacher-Union ist die einzige große Organisation, welche 1886 den achtstündigen Arbeitstag erzwingen und bis heute noch strict aufrecht erhält; zum Nutzen und zur Befriedigung ihrer Mitglieder.

Die Löhne zu reduzieren mitten in einer Periode der sogenannten „Ueberproduktion“, heißt einfach das Uebel zu vergrößern. Wollen die Kapitalisten die angebliche „Ueberproduktion“ beseitigen, so brauchen sie einfach nur die Löhne zu erhöhen, und die Arbeiter werden bald in Folge ihrer vermehrten Kaufkraft der Ueberproduktion ein Ende machen. Die Existenz der Ueberproduktion ist der beste Beweis dafür, daß die Arbeiter nicht den gerechten Antheil der Werthe erhalten haben, den sie geschaffen.

Allerlei.

In der Stadt Chicago, wo die Baufreier sehr gut organisiert sind, haben dieselben den Achtstundentag schon seit 1886; doch in den Vorstädten, wo begreiflicherweise am meisten gebaut wird, ist eine neun- oder gar zehnstündige Arbeitszeit noch die Regel. Um dieses Mißverhältnis abzuschaffen, wurde in neuester Zeit in Chicago eine sehr rege Agitation entfaltet, die in Wäldchen den Baufreier in der Umgegend Chicagos den Achtstundentag erobern wird.

Die American Federation of Labor wird in kurzen Zwischenräumen drei Pamphlete in englischer Sprache zur Agitation für den achtstündigen Arbeitstag herausgeben. Das erste wird von George C. McNeill geschrieben und am 1. Mai erscheinen. Dasselbe wird für 5 Cents das Stück verkauft. Bei größeren Bestellungen billiger. Wadges für die Achtstundigenbewegung sind auch zu beziehen durch den Präsidenten S. Gompers, 21 Clinton Pl. New York.

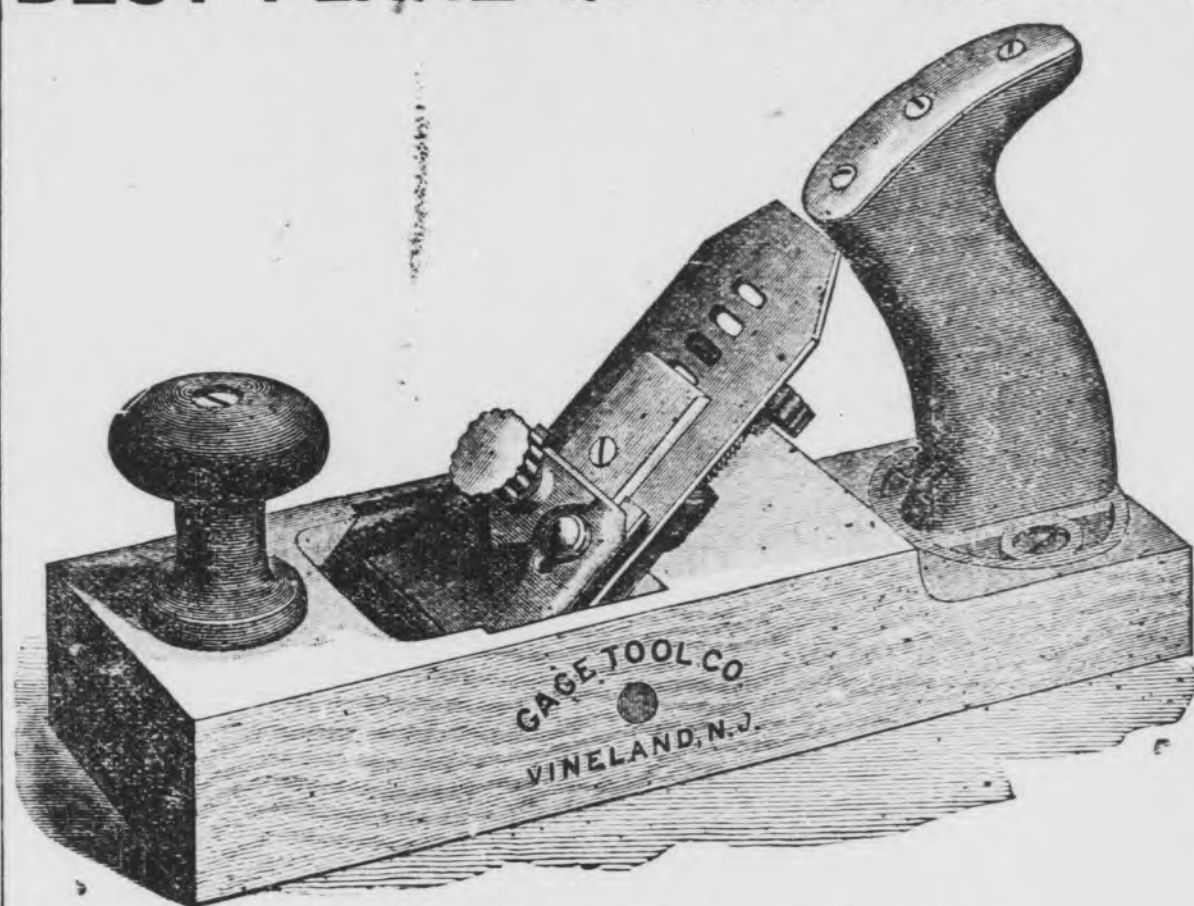
Rache die Union zu deinem vornehmsten Studium; deine Familie ist dir werth—ebenso deine Union. Der beste Familienvater ist der beste Unionsmann; der armthümliche Familienvater ist der, welcher seinen Geliebten t-ine besseres Leben und nicht mehr Kenntniss zu geben versucht. Wie kann ein Mann bessere Zeiten für sich und seine Familie erwarten, wenn er sich nicht mit andern vereinigt?

Die Chicagoer Zimmerleute haben ihre Forderung wie folgt formuliert: 1. Acht Stunden sollen eine Tagesarbeit sein. Das soll für das ganze Jahr gelten. Die Arbeit soll um 8 Uhr Morgens beginnen und um 5 Uhr Abends aufhören, jedoch kann die Mittagsstunde mit der Bewilligung der Mehrzahl der Arbeiter verlegt werden. 2. Ueberzeit zu schaffen, soll nur während der Stunde zwischen 5 und 6 Uhr Abends erlaubt sein. 3. Der geringste Lohn für gelernte Zimmerleute soll 35 Cents pro Stunde betragen. Ueberzeit soll 1/2mal und Sonntagsarbeit doppelt gerechnet werden.

Wie kommt es, daß manche Mitglieder von Arbeiterorganisationen im Streit mit ihren Unions-Brüdern mehr Energie und Zeit aufwenden, als sie im Kampfe für die Union opfern. Wäre es nicht viel besser, wenn alle Unions und ein jedes Mitglied mehr auf die Verbesserung ihrer Union und ihres eigenen Standes aus wären, als daß sie sich mit anderen Unions oder ihren gleichgesinnten Lohnklaven herumschlagen. Unterlaßt die inneren Zwistigkeiten und kämpft gegen die Ungerechtigkeit, die euch angethan wird. Laßt jedes Mitglied seinen eigenen Ideen über soziale und ökonomische Fragen huldigen; laßt uns aber alle zusammen nach fürzerer Arbeitszeit, besseren Zuständen und Löhnen streben.

Die Eröffnungs- und Schluss-Lieder in unserer letzten Nummer, waren von Union 355, Buffalo, N. Y. an uns geschickt, und auf ihr Ersuchen waren dieselben publiziert.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

In this issue we insert testimonials in place of the description of the plane, which can be seen by referring to a back number of this paper.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

C. & J. Union, No. 358, Vineland, N. J., June 20, '88; Gage Tool Co.—The members of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 358, of Vineland, N. J., being without exception users of the Gage Self-Setting plane, made in our town, take pleasure in saying that the planes give us perfect satisfaction, and we believe that their claim that it is the Best Plane in the World cannot be disputed. The bits or cutting-irons are the best we have ever used. Although higher-priced than some, they are the cheapest plane made, saving, as they do, time and strength, and finishing difficult work better, easier, and quicker than is done by any other plane. Being personally acquainted with the Company, we are satisfied that every statement or promise made by them will be carried out to the letter.

GEO. P. CAPEN, Sec.
EDWARD K. BRICK, Pres. pro tem.

SO GOOD IT WAS STOLEN.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 8, '88. Gage Tool Co.—We had one of your planes lent us for trial. While in the shop it attracted attention and favorable comment from the men. One of them took it out on a building with him, and while there, some carpenter, whose mechanical judgment was good but whose honesty was off-color, stole it. As we should like our men to have another chance at it, we would like to have you send us another with the bill for both planes, the price for which we will remit.

Yours Truly, FOWLER & CARR,
3879 Lake Avenue, Carpenters and Builders.

CHEAP NOTWITHSTANDING THE COST.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 1, '88. Gage Tool Co.—We, the undersigned, Carpenters and Woodworkers of Bridgeton, N. J., having used the Self-Setting Planes made by the Gage Tool Co., of Vineland, N. J., for more than a year, do say they are the best planes we have ever seen. The cutting-irons hold their edge under such tests as we never saw equalled. The Self-Setting arrangement, which appears in no other plane, enables any one to remove the bit and accurately re-set in 5 seconds. We consider them cheap notwithstanding they cost more than some, and would not part with ours for a much larger price if we could not procure others. We heartily endorse the statements made by the Gage Tool Co., in their circulars, and take pleasure in recommending these planes to all who want good tools.

John H. Elwell, Eli Loper,
James McCaughey, Wm. G. Creston,
John Wilson, Charles Schneider, Jr.,
John Faust, J. D. Randlett,
C. E. Woodnutt.

A PLEASURE TO OBTAIN.—AN EXCELLENT TOOL.

2018 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., May 6, '88. Gage Tool Co.—I have received a set of 3 planes through Mr. James Lambie, my hardware man, whom I have assured of their superior quality after several tests. It is really a pleasure to obtain such an excellent tool, and one so fully up in every respect to what it is represented to be by the makers.

F. BILLINGSLEY,
Ex-Pres. Bro. of C. & J. of America.

SAVES TIME AND DOES SUPERIOR WORK.

From Morrimer Whitehead, Lecturer National Grange, P. of H.

MIDDLEBURY, N. J., April 5, '87. Gage Tool Co.—I have your new self-setting plane. It is all you claim for it. The bit will plane the end of a hard, hemlock knot, and then without sharpening, cut a hair as with a razor. I never saw such a cutting edge. The cutter can be removed, replaced, and set to the 1000th part of an inch in five seconds, as timed by me. Although higher in price than others, I consider it very cheap for the same reason that I consider a mowing-machine cheaper than a scythe, I heartily recommend it to all who wish to save time, and do superior work. Yours Truly,

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

BEST PLANE IN USE.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 6, '88. Gage Tool Co.—I received one of your planes, and after giving it a thorough trial I am satisfied that it is the best plane in use on any class of work. *** Have shown plane to shopmates; they are well satisfied with it. Hope you will have more orders from this city.

CHAS. A. JEFFERS, 11 Ann St.

A FIRST-CLASS TOOL.

BETHEL, Conn., Aug. 10, '88. Gage Tool Co.—I have tried the plane and think it is all that is claimed for it.—a first-class tool.

ANDREW J. FRY.

THEY STAND THE TEST.

Sibley College of Mechanic Arts, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., October 5th, '88. Gage Tool Co.—The planes purchased of you last year, are pronounced by both foremen in our wood-working shops, as the best they have ever used. We are working one hundred students in our wood shop at present, all beginners, not used to tools, they are hard on tools but yours stand the test. We think the planes purchased of you this year are better than those of last year.

Yours truly, J. L. MORRIS, Sup't.

ALL LIKE IT.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 16, '87. Gage Tool Co.—I am finishing a fine work for one of our College or University Societies, floors, ceilings, stairs, etc., of quartered oak. I carried the plane you sent me over there and had all the men employed try it. They pronounced it the best plane they have ever used. *** The plane was also tried by all our regularly hired carpenters; all like it. Would like to try a "Jack" and "Jointer."

PROF. J. L. MORRIS,
Sibley College of Mechanic Arts.

WORKS WELL.—WANTS MORE.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 4, '87. Gage Tool Co.—We find your plane works very well, and we will make up an order for more of them in a few days.

WIDDICOMBE FURNITURE CO.

WANTS MORE OF THE SAME.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 11, '87. Gage Tool Co.—Please ship six planes, same as one sent us for trial Jan. 24th. Make price as low as possible, as we can probably use more of them soon.

WIDDICOMBE FURNITURE CO.

BETTER THAN ANY.

NEW YORK CITY, March 8, '87. Gage Tool Co.—I have used the planes made by your company, and like them better than any plane I have ever used.

PROF. JAMES DEKAY,
Manager of N. Y. Trade Schools.

BEST PLANE EVER MADE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 4, '87. Gage Tool Co.—It certainly is the best plane I ever tried according to my liking, and the man in whose hands I have placed it says: "It is the best plane ever made for a mechanic. ***"

PROF. JOHN E. SWEET.

(Mr. Sweet, who is well known to the readers' mechanical journals, was formerly Professor at Cornell University, now building the Straight Line Engine.)

AN AMATEUR LIKES IT VERY MUCH.

College and Seminary of the Sacred Heart, Vineland, N. J., September 15, '88. Gage Tool Co.—As an amateur carpenter I have used your Self-Setting Plane for over two years, and I am pleased to say that I like it very much. That tool is worth all that you claim for it, and I am sure that every carpenter who tries it cannot fail to appreciate it as I do.

F. GUICHETEAU,
Treas. Sacreheart Sem.

THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

Kimball, Prince & Co., Lumber Merchants, Vineland, N. J., Feb. 13, '88.

Gage Tool Co.—After more than a year's use, we are pleased to state that your Self-Setting Planes are thought very much of in our factory. For fine or difficult work they have no equal; and considering the extra quality of the cutting-irons, and the time saved by the self-setting arrangement, we consider them cheap though first cost may be more than some other planes. We heartily recommend them to all desiring good tools.

KIMBALL, PRINCE & CO.

FINEST TOOL I EVER USED.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 13, '86. Gage Tool Co.—I received the plane and have used it, and will and do say it is the finest tool of its kind I ever used, and would recommend it to all good mechanics.

L. C. WERTHEVELT,
Contractor and Builder

IT CAN'T BE BEAT.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 1, '88. Gage Tool Co.—Received my plane at an earlier date than I expected, and was very well pleased with it. I got a better plane than I thought you would send me. I have tested it thoroughly and can heartily recommend it to any wood-worker, and think it can't be beat.

ELMER SLOUGH,
622 Astor Street.

For Circulars, Prices or Information, send to

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland, N. J.

When writing, be sure and mention THE CARPENTER.

Send 2 cent stamp and get a Carpenters' Red Cedar Pencil, best quality, beveled edge.

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES
SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD
IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME IX.—No. 6.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 15th, 1889.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

BRITISH TRADE Union Congress will be held this year in September in Dundee, Scotland.

A **TRADES** Council of delegates from all trade and labor unions has been organized in Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Trade is frightfully dull and travelling carpenters will lose by coming here.

THE NEWARK, N. J., Carpenters' Union are now on the upward grade, and are initiating new members.

COLUMBUS, O.—Four members of Union 61 were unfortunate enough to lose all their tools recently by fire.

HELENA, Montana—We have a great many jack-knife carpenters coming here and wages are held down by them.

MERIDEN, Conn.—Trade good and prospects excellent, not enough of good men in town to do all the work.

FORT MADISON, Iowa.—We have organized a painters' union and the Carpenters' union held a public meeting June 5.

SIX Female Factory Inspectors are to be appointed in New York State. The new measure to that effect has become a law.

THE MICHIGAN Federation of Labor has adopted a splendid platform and constitution. It is advanced and progressive.

THE CLARK thread company is importing yarn from Scotland to use instead of the product of American spinners, who are striking against a reduction.

TOPEKA, Kan.—On May 21, we had an excellent public meeting, Bro. J. Newman, of St. Joseph, Mo., who was visiting here, made a splendid speech to us.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Contractors here are advertising for help. A few good men are wanted, the town is well filled with average hands. Building good.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Carpenters' Union 3 has raised its initiation fee to \$20. The suit of Mr. Van Law against Union 3, for rejecting him, has been withdrawn.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Trade dull; mill carpenters get \$1.50 to \$2.00; house carpenters \$2.00 to \$2.50. There are about seventy or eighty boss carpenters here and fully 700 carpenters.

PATTERN MAKERS National Union in their late convention decided to wipe out piecework wherever it occurs in the trade, and to move for the eight-hour day and a tool insurance fund.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Unions 95 and 508 have three walking delegates—two for union 508 and one for union 95. The nine-hour fight here has been a hard one, but the unions have come out on top.

NEW YORK Legislature has lately passed bills to protect union labels, to pay \$2 as a minimum rate on all State work, and for cash payments of wages and abolition of store orders wherever paid.

The organizations of the railway firemen, switchmen, and brakemen have formed an alliance to be known as the "United Order of Railway Employees." Nine delegates met in Chicago on the 7th inst. for that purpose.

ADVANCES of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ penny per hour have been gained recently by the organized carpenters in several cities of Great Britain and Ireland, notably in Barrow, Belfast, Greenock, Dundee, Sunderland and Grangemouth.

SEATTLE, Wash. Ter.—The great North Western boom has collapsed and many is the poor unfortunate carpenter who is walking out of Seattle penniless. To make matters worse we have also had a \$20,000,000 fire.

DETROIT, Mich.—The newspaper fake that 500 carpenters are wanted on the Exposition Building has crowded this city with men in search of work. We advise union men to give no credence to these newspaper yarns.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Spangler's Mill is now a thorough union mill from stem to stern. The superintendent and foreman and all hands are members of the U. B. Carpenters in Monroe, Shreveport, and Greenville ought to patronize Spangler's Mill.

UNION 509, New York, now meets every Saturday evening, at Koster & Bials, Twenty-fourth street and Sixth avenue. All old members of the United Order will be welcome to join until July 1st, 1889, then after that they will have to pay the usual fee.

THE NATIONAL Association of Machinists is a live organization recently started, with thirty-four lodges and 2000 members in fifteen States of the Union. They publish their own monthly journal. T. W. Talbot, 164 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga., is the chief officer.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—In addition to the 250 house carpenters in this town there are fully 2500 ship joiners and car builders whom the bosses can call on when the demand exceeds the supply. Trade is quite slow this season; there is also some little piece work done here.

NEW YORK.—Trade is not as good as it might be for this season of the year. There is plenty of work but it is largely of a cheap kind and done quickly. The Amalgamated and United Order Walking Delegates are moving heaven and earth to injure the members of the U. B.

THE PITTSBURGH District Council has three business agents. A. M. Swartz is now assisted by James Ferguson, of Union 142, and by a member of Union 165. In the recent demand for the enforcement of trade rules barely two dozen men had to go on strike, so perfect and timely was the movement.

It may not be generally known that the Spinners' Union, of Fall River, Mass., secured an advance of 15 per cent. for its members without any fuss. Why? Solid organization and a big treasury. There are only 786 pair of spinning mules in the city, and over 800 members of the union. Subs and all are in. In addition, the spinners pay 25 cents a week dues. For fighting purposes the Spinners' Union is one of the strongest organizations in America.

A **CONVENTION** of delegates of the Amalgamated Society was held in American Hall, Eighth avenue and Twenty-first street, New York, April 22. The convention represented the branches of the society in the American District. Nineteen delegates in all were present: five from New York, two each from Philadelphia, Chicago, and Toronto; one each from Hamilton, Buffalo, Cleveland, San Francisco, Brooklyn, Albany, and Orange. The proceedings of the convention were kept secret.

SEVERAL UNIONS are now at work to establish the nine-hour day. Among them are: Union 521, Port Townsend, Wash. Ter.; Union 447, Ogden, Utah July 1st; Union 305, Millville, N. J., Sept. 12th; Union 394, Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 1st; Union 495, Windsor, Ontario (now in operation); Union 500, Media, Pa. (now in operation); Union 263, Salamanca, N. J. (nine hours on Saturdays); Union 160, Kansas City, Mo. (nine hours a day and thirty cents per hour at an early date). These towns request that all traveling carpenters will stay away for the present until matters are more definitely settled.

THE SCRIPPS Newspaper League is arranging to send and pay the expenses of forty representative American workmen to the Paris Exposition. The cost of the trip will be fully \$25,000, and the men will be chosen from the leading cities and manufacturing points. Practical workmen in each trade are to be selected. They will visit the leading industrial centres in England and France, and will spend two weeks in a study of the Paris Exposition. They will examine into all mechanical improvements and the relations of employers and employed. Their reports are to be published in the penny daily papers owned by the Scripps League in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit and Cleveland.

RECENT TRADE MOVEMENTS.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—There is quite a building boom in this city, and the members of Union 83 will inaugurate the nine-hour day on June 15th.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Bro. J. C. Kernan has acceded the nine-hour day to his men. It is the first start here to make the nine hours general among all contractors.

WORCESTER, Mass.—On May 1st some carpenters of this place secured the nine-hour day, and the balance will ultimately fall into line. We have held several very interesting public meetings recently. Bros. Shields and Clinkard were the speakers.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Contractors in this town are discharging union carpenters who want the nine-hour day, and are filling their places with boys and scab help to work ten hours. The bricklayers are going to help us by refusing to work with non-union carpenters.

GREENSBURG, Pa.—Union 462 is striving for the nine-hour day, and to offset it so as to keep the men at ten hours, the bosses have acceded to the demand for 25 cents per hour, and in some cases have increased the wages. We also have a few nine-hour jobs. We had a public meeting May 24th.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—On May 1st a number of the carpenters of this city quit at 5 P. M., thus breaking the way for the nine-hour day. Meetings were held, and signatures were obtained favorable to the movement. Finally it was decided to enforce the nine-hour day generally on July 1st next. The chances of success are good.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.—On May 1st, wherever the members of Union 266 asked the nine-hour day they got it without much trouble. This was principally the case in the shops. A more general movement, however will be necessary to make the movement successful. Both union and non-union men should insist on the nine hours.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The resident contractors of this place are favorable to our nine-hour move. On May 22d we had an excellent public meeting, and several prominent contractors were present and favored our organization. All we have to contend with is a contractor from abroad who is doing the work on a large hotel. Floating carpenters should not come here for the present.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Early in March, Union 428 decided to establish the nine-hour rule, even if we only got nine hours' pay at first. This rule was to go into effect May 13th. When the time came, fully half the men gained the demand; for a few days a number of our men were out on strike, but soon found nine-hour jobs. Some of the contractors fought us stubbornly, but the feeling among them is to concede the nine hours later on, when the Fall work starts up. We had an excellent public meeting on May 24th at the City Hall. General Secretary McGuire was the speaker, and many contractors were present and endorsed his remarks. The bricklayers and plasterers have recently organized a union and got the nine hours. Philadelphia carpenters will do well to stay away from here for the present.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

The majority of carpenters in this city are now at work for 35 cents per hour, eight hours a day, and a few at 40 cents per hour. Very few ten-hour jobs can be found. Some employing builders are using every device to break down the eight hours, but the union men are vigilant and on the alert. The carpenters' unions are all gaining in membership. We are overstocked with a flood of hayseiders from other states.

A **STRIKE** which occurred in A. M. Cox's broom factory in Duluth, Minn., was settled in a novel manner. The proprietor increased the wages of all married employees, and notified the single men that their services would not be required after the end of the month unless they were married by that time, in which case they would be retained at an increased salary.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

BATAVIA, N. Y.—Trade fair; \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. One-horse contractors in abundance; they hire one good man for five hay-seeders.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—We have a surplus of carpenters in this section, and would not recommend tourist carpenters to come here for work.

DULUTH, Minn.—Many members of Union 361 are favorable to the appointment of Barney Shanley, a practical workman, as Building Inspector.

UNIONS 7 and 214, Louisville, Ky., 19, New Albany, Ind., and 332, Jeffersonville, Ind., are forming the Falls Cities' District Council, and propose to have a walking delegate to stir up the sleepy ones.

TOLEDO, O.—Union carpenters in this city work nine hours per day, and receive 25 cents an hour. Non-union carpenters work ten hours a day for 20 cents per hour, and, in some cases, for 15 to 18 cents per hour.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Union 115 has issued a printed circular appeal which is doing good work among non-union men. Union 115 meets every Tuesday evening in the Elk's Hall, corner State and Court streets.

THE FIFTEENTH Annual Meeting of the Horse Shoers' National Union was held in St. Paul, Minn., May 22d. Fifty delegates, representing forty cities, were present. The organization now has 68 Branches and 8,000 members.

ON JUNE 17th, the carpenters' unions of the Pacific Coast will hold a district convention in San Francisco, Cal., to take measures for agitation in the interest of the eight-hour work-day in 1890. On June 2d, a general labor convention for the same purpose was held in San Francisco.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Union 171 demanded an advance of 25 cents per day, to take effect April 1st. Half the members got the advance, then the contractors organized and held a meeting, and evidently intend to fight the Union. We have made every endeavor to settle without trouble. Trade never was better than at present.

FACTORY SLAVES.

WAKE them up before daylight! Send them, half clothed and half fed, out upon the streets, and away to the factory, the store and the mill! Scare them, too, into running, for fear the whistle or the bell may tell them they are fined for being late. Then let them work, second for second, minute for minute, and hour for hour, all day with the senseless, nerveless, tireless piece of iron—the machine—driven by steam! If they are mangled, say it was the will of God. If they go home to die, the victims of supply and demand, put them in their coffins and call it Providence! If they don't, but live on, in spite of all, miserable specimens of depraved, stunted and vicious men and women, look at what they have produced, measure it, count it up in dollars and cents, and figure up the sum total! Then contemplate the cursed pile; and get Chauncey M. Depew or some other yawper upon the grandeur of our civilization to lecture upon it.—Phila. Union.

NINE HOURS IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Carpenters' Union 96 still keeps making inroads on the ten-hour jobs. More than four-fifths of the carpenters are working nine hours, and fully three-fourths of the contractors are with us. A few contractors are acting mulish, but in time they will see the error of their ways. The members of Union 96 are unanimous for the nine-hour day; we have had very few backsliders. All union carpenters are at work and our meetings are well attended. We have two good, energetic walking delegates in the field, one for the Americans, the other for the French. Last year we tried for the nine hours and only partially succeeded; this year we have had a sweeping victory.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 605.—**MRS. ELLEN WALLACE**, age 36, wife of L. L. Wallace, admitted Jan. 9, 1888, Union 36, Oakland, Cal., died of cancer of liver and uterus, Feby. 17.

No. 606.—**JAMES BRANNIFF**, age 37, admitted Dec. 13, 1887, Union 324, Charlestown, Mass., died of chronic tuberculosis, Feb. 17.

No. 607.—**MRS. EMMA T. JOHNSON**, age 33, wife of C. C. Johnson, admitted May 30, 1887, Union 285, Norfolk, Va., died of fibroid phthisis, March 14.

No. 608.—**MRS. AUSTICE E. CURTIS**, age 24, wife of Edwin J. Curtis, admitted Sept. 18, 1888, Union 44, Bowling Green, Ohio, died of spinal fever, March 26.

No. 619.—**HENRY HULETT**, age 52, admitted April 8, 1886, Union 20, Camden, N. J., died of consumption, March 23.

No. 610.—**MRS. MARY S. KINNARD**, age 26, wife of Wm. H. Kinnard, admitted Sept. 3, 1888, Union 370, Verona, Pa., died of child-bed fever, April 5.

No. 611.—**FRANK DOLING**, age 50, admitted Jan. 10, 1885, Union 36, Oakland, Cal., died of typhoid fever and pneumonia, March 16.

No. 612.—**MRS. MARY J. McCAUGHEY**, age 38, wife of Samuel McCaughey, reinstated in Union 285, Norfolk, Va., May 9, 1888, died of chronic diarrhoea, March 2.

No. 613.—**MRS. IDA L. FURNISS**, age 23, wife of W. C. Furniss, admitted Jan. 12, 1888, Union 67, Roxbury, Mass., died of tubercular disease of the lungs, March 12.

No. 614.—**MRS. ISABELLA H. GOUDIE**, age 38, wife of John W. Goudie, reinstated Sept. 26, 1888, in Union 122, Germantown, Pa., died of anaemia, April 14.

No. 615.—**MRS. MARIE JIRAK**, age 21, wife of Joseph Jirak, admitted Jan. 1, 1887, Union 54, Chicago, Ill., died of consumption, March 26.

No. 616.—**MICHAEL MEANEY**, age 43, admitted June 9, 1887, Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., died of cancer of the stomach and liver, April 2.

No. 617.—**MRS. SOPHIA W. GOUCHER**, age 52, wife of Calixte Goucher, admitted April 1885, Union 93, Worcester, Mass., died of fibroid tumor of the uterus, April 17.

No. 618.—**WM. K. YEAMAN**, age 23, admitted April 2, 1885, Union 88, Town of Lake, Ill., died of pneumonia, complicated with other diseases, March 3.

No. 619.—**MRS. CARRIE H. HARRIS**, age 22, wife of Ernest L. Harris, admitted Oct. 16, 1888, Union 445, Leominster, Mass., died of septicaemia, April 18.

No. 620.—**HENRY P. FISCHBACK**, age 56, admitted May 23, 1885, Union 104, Dayton, Ohio, died of inflammation of the brain, April 26.

No. 621.—**MRS. RACHEL MANDY**, age 33, wife of John E. Mandy, admitted March 20, 1888, to Union 357, Debray, Mich., transferred April 18, 1888, to Union 42, Detroit, Mich., died of inflammation of the bowels, May 4.

No. 622.—**MRS. MARIA BRONNER**, age 31, wife of Adam Bronner, admitted July 6, 1838, to Union 172, Newark, N. J., died of phthisis pulmonalis, April 2.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND FESTIVALS.

Union 121, Danbury, Conn., will picnic at the seashore in August.—Union 25, Toledo, O., gives a grand picnic on the Fourth of July.—Union No. 1, Chicago, is arranging for a big blow-out July 21st.—Union 499, Vicksburg, Miss., will parade July 14th; other labor organizations will participate.—Union 2-5, Norfolk, Va., excursioned down to Virginia Beach, June 18th, and had a large patronage.—Union 492, Bellevue, Pa., has its first annual picnic at Windsor Park, June 17. Tickets, 50 cents.—Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., had a summer festival June 15th.—Unions 247 and 349, of Brooklyn, N. Y., had a nice complimentary literary and musical festival at their lodge rooms June 4. Many non-union men were present.—Union 78, Troy, N. Y., holds its first annual picnic at Young's Grove, June 17th.—Union 355, Buffalo, N. Y., has arranged a picnic in Teutonia Park, July 21st.—J. E. Clinkard, of Boston, addressed public meetings of Union 93, Worcester, Mass., May 16th and 28th. O. O. Boynton and J. Wagner, of E. Saginaw, Mich., addressed Union 129, Bay City, Mich., May 28.

FURTHER VICTORIES GAINED.

BUFALO, N. Y.—On June 1st the nine hour day went into effect with ten hours pay on all jobs controlled by the Builders' Exchange.

BUTLER, Pa.—Union 223 has secured the nine hours to go into effect August 1st, and S. G. Purvis and Co.'s mill has become a union mill.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Union 392 has gained a reduction of the hours of labor to 58 hours per week, or eight hours on Saturdays, in place of ten.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Union 316 has gained the nine hour day last month for the machine hands in the planing mills. It was acceded without a strike.

UNION 351, Duluth, Minn., Union 135, Chelsea, Mass., and Union 436, Bayonne, N. J., have gained the nine hour day solidly. Fuller particulars next month.

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1889.

RALLYING SONG OF THE EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUES.

Hall, brothers! we are coming! we will rally in our might.
We are coming from our workshops, our phalanx to unite;
We leave our clanking engines, we let the forge grow cold.
While we gather round our standard, and Labor's cause uphold!

CHORUS—Rally, brothers! rally, brothers! rally while we may!
Rally to the standard, boys, we work eight hours a day!

The joyful hour is coming; 'tis the dawn before the day,
When the masses quit their toiling and demand their honest wage;

Eight earnest hours for labor, eight in rest we pass away,
But the other eight for progress, brothers, we may claim to-day!

CHORUS—Rally, brothers, etc.

We gather at the watchword, and we clasp each brother's hand,
As with our heart united, in the cause of Truth we stand;

And our League shall still around us its cheering hopes entwine—
The beacon of our safety, as we rally round its shrine.

CHORUS—Rally, brothers, etc.

We quit the noisy anvil, and we lay aside the plane—
Let worthy toil be honored, while our rights we shall maintain;

Let every earnest worker, then, our high behest obey,
To gather round our standard, and to work eight hours a day!

CHORUS—Rally, brothers, etc.

J. HUGGINS.

EIGHT HOURS IN 1890.

OMAHA, Neb.—The Central Labor Union held a rousing eight-hour meeting May 26th.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—The stone cutters of this city gained the eight-hour day and full pay early last month.

A GRAND Eight-hour demonstration will take place in this city at our Rising Sun Park, on the Fourth of July.

THE immense strike of the coal miners in Germany has been very successful in establishing eight hours as a day's work.

THE Eight-hour question is being vigorously advocated in England. A member of parliament was recently elected, largely on that issue.

FOURTH OF JULY demonstrations in the interest of the eight-hour agitation are being planned in every section of the country, but notably in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

THE Canadian Time League has been formed and it embraces nearly all the large cities of the Dominion. Their motto is "Live, Work and Enjoy." They propose to establish the Eight Hour Day on Dominion Day, 1890, three days prior to the time set by the American Federation of Labor.

STAY AWAY FROM THESE PLACES.

Stay away from all California towns and from the Pacific Coast, and in the winter trade is dull almost anywhere, so we consequently advise traveling brothers to keep off the road until spring, and settle down wherever they are at present.

The following named list of cities are places to steer clear from, as trade is extremely dull in those localities:

Alton, Ill.	Fresno, Cal.
Erie, Pa.	Buffalo, N. Y.
New York City.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Little Rock, Ark.	Norfolk, Va.
San Jose, Cal.	Tacoma, Wash. Ter.
Saratoga, N. Y.	San Diego, Cal.
Seattle, Wash. Ter.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Omaha, Neb.	Springfield, Mass.
Denison, Tex.	Fl. Worth, Tex.
Springfield, Mo.	Wheeling, W. Va.
New Britain, Conn.	Lancaster, Pa.
Kansas City, Mo.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Chicago, Ill.	Troy, N. Y.
Bay City, Mich.	Birmingham, Ala.
Keary, Neb.	Paris, Texas.

PERSONAL.

W. H. KEWLEY, the worthy treasurer of Union 180, Kansas City, Mo., has been appointed assistant superintendent of buildings in that city.

H. G. HOCH, Landreth Block, Muskegon, Mich., is President of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union. It now numbers 13 local unions, and Mr. Hoch appeals to the carpenters and other trades to help him organize barbers' unions in every town and city.

JOHN D. ALLEN, of Philadelphia, ex-General President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in 1882-1883, is designer and superintendent of the extensive alterations now going on in this city in the Broad St. Theatre, and of the contemplated improvements in the Chestnut St. Opera House.

THE weekly reports of BOB BEATTY the walking delegate of the Brooklyn Carpenters, are models of terseness and are unique in the forceful facts presented. His receipts from non-union men and suspended members average \$100 per week. Within the past few weeks he has had W. F. Bostwick, of Union 175, as assistant.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
General-President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Canada.
Second Vice-President—J. S. W. Saunders, 411 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.
Third Vice-President—W. J. Shleids, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Fourth Vice-President—A. M. Swartz, 54 Esplanade St., Allegheny City, Pa.
Fifth Vice-President—W. H. Kliver, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.
Sixth Vice-President—W. W. Wood, 87 Virginia St., Wheeling, W. Va.
Seventh Vice-President—T. J. Ferris, 3403 Lawrence St., Denver, Col.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)
W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson St., Germantown, Pa.
Charles Becker, 247 N. 9th Street, Philadelphia.
A. B. Kerr, 751 N. Fortieth Street, Philadelphia.
H. B. Walter, 5600 Torresdale Ave., Station F, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

On recommendation of the General Vice-Presidents of the Districts concerned, the General Executive Board has approved of the following list of Deputy Organizers. Commissions in due form have been issued to these Organizers:

A. C. Lessell, 11 Brinton Pl., Halifax, N. S.
W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St., St. Johns, N. B.
J. A. Plummer, 62 Myrtle St., Portland, Me.
Ph. De St. Croix, Box 647, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Geo. W. Bacon, 65 Canal St., Manchester, N. H.
F. C. Howard, Grove St., Cor. 5th, Dover, N. H.
J. W. Gray, 41 Broadway, Providence, R. I.
J. G. Chinkard, 26 Mt. Pleasant St., Somerville, Mass.
Hugh McKay, 362 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
Robt. F. McGregor, 509 Water St., Peterboro, Ont.
Henry Mullen, 3 Pictou St., E. Hamilton, Ont.
W. E. Cannon, Windsor, Canada.
A. B. Mutchler, Box 56, Shamokin, Pa.
John J. Maguire, 1516 Clarion St., Philadelphia, Pa.
R. B. Connolly, 78 Keating's Alley, Allegheny, Pa.
J. G. Hand, Box 761, Millville, N. J.
Robert Beatty, 33 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Geo. E. Ward, 109 1/2 Aqueduct St., Newark, N. J.
F. E. Rames, 10 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.
James Cannon, 40 Washington St., Memphis, Tenn.
Joshua Hard, P. O. Pineville, Ky.
Ed. R. Hurst, Box 318, Monroe, La.
Edward H. Knight, Brunswick, Ga.
W. H. H. Davis, P. O. Tallapoosa, Ga.
V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190, Savannah, Ga.
D. W. Gaskill, 222 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Geo. L. Munn, P. O., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Alex. Sample, P. O., Shreveport, La.
M. A. Higgins, 1018 El Paso St., San Antonio, Tex.
G. Rogers Clark, Knoxville, Tenn.
A. Shell, Box 1, Asheville, N. C.
J. C. Kernan, 55 E. Ashley St., Jacksonville, Fla.
T. B. Foster, W. S. George St., between Church and Palmetto Sts., Mobile, Ala.
W. P. Reed, 709 De Villiers St., Pensacola, Fla.
J. H. Breen, 412 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.
H. F. Lamb, 521 Elizabeth St., Pueblo, Colo.
H. M. Steele, 926 Madison St., Topeka, Kan.
M. T. Black, 29th and Pierce Sts., Omaha, Neb.
Geo. Rice, 100 King St., Winnipeg, Man.
F. L. Leighton, Box 716, Lincoln, Neb.
A. Hanlan, 159 Harrison Ave., Detroit, Mich.
W. J. Colegrove, Box 62, Ann Arbor, Mich.
J. Hall, 8 Michigan Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.
O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th St., E. Saginaw, Mich.
John Ralph, Marquette, Mich.
James McGuire, 40 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn.
J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St., Des Moines, Iowa.
A. Kelly, Duluth, Minn.
H. Backmore, 2507 Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo.
D. E. Mogie, 415 W. 2d St., Indianapolis, Ind.
J. W. Moss, 59 Linden St., Evansville, Ind.
J. R. Banks, 124 Walnut St., Cleveland, O.
C. A. Rockwood, Box 185, Cincinnati, O.
C. E. Shoop, 1018 Cherry St., Canton, O.
T. M. Smith, Box 180, Fostoria, O.
C. W. Worthington, 1622 Grove St., Kansas City, Mo.
L. T. Brown, Box 675, Seattle, Wash.
Peter Watts, Portland Oregon.
James F. Black, Box 839, San Jose, Cal.
R. A. Williams, Ogden, Utah.

EXPULSIONS.

CHAS. BRANKE, from Union 240, St. Louis, Mo., for fraud.

J. J. MURPHY, from Union 460, South Denver, Colo., for violation of obligation.

H. J. BYERS, from Union 371, Denison, Texas, for violating the rules and defrauding members.

J. W. HUFFMASTER, from Union 123, Wichita, Kansas, for sub-contracting and contempt of union.

A. J. TAYLOR, from Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., for working on a struck job, and with non-union men.

J. W. STRAFFORD, from Union 454, West Superior, Wis., for doing piece work and for habitual drunkenness.

JAMES TUCKER, from Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., for embezzling moneys entrusted to him to deliver to a sick member.

GEO. D. TRACEY, TROS. R. HAMILTON, MAT. SURETT, and EDGAR SANBORN, from Union 140, Salem, Mass., for working on a struck job.

IT WAS AN ERROR last month to publish S. K. NATCHER, of Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., as expelled, he was only fined and suspended until fine is paid.

W. A. KING, late of Union 511, Charlestown, W. Va., has been found unworthy to be a member of the U. B. and all our members, particularly in Ohio, are warned not to trust him in any way.

CONSTANTINE THORN, from Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., for violation of the Constitution in slandering a brother member, creating dissension in the Union and working to disrupt the U. B.

MONTHLY REPORT.

(The monthly report, as below, includes on first line, the charter number of the local union, name of city, and state of trade. The second line gives the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, and the amount of moneys received by the G. S. from said union for tax and supplies for the month ending May 31, 1889, inclusive. All moneys received in June will appear in next month's CARPENTER. The [1] denotes the unions not having sent in their monthly F. S. report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.)

ALABAMA.

507. BIRMINGHAM—Dull.
A. M. Grant, 2103 Second Ave. 57 . . . 3 20
MOBILE—Dull. 9 hours.
Ed. Marschal, S. S. Elmira, 3d W. Bayou . . . 87 16 75 . . .
92. (Colored) J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress . . . 47 7 03 4 40
389. SHEFFIELD—Dull. Crowded.
Ward Parker, Box 16 . . . 23 3 20 2 30

ARKANSAS.

479. FORT SMITH—Crowded.
F. Neighbors, 1023 N. 12th St. 38 1 55 3 80
327. HELENA—Dull.
P. Robertson, Box 60 . . . 7 45 1 40
469. HOT SPRINGS—Slack.
W. B. Smith, 12 School Street 23 1 68 4 40
LITTLE ROCK—Dull.
D. W. Gaskill, Box 371 . . . 85 . . . 7 00
106. (Col.) E. Burke, 1800 Chester St. 17 1 25 1 30

CALIFORNIA.

47. ALAMEDA—Quiet. 9 hours.
John Larkin, Box 393, 12th St. 55 11 88 10 80
365. FRESNO—Crowded. 9 hours.
J. E. McVicker, Box 1027 . . . 39 5 00 3 70
56. THEO. E. CROSS, Box 462 140 . . . 14 10
439. (West) W. G. Warden, Cor. Hill and Pacheco St. . . 21 4 97 2 10
289. MONROVIA—Dull. 9 hours.
A. L. Brown, Box 56
36. OAKLAND—Dull. 9 hours.
F. G. Gallin, 1419 Ninth Street 464 . . . 44 40
303. ONTARIO—Crowded. 9 hrs.
W. S. Wolfe 20 4 03 3 60
195. PARADISE—Prostrate. 9 hrs.
G. F. Mander, Box 453 . . . 44 . . .
235. RIVERSIDE—Flat. 9 hrs.
J. W. Carroll, Box 666 . . . 40 14 00 4 75
341. SACRAMENTO—Dull. 9 hrs.
W. H. Dalley, 1302 4th Street 75 9 70 7 50
85. SAN BERNARDINO—Flat. 9 hrs.
H. Wagnor, Box 797 . . . 33 25 54 3 80
182. SAN DIEGO—Very dull. 9 hrs.
F. Hurlbert, Box 327 . . . 84 62 00 9 40
22. SAN FRANCISCO—Dull. 9 hrs.
N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes Street 653 104 55 55 30
304. PH. J. GROSSE, 16 Wilkey Street 47 7 20 10 60
483. (West) L. P. Smith, 1101 Mission St. 37 . . . 5 50
316. SAN JOSE—Very dull. 9 hrs.
W. H. Walford, Box 998 . . . 195 26 15 19 50
35. SAN RAFAEL—Dull. 9 hrs.
Chas. I. Jacobs, Box 673 . . . 35 4 00 5 60
282. SANTA ANA—
N. L. Galbraith, Box 223 . . . 20 15 08 2 00
226. SANTA BARBARA—Dull. 9 hrs.
J. V. Jones, Box 515 . . . 39 7 30 3 90
133. SANTA CRUZ—Slack. 9 hrs.
G. W. Reid, Box 353 . . . 16 22 30 5 20
293. SANTA MONICA—Dull. 9 hrs.
W. W. Dexter
337. STOCKTON—Dull. 9 hours.
Geo. H. Field, 469 Eldorado Street

CANADA.

161. BELLEVILLE—Dull. 50 hrs.
R. McPherson, Box 547 . . . 23 3 30 4 60
432. CHATHAM 20 . . . 10 00
83. HALIFAX, N. S. Birk
A. Northup, 6 Birmingham St. 190 21 60 19 50
18. HAMILTON—Dull. 55 hrs.
Wm. Nez, 42 James St. . . . 56 10 90 3 40
194. LONDON—Very dull. 9 hrs.
E. J. Aust, 670 King St. . . . 85 7 71 3 40
184. MONTREAL—Stay away dull.
Olivier Miron, 175 Malson-neuve 73 9 19 3 40
311. OVIDE Proulx
3101 Notre Dame St., St. Leonards, Canada . . . 57 9 64 5 90
376. St. John's, N. B.—Dull. 50 hrs.
Sam'l Slater, 418 Richmond St. 27 . . . 2 70
297. NIAGARA FALLS—Dull.
W. E. McCredie, Box 112, Niagara Falls, South . . . 9 1 26 90
375. PETERBOROUGH—Dull.
C. Westlake 35 . . .
38. ST. CATHARINES—Dull. 9 hrs.
Henry Bald, Louisa St. . . . 66 7 68 6 60
397. ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—Dull. 50 hrs.
W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St. . . . 52 7 19 5 30
128. ST. THOMAS—Flat. 50 hours.
S. R. Hawes, Box 531 . . . 20 2 39 2 00
TORONTO—Dull. 50 hours.
D. D. McNell, 10 Carlisle St. 17 58 6 58
279. D. Manson, 883 Bathurst St. 29 3 62 2 90
342. (East) Jno. Ross, 43 Gerard St. 18 2 46 1 80
343. WINSTON, Manitoba—Dull.
A. Reid, Box 56 73 5 20 8 10
495. WINDSOR—Dull. 9 hours.
Albert Dynes, Box 4 . . . 45 63 4 10

COLORADO.

515. COLORADO SPRINGS.
Frank Sawyer, Box 976 . . . 23 38 2 30
55. DENVER—Dull. 8 hours.
J. P. Greenwood, 1435 Lawrence St. 156 . . . 32 00
410. PUEBLO—Crowded. Stay away. W. C. Marymee, 130 Willow Street . . . 187 6 40 23 50
460. SOUTH DENVER.
J. W. Bush, 527 12th St. . . 38 3 80 . . .
46. TRINIDAD—Dull.
D. C. Jones 31 2 70 3 90

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Medium. 9 hrs.
C. H. Botsford, 446 Iranis-lan Ave. 30 5 45 3 40
121. DANBURY—Dull. Stay away.
Geo. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St. 58 7 40 . . .
43. HARTFORD—Fair. 50 hours.
J. W. Wallace, Parkville, Conn. 70 13 05 7 20
49. MERIDEN—Improved. 9 hrs.
J. Stanley, 125 Grove 40 5 33 10 00
97. NEW BRITAIN—Dull. 50 hrs.
A. E. Potter, 42 Wallace St. 45 7 54 4 00
126. NEW HAVEN—Dull. 9 hrs.
Jas. Mills, 81 Meadow St. . . 11 . . . 2 20
137. NORWICH—Quiet. 9 hrs.
Fred. Wilson, 55 Elizabeth St. 45 15 44 4 80

DELAWARE.

40. WILMINGTON—Crowded.
J. M. Phillips, 17th and Union St. . . 49 11 16 5 65

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—Dull. 43-9 hrs.
L. Burner, Columbia Road and Boundary, N. W. 8 3 23 . . .

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—Flat.
W. H. Simons, 94 Pine St. . . 40 5 66 4 55
74. PENACOLA—Slack. 9 hrs.
E. H. Massey, Box 4 . . . 62 12 00 6 10
127. (Colored) A. E. Pettitway, St. Augustine—Crowded.
Stephen Kujawski, Box 863 38 1 31 3 60
455. (Col.) H. M. Story 25 . . .

GEORGIA.

502. ATLANTA—Dull.
J. T. Stephenson, E. T. V. & G. R. R. Car Shops, Augusta—Flat.
J. D. Young, 1320 May Ave. 16 . . .
136. (Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad 39 8 80 3 50
387. BRUNSWICK—Quiet.
R. H. Platt 12 . . .
144. W. L. Herry, 43 Arch St. . . 48 5 30 4 10
448. (Col.) Titus Deloach, 22 Holt 12 1 50 1 80
SAVANNAH—Dull. Stay away.
Secretary of District Council, V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190.
286. Frank Barber, 95 S. Broad St. 63 6 43 15 20
408. C. F. Meitzler, 6 Hall St. . . 15 . . .
57. (Colored) P. A. Proctor, 17 Maple St. 52 . . .
437. TALLAPOOSA—Slack.
Geo. C. Norbman, Box 46 . . . 20 . . .
THOMASVILLE—Dull.
W. T. Roberts, Box 85 . . . 16 . . .
339. (Col.) S. J. Smith 18 87 1 10

ILLINOIS.

79. ALTON—Dull. Plenty of men. J. W. Walton, 515 E. 10th St. . . 10 2 20 1 60
80. AUSTIN 17 . . . 10 10
433. BELLEVILLE—
Louis H. Grone, 110 West A. St. 18 . . .
519. BLOOMINGTON—C. C. Dick, 401 W. Graham 9 20 50
70. BRIGHTON—Quiet. 8 hrs.
Charles Fournier, 2111 38th St. 24 2 00 3 40
CHICAGO—District Council.
E. B. Hall, 394 8th St.
1. H. Wichmann, 960 Dudley St. 1050 . . .
21. (French) S. Sauvageau, 223 Aberdeen St. . . . 93 11 80 9 30
28. W. S. Weeks, 655 31st St. . . 306 71 00 29 60
54. (Bohem.) Jos. Massek, 556 20th Street 195 . . .
73. (Ger.) Anton Schackmuth, 175 Napoleon Pl. 56 6 00 5 60
181. (Sw.) H. J. Solberg, 117 Cornell Street . . . 73 9 50 2 60
356. (Boh.) A. Wondrack, 22 Flank St. 82 9 94 9 60
416. A. Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell 19 8 25 1 90
419. E. Eccarius, 3131 Wall St. . . 25 3 00 2 50
369. DANVILLE—Middling.
J. McCrone, 618 Walnut St. 11 . . .
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—Fair. 9 hrs.
Albert Bailey, Box 92 . . . 78 15 32 6 25
281. FREEPORT—Dull.
H. D. Emerick 28 1 16 2 10
141. GRAND CROSSING—Middling.
John S. Lightbown, Box 187 19 56 4 75
162. HYDE PARK—Fair. 8 hours.
Pat. Glynn, Box 152 . . . 73 18 00 19 00
319. JACKSONVILLE—Dull.
E. T. Mason, 926 S. Clay Ave. 37 5 10 7 40
442. JOLIET—Dull.
J. Jackson, 627 Cass St. . . . 52 2 70 2 30
434. KENOSHA (Fr.)—Fair.
Marlus Rougeron, Box 356 . . . 23 2 00 2 10
245. Wm. H. Catcott, Box 94 . . . 40 4 55 8 50
312. (Ger.) J. Reiche, 301 Butler St. . . 22 3 25 3 50
189. QUINCY—Fair. 50 hours.
H. J. Marks, 857 Hamp St. . . . 31 8 75 10 70
166. ROCK ISLAND—Quiet. 50 hrs.
R. G. Hudson, 1423 7th Ave. 31 5 65 2 90
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—Fair. 8 hrs.
S. Eggleston, Box 541 . . . 19 . . . 1 90
15. SPRINGFIELD—50 hours.
John Dick, 615 Eastman Ave. 19 5 45 1 90
23. THOMAS LAKE—Dull. 8 hrs.
Thos. P. Moran, Lake Hall, 315 Root St. 52 13 00 . . .
62. Chas. O. Johnson, 427 58th St., Englewood . . . 53 . . . 6 30
242. (Ger.) A. Mannig, 4722 Fraser St. 30 . . .
430. (Bohem.) 31 . . . 5 00

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—Overcrowded.
W. W. Pifer 24 . . . 3 55
383. AUBURN 18 2 50 . . .
463. BRAZIL—Very poor. Stay away. I. M. Cox 34 . . . 3 20
494. CRAWFORDVILLE—Dull.
Silas Long, 204 Whitlock Ave. 22 65 2 20
517. ELKHART—Quiet. 5 1/2 hrs.
Henry Foltz 17 . . . 4 20
90. EVANSVILLE—Stay away.
J. Kehler, 114 W. Delaware 56 5 50 7 50
FORT WAYNE—Dull.
H. J. Lapp, 34 Stophlet St. . . 42 4 15 4 20
574. (Gr.) A. H. Weising, 215 W. Main St. 10 . . .
INDIANAPOLIS—Mod. 58 hrs.
(Ger.) V. Werner, 143 Bates St. 40 5 35 4 00
299. D. E. Mogie, 415 W. 2d St. . . 70 16 23 7 40
446. Alex. Obitz, 24 Kentucky Ave. . . . 70 . . . 9 10
332. JEFFERSONVILLE—Dull.
W. T. Parks, Box 283 . . . 17 4 00 . . .
265. KOKOMO—Quiet.
Chas. E. Miller, Box 710 . . . 20 7 55 4 00
215. LAFAYETTE
J. M. Adkins, 150 N. 10th St. 26 . . . 10 00
429. MUNCIE—Dull.
S. C. Cochran 16 1 00 4 90
19. NEW ALBANY—Dull.
P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th St. . . 22 3 75 . . .
105. OAKLAND CITY—Dull.
A. Bell 12 . . .
48. TERRE HAUTE—Crowded.
John Ohmart, 909 S. 3d Street 32 2 00 3 20

IOWA.

108. CEDAR RAPIDS—Very dull.
W. H. Baylis, 60 Fifth St. . . 11 . . . 2 20
156. CRESTON—Dull. Men leaving.
I. B. Jordan, Box 359 . . . 18 1 50 1 20
68. DES MOINES—Work scarce.
J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St. 12 3 68 1 20
81. FORT MADISON—Dull.
H. H. McLehlan 65 1 10
338. MUSCATINE—Very poor.
C. O. McBride 12 . . .
147. SIOUX CITY—Dull. 50 hrs.
H. O. Potter, 414 Iowa St. . . 25 . . . 3 00

KANSAS.

159. ARMOURDALE—Dull. Crowded.
H. B. Stewart, 717 Euclid Ave., Kansas City . . 19 . . .
264. ARCHBISHOP—Middling. 9 hrs.
H. Stork, 438 S. Seventh St. 13 7 00 1 30
103. CHANUTE—Quiet.
Wm. Laubman 13 . . .
66. CONCORDIA—Very dull.
J. W. Graham, Box 170 . . . 13 80 1 13
354. FORT SCOTT—Very dull.
W. S. Huff, 415 Walker St. 14 . . .
298. HORTON 18 . . .
366. HUTCHINSON—Dull.
J. N. Royce 41 8 3

	May Page.	Pro-Active Fund.	May Tax.		May Page.	Pro-Active Fund.	May Tax.		May Page.	Pro-Active Fund.	May Tax.		May Page.	Pro-Active Fund.	May Tax.		May Page.	Pro-Active Fund.	May Tax.		
193. NORTH ADAMS—Very dull 59 hrs				295. J. W. Williams, 1906 Angeleno St.	62	11 05	6 10	99. COBOS—Middleling, 9 hrs.				E. G. Taylor, 832 W. High St.	15	72	1 20	499. UNIONTOWN—Medium.					
A. T. Quinn, 37 Meadow St.	25	3 41	2 60	46. S. A. Waterman, 105 Jackson St.	48	10 00	5 30	315. ELMIER—Dull.				L. J. Shipman	42	6 80	3 30	114. VANDERBILT					
435. NORTON—Fair, 9 hours.	26	2 50	2 50	3. Secretary of District Council, G. J. Swank, 1701 Newstead St.				J. S. Ballard, 716 Windsor Ave.	103	13 67	14 05	294. FIGA—Flat, Stayaway.	9			370. VERONA—Dull, 9 hours.	35	2 88	3 20		
F. L. Colton, Box 41.	50	3 33		4. W. N. Whipple, 930 N. Ninth St.	150	12 67	15 00	323. FISHER—Or-Budget—Fair.				Ed. Speelman, 529 Park Ave.	18	1 41	1 20	102. WILKES-BARRIE—Quiet.	73	2 12	11 40		
444. PITTSBURGH—Quiet.				5. (Ger.) J. Egle, 2210 Menard St.	112	9 44		59 hours.				J. S. Holloway, 42 Walnut St.	9			102. WILKES-BARRIE—Quiet.					
Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St.	62	6 40	8 00	12. (Ger.) J. G. Gorg, 236 1/2 Dodder St.	110	8 58	13 50	200. FORT PLAIN—Middleling.	10	1 20	1 00	107. SANDUSKY—Very dull.				458. WILKINSBURG—Stayaway.	12		2 00		
417. QUINCY—Moderate, 59 hours.				240. (Ger.) F. Hanheide, 2341 Benton St.	165		9 25	229. GLENS FALLS—Quiet, 59 hrs.	36	7 21	7 70	James Cross, 528 Railroad St.	17	3 65		266. WILLIAMSBURG—Overcrowded.	26	92	5 15		
W. F. McClellan, Box 27.	112	9 44		257. Bert. Little, 806 Morgan St.	105	7 75	16 50	139. GLOVERVILLE—Dull.	40	3 25		284. SPRINGFIELD—Dull.	12			191. YORK—Dull, Plenty men.	57		6 00		
S. Quinby	110	8 58	13 50	270. (Cote Brillante), 4579 Evans Avenue	18	15	2 35	James Houlin, 186 N. Main	22	2 64	2 30	W. E. Jones, 123 1/2 Taylor St.	12			Street					
67. ROXBURY—Fair, 9 hours.				335. (Mill hands) John Wharton, 268 Mount St.	54			173. HOONICK FALLS—Dull, 59 hrs.	20	2 42	3 50	186. STURGEVILLE—Medium.	53	7 80	5 80	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
G. F. Brown	170	7 75	16 50	518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2435 S. Second St.	109	80	10 00	Edwin Chapman	36	6 25	3 60	Chas. Caldwell, Linden Avenue	18		11 20	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
140. SALT LAKE—Fair, 9 hours.								251. KINGSTON—Medium.	21			248. TIPPIN	252	46 48	23 60	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
S. A. Murphy, 6 Meserve St.	50			MONTANA.				Harry Dunn, Box 639.	23	52	1 80	25. TOLEDO—Fair, 9 hours.	19	1 10	1 90	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
24. SOMERVILLE—Flat, 9 hours.				85. AXACONDA—C. A. Pfaff.	30		10 00	283. LITTLE FALLS—Very dull.	69	15 54	7 05	505. TORONTO	483		48 30	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
Jos. McIntyre, 95 Franklin St.	54	11 60		280. HELENA—A. E. Schlieder, 126 Jefferson	53		21 85	A. A. Miller, 22 Arthur St.	9			183. WELLSVILLE—Dull.	57	1 04	2 50	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—Middleling.								465. LONG ISLAND CITY—Dull.	12			E. C. Wallace	74	12 00	7 40	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
A. C. Tracy, Box 940.	70	8 51	7 00	NEBRASKA.				Michael J. Casey, 79 Munson St.	21			171. YOUNGSTOWN—Dull, 9 hrs.	10		10 00	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
96. SPRINGFIELD—Dull, 9 hrs.	23	2 87	3 10	248. CRETE—Poor.				493. MT. VERNON	23	52	1 80	Alex. Irvine, 513 High St.	21	20	1 80	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
David P. Daily, Box 1298.	20			C. A. Hill.	20	1 85	2 00	Thos C. Baxter	69	15 54	7 05	241. ASHLAND	15		10 00	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
415. TAYLOR—Quiet.				231. KEARNEY—Dull.				W. H. Thorn, 191 Broadway.	9			240. ASTORIA—Very dull	21	20	1 80	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
C. W. Mason, 15 Purchase St.	23	2 87	3 10	J. S. Horne, Box 837.	25	65	6 70	42. NEW ROCHELLE	9			J. P. Scothorn	15			176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
216. WATKINS—Dull, 9 hours.	20			148. LINCOLN—Dull, 9 hours.	62	17 60	2 00	Michael Doherty, Warren St.	9			348. LA GRANGE—Dull, 9 hrs.	15			176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
Herbert M. Gragg, 21 Gardner St.	20			J. W. Emberson, 938 S. St.	62	17 60	2 00	New York—Very dull, 59 hrs.				G. R. Thornton				176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
John S. Demmon, Box 672	14		3 03	330. NEBRASKA CITY—Very poor.				Secretary of District Council, W. A. Trotter, 93 Ninth Ave., N. Y.				50. PORTLAND—Very dull 9 hrs.				176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
420. WEYMOUTH—Dull.	30	2 00	8 80	1st St. W. Wiman, 302 St.	14			51. J. S. Combs, 161 E. 125. St.	100			C. F. Squires, Box 118, East Portland	213	29 80	33 35	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
John J. Downs, E. Brainin	18		1 80	OMAHA—Flooded, 59 hours.				63. Edmund O'Connell, 1137 24 Ave.	100							176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
421. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			58. C. M. Strawn, 910 S. 25th Ave.	113	16 50		64. J. U. Lounsbury, 14 Leroy.	115	8 54	10 10	476. (Ger.) E. Mueller, 45 Buchanan St.	109	8 29	10 00	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
422. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			71. Ed. J. Hughes, 412 N. 16th	67		3 75	340. A. Watt, Jr., 444 W. 49th.	870	13 93	38 60	476. (Stairs, &c.) A. Groetzinger, Edmsworth, Pa.	57	1 04	2 50	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
423. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			271. (Ger.) Carl King, Kessler's Hall, South 13th St.	14	8 00	3 25	382. T. J. Brennan, 1679 3d Ave.	330	19 35	34 00	487. ALTOONA—Very dull.				176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
424. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			112. SOUTH OMAHA—Dull 59 hrs.	34	3 50		464. Vincent Sauter, 677 Courtland	56			James C. Kephart, 82 S. Crawford Ave.	27			176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
425. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			W. A. McCollister, Box 618				468. Jas. G. Doyle, 316 E. 25th St.	186	9 52	16 80	812 Crawford Ave.	27			176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
426. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			NEW HAMPSHIRE.				473. Wm. E. Springer, 278 W. 11th St.	67	3 29	60	246. BRAYER FALLS—Fair, 9 hrs.	53	7 41	5 45	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
427. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			386. DOVER—Quiet, 59 hours.				478. Jas. Kennedy, 1140 Wash. Ave.	30	1 88	3 10	H. A. Lord, 2 Church St.	42		3 00	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
428. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			John E. Leizer, 30 Cush-ine St.	26	3 60	1 25	479. Wm. A. Lassow, 147 W. 4th Ave.	124	5 94	22 90	492. BELLEVUE—Dull, 9 hrs.				176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
429. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			118. MANCHESTER—Quiet.				509. F. C. Lusenhop, S. W. Cor. 4th and 6th Ave.	199		36 10	John H. McMillin, Box 83	26		2 60	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
430. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			Chas. W. Powell, 540 Maple St.	64	9 61	13 41	407. Wm. A. Lassow, 147 W. 4th Ave.	124	5 94	22 90	Richard W. Miller				176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
431. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			333. NASHUA—Jas. Hopwood, 3 McDonald's Ave.	54	2 00	5 40	443. Oswego—Very dull.				180. BRADDOCK—Fair, 9 hrs.				176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
432. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			NEW JERSEY.				474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Upper Nyack	39	1 71	6 52	J. V. Branthoover	57		6 25	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
433. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			426. ATLANTIC CITY—Dull.				302. ODGENSBURG—Quiet.	33		3 40	450. BRYN MAWR—Walter Warnick, Box 113	36	2 23	8 45	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
434. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			A. Moore, 103 N. Georgia Ave.	48	2 94	5 60	Frank Beach, 35 1/2 East St.	101	207		222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
435. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			486. BAYONNE—Medium, 9 hrs.	65	1 60	3 40	101. ODGENSBURG—Quiet.				C. W. Watkins	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
436. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			Chas. Mowry, 557 Ave C.	20	CAMDEN—Fair, 9 hours.	228	43 07	23 50	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10										
437. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic St.	20	8 00	8 25	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
438. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			467. EAST ORANGE—E. Tappen, 27 Crawford St.	20	8 00	8 25	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
439. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			167. ELIZABETH—Dull, 9 hours.	45	8 40	5 00	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
440. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			H. Zimmermann, 35 Port St.	45	8 40	5 00	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
441. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			391. HOBOKEN—Quiet, 53 hours.	43	2 30	4 20	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
442. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			Pat. Norton, 211 Bloomfield St.	43	2 30	4 20	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
443. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			Jersey City—Wm. H. Dood, 219 7th St.	110		17 40	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
444. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			408. Chas. H. Keely, 14 Oswego St.	20	1 37	3 30	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
445. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills, N. J.	17	2 48	1 70	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
446. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			365. MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, Box 400 Newark—Flat 9 hours.	37		2 40	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
447. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			Secretary of District Council, J. N. Dailey, 25 S. Orange Ave.	119		263	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
448. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			G. W. Winnett, 265 Morris Ave.	233	77 00		404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
449. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			172. (Ger.) R. Mueller, 244 Charlton St.	156	25 20	15 00	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
450. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			308. Wm. C. Farquhar, 107 Condit St.	22	2 64	2 20	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
451. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			510. NEW BRUNSWICK—Geo. Slatter, 41 French St.	55			404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
452. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			477. ORANGE—Fair, 9 hours.	45	2 36	4 80	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
453. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			Vigil Cox, 51 Centre St.	325	E. L. Vreeland, 453 Main Ave.	93	3 92	9 00	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.			
454. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			494. A. J. Sluyter, 49 Haledon Ave.	19	7 38	2 80	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
455. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			490. PASSAIC—P. J. Vanderbeck, Passaic City Hotel	50	2 30	4 70	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
456. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			399. PHILLIPSBURG—Good.	9	1 80	2 25	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
457. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			G. L. Creveling, Shilners P. O.	9	1 80	2 25	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
458. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			155. PLAINFIELD—Quiet, 9 hrs.	78	17 11	7 60	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
459. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			Levi C. Kline, Box 249.	31	17 11	7 60	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
460. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			31. TRENTON—Middleling, 9 hrs.	30	4 65	3 46	404. PORTCHESTER—Edward Cotter, Box 188, Rye, N. Y.	10			222. BUTLER—Very dull	49	4 05	4 70	176. NEWPORT—Medium.					
461. WORCUM—Amos Langill, 78 Salem St.	48			O. B. Gaston, 221 Mercer St.	30	4 65	3 46	404. PORTCHE													

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1889.

EXPULSION OF CON. THORN.

Constantine Thorn, ex-Financial Secretary of Union No. 8, of Philadelphia, and ex-Chairman of the General Executive Board, is expelled from the United Brotherhood for violation of Sec. 1, Art. IV of our Local Rules.

For months he has engaged in the practice of circulating slanders and making insinuations against various members and officers of the U. B., and also against the official actions of the General Secretary. All this time he was in a position on the G. E. B., where he had the power and authority to correct any cause of complaint, he fancied. Yet he sat quietly on the G. E. B., apparently friendly to the G. S., acted as auditor of the accounts of the G. S. for sixteen months, and he signed and approved of the same as correct.

The slanders were without foundation, and were not only expressed verbally, but finally took the shape of letters marked "Personal." They were sent quite generally to members and officers of the organization in this and in other cities. These facts at last came to the attention of the G. S. and General President, and to the Board of Vice-Presidents when in this city last January. An investigation as to the extent of this letter-writing revealed that considerable distrust and dissension in consequence had been caused in the local unions. The General Secretary was instructed to prefer charges against Mr. Thorn in due form. This was done, only after the G. S., on the floor of Union No. 8, tried in vain to secure an explanation from Thorn as to his reasons for talking and writing as he did.

After a fair and impartial trial, Mr. Thorn was unanimously found guilty by the committee, and the verdict was sustained by the Union. At the next subsequent meeting Union 8 declined to enforce the law of expulsion as provided for a violation of Sect. 1, Art. IV of Local Rules. An appeal was taken to the General Executive Board, the evidence was reviewed by them and unanimously they decided the law of expulsion must be carried out. Thereupon Mr. Thorn was expelled.

This was Thorn's second conviction for the same offence, he being found guilty previously in September for writing slanderous letters. Then the G. S. at that time interceded to save him from expulsion, and a light fine was imposed. This seemed to add only to his effrontery and as he was not engaged at the trade and possessed of an abundance of leisure time, he improved it by following in his old ways of slander and abuse.

This explanation is made necessary so as to warn all members of the U. B. to heed Thorn's letters. For months the General Secretary has been embarrassed in his work by the conduct of this party, Thorn, who has spared no effort in his undermining work.

Good, healthy criticism and advice is always welcome to the officers of an organization, but unfounded slanders and insinuations are uncharitable, unbrotherly and unmanly, subversive of all discipline and a breeder of distrust and dissension.

TEN NEW UNIONS.

The following ten new unions have been granted charters the past month: 88, Anaconda, Montana; 184, Lake Linden, Mich.; 215, Lafayette, Ind.; 241, Ashland, Oregon; 243, Tiffin, O.; 244, Lowell, Mass. (French); 333, Allston, Mass.; 432, Chatham, Ont.; 522, Poplar Bluffs, Mo., and 523, Ishpeming, Mich.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON ADVANCING OUR ORGANIZATION.

While our benefit system is a very worthy and desirable institution, yet we should not lose sight of our character as a trade union, and sink ourselves into a mere benevolent society or insurance company. The complete organization of the trade is of more consequence financially and in every respect than aught else. The adoption of the benefit features of our United Brotherhood was merely auxiliary to that end, and should not be made the sole end of our being, and paramount to everything else.

We have a work to do, and it must be done! We must elevate the craft, protect its interests, advance wages, reduce the hours of labor, spread correct economic doctrines and cultivate a spirit of fraternity among the working people regardless of creed, color, nationality or politics. These principles are the foundation principles of our organization, and to carry them out requires widespread and thorough organization.

This problem of how to organize our craft is one worthy of the most careful thought. We have held public meetings, distributed pamphlets and literature, had festivals, entertainments and picnics, and have used every possible legitimate method to interest the men outside of our ranks to join us. In this we have been fairly successful, for to-day no other trade organization in the world equals in numbers the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

But still there is a vast amount of work to be done!

Vast numbers of good men are outside of our organization. They must be brought into line. We must complete the organization of our craft.

Some object to paying high dues and high entrance fees; others are barred out of benefits on account of ill health or age, while a number are favorable to a purely trade organization, without other benefits.

Of course it is self-evident that the benefits paid by us are more than ample for the fees and dues charged, and there is no question that the existence of our benefit system has attracted many to join who otherwise would not have become members. Besides that it has induced many members to keep in good standing to keep in benefit and thereby reduced the percentage of suspended members, or members in arrears.

Apart, however, from all this we should make provision in our laws, to establish a plan something similar to that of the General Union of Carpenters in England. We should admit to membership all worthy carpenters, regardless of age or health, on a small initiation fee of \$1, and say 25 cents per month. Such members would all alike participate only in the general trade benefits and strike benefits of the order, and say a funeral benefit of \$25 might be allowed them.

Those wishing to have the present full benefits of the organization should pay at least \$2 initiation fee and at least 50 cts. per month dues. For this they could be entitled to sick and strike benefits, funeral and disability benefits as at present. This would necessitate only a very few slight changes in our laws. For as it is at present persons of the first class named are now admitted into our organization as honorary members, and in many cases such parties have grave dislike to joining under our present terms, thus we lose many men over 50 years of age, who would be actively with us in trade matters, and also others who desire to join for trade purposes only.

Another thing, we should have a certain fixed sum, say \$3 or \$5 for the first reinstatement of a suspended member and \$5 or \$10 for the second reinstatement. This would obviate some of the misunderstanding now prevalent on that subject under our present laws. At times it would also be advisable to declare a general amnesty to all suspended members and re-admit them for the sum of \$1.

These are only a few suggestions that out of their discussion may be evolved some plan to more thoroughly advance the work of organization.

PITTSBURGH TRADE RULES.

The best set of trade rules under our jurisdiction are those now in force in the Pittsburgh District. And what is more encouraging is the fact the Pittsburgh District is so well organized that said trade rules are rigorously carried out. Even leading trade journals like *Carpentry and Building*—usually friendly to the employers and inimical to organized labor, finds much in these rules to commend.

It speaks as though the trade unions have ever been hostile to an Apprentice system; when every well-informed union man knows that every well-organized trade makes its best endeavor to establish a rigid apprentice system, and finds the greatest opposition among certain employers. These employers don't want the worry and care of teaching a boy a trade. They prefer to hire half-grown lads and put them at the roughest work, and after they become profitable at that class of work, they keep them at it with no prospect of any further advancement in any way. All that they learn is whatever they can casually pick up. Thus it is for want of encouragement, the lad without any indenture or apprentice system to bind him, if big and strong, skips off to some other employer, and palms himself off as a full fledged journeyman, hiring out for \$1.25 or \$1.50 per day to the detriment of the trade.

Forgetful of these facts we hear employers and contractors wail about the vast numbers of botches, and they soundly berate trade unions as the cause of all the trouble—as an obstacle to the chances of American boys learning trades. And yet unmindful of all consistency, in the same breath, they point to the fact that a large number of the mechanics now employed in this country have been born in foreign countries where trade unions are old established institutions, and for that reason strict and well regulated apprentice rules are rigidly enforced.

What is most needed now is not a general and whimsical indictment of trade unions as the enemies of the apprentice system, but a practical recognition of the fact that they are friendly to and at work in favor of apprentices, as is evidenced in the standing apprentice rules of our own and other labor organizations. The first step to this is for employers to work in harmony with and to encourage the unions. After they are well built up, as in the case of the Pittsburgh District, then the apprentice system and other necessary reforms can be carried out. A well organized city with a strict union card system is the best guaranty for that.

The Pittsburgh trade rules in brief are: That the members of the unions believe the indenturing of apprentices is calculated to make the most proficient workmen, and that under this system the best returns can be made to employers who desire to turn out competent workmen. Any boy under 21 years of age may engage to learn the trade, but must serve four consecutive years. Such apprentice, however, must be indentured in writing and also registered in some local union of the United Brotherhood in the district. All local unions must keep a list of age and time of indenture of all apprentices and the name of employer, and submit a copy to the District Council. The apprentice under no circumstances shall leave his employer unless with his full consent, except under certain exigencies that are amply provided for. The working rules constitute nine hours as a day's work and time and half time for all overtime. Sundays, Christmas, July 4, Washington's Birthday, Thanksgiving and Labor Day shall be double time. Two dollars and seventy-five cents shall be the minimum wages, except by permission from the local unions and approved by the District Council. Union men will not work with non-union men, nor will they use non-union material.

Such is the work of a body of men who were organized by our General Secretary with less than a score of members in 1885, and after various previous attempts at organization had failed.

The press is the best instrument in enlightening the mind and improving man as a rational, moral and social being.

BISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS.

No public utterance of recent times has provoked more general criticism and discussion than the address of Bishop Potter at the Centennial ceremonies in New York.

Some consider the address entirely too pessimistic, and contrasted with Chauncey Depew's roseate oration, it certainly sounds a little harsh, but it is not the first time that the truth has grated on unwilling ears.

The condition of affairs Bishop Potter speaks of must be altered if we would perpetuate Republican institutions, and every lover of his country and his kind must recognize that to Organized Labor is committed the task of overthrowing the evils complained of in Bishop Potter's address. The Chauncey Depews, Vanderbilts, Goulds, and the men of wealth, are naturally in favor of things as they are, for their present privileges and powers have been obtained under the very conditions Bishop Potter so properly condemns. Hence we cannot look to them for any reform, as their interests are not in that direction.

But to the workers, the masses, the millions, the appeal must be made, and in their pristine purity they must rise, and peacefully and legally wipe out every vestige of moneyed influence in the politics of our country.

Hearken to these words of Bishop Potter:

"Another enormous difference between this day and that of which it is the anniversary, is seen in the enormous difference in the nature and influence of the forces that determine our national and political destiny. Then, ideas ruled the hour. To-day, there are indeed ideas that rule our hour, but they must be merchantable ideas. The growth of wealth, the prevalence of luxury, the massing of large material forces, which, by their very existence, are a standing menace to the freedom and integrity of the individual, the infinite swagger of our American speech and manners, mistaking figures for greatness, and sadly confounding gain and godliness—all this is a contrast to the austere simplicity, the unpurchasable integrity of the first days and first men of our republic, which makes it impossible to reproduce to-day either the temper or the conduct of our fathers."

STRIKES NOW IN PROGRESS.

Carpenters should stay away from Lowell, Mass., Savannah, Ga., and Little Rock, Ark.

On June 1st, 200 carpenters came out in Lowell, Mass., for nine hours a day. Quite a number of the contractors acceded the demand. The men are firm and will be sustained by the U. B. as the movement has been sanctioned by the G. E. B.

The union carpenters of Little Rock, Ark., are out since June 1st on the question of a nine hour day. The contractors signed an agreement to put the system into execution April 1st, and then broke their word by locking out one after another of our union men.

Our members in Savannah, Ga., are still firm in their fight for the nine hour rule. Most of the work now is on the nine hours. The strike started on May 1st, and at present forty of our members are still out, and are being supported by the G. E. B. as the movement was legally sanctioned by them. Many men have been imported and have gone away. The main fight is on a large hotel job run by Mr. Lewman.

NEGLIGENT FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

The F. S. of the following Unions neglected to send in their monthly report for two months past:

15.	283.
46.	303.
55.	332.
80.	347.
101.	354.
105.	358.
113.	379.
150.	387.
210.	411.
213.	412.
221.	413.
226.	426.
241.	432.
244.	433.
250.	437.
268.	455.
273.	456.
278.	475.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., has purchased 1,000 extra copies of the May, June, and July CARPENTER to distribute freely among non-union men, and also a copy is to go for several months into the hands of every contractor and clergyman in Kansas City, and will be on file in every public reading room. Also 50 copies of Trant's Book on Trades Unions have been bought and a copy given to each clergyman. Union 160 claims that this method of spreading literature, is proving very beneficial to their movement and that it is more than repaying all the expenditure.

THE EXTREME selfishness of the bricklayers as an organization has been the subject of general remark and comment among carpenters. As a rule the bricklayers follow the policy of looking out for Number One, and when asked to lend a helping hand to assist other trades in trouble on a building, the bricklayers usually decline. This hide-bound policy has become censurable, but it is now a pleasure to report that in a few instances of late the bricklayers have rendered some excellent service to our Local Unions for which we will kindly remember them.

THE JOHNSTOWN SUFFERERS.

By authority of our General Executive Board, General Secretary McGuire has just issued an appeal to the Local Unions to forward financial donations to this office, to be used in aid of the Johnstown sufferers, and if necessary to also aid the sufferers by the floods in other parts of Pennsylvania, and by the great fire in Seattle, Wash. Ter. In all of these places our members have been more or less sufferers, the same as the bulk of the residents.

From the General Office the following donations have been sent to John Way and J. E. Kegy, secretaries of Carpenters' Union 205, of Johnstown, Pa., viz:

Union 306, Phila. \$50 00
Gen. Sec. P. J. McGuire 10 00
Union 45, Shreveport, La. 10 00

Total \$70 00

Union 122, of Germantown, Pa., has also forwarded \$20 direct to Union 205.

In addition to the above we have had reports of donations sent to the general relief fund by our carpenters' unions as follows:

Union 8, Phila. \$ 100 00
" 239, Phila. 50 00
" 20, Camden, N. J. 100 00
N. Y. Carpenters' Dist. Council. 1000 00
Union 382, New York 100 00
" 142, Pittsburgh 100 00

Total \$1450 00

The Pittsburgh Carpenters District Council donated several hundred dollars, the exact amount is not as yet reported. Many Unions of our U. B. have also sent moneys to the general relief fund, but no report has been made this office. A force of Union carpenters has also been sent as volunteers from the Pittsburgh Unions to help put the stricken town on its feet.

Our General Executive Board is also engaged in purchasing tools to forward to our members in Johnstown, who are left destitute of tools, as well as of homes and furniture. So far we have not heard of the loss of any of our Johnstown members. It is difficult to get the members together; at last report all were alive.

The Trade Unions all over the country have made liberal donations to the relief of Johnstown. The Window-Glass Workers donated \$2,000, and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers gave \$2,000 out of its general treasury, and sent a special committee of three to Johnstown to distribute the relief.

The Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J. has written this office and volunteered a gift of several of their valuable planes to be sent to our men in Johnstown, who need tools.

HELPING NON-UNION MEN.

It is a well-known fact that workmen who decline to join the union generally apply to it for help when they get into any kind of trade difficulty. "Scottie" mentions a case of this kind this week. A non-unionist got burnt in the pit, and applied to the union to enable him to get compensation. However badly treated by a workman, we presume that there are not many officials who would turn a deaf ear to an appeal made in such circumstances, and the leaders decided to help him conditionally. He was to obtain fifty members for the lodge. Without much trouble he got 150. Some such task might be imposed in similar cases elsewhere, when some gentle reminder is necessary that non-unionists, even when in trouble, cannot command as a right the pecuniary resources of the union. — *English Labor Tribune*.

A NEWSPAPER FAKE.

On May 23d, the Pittsburgh *Daily Times* published a story that General Secretary McGuire had issued a circular to all members of the U. B., forbidding them from remaining in the Knights of Labor under penalty of losing all sick and death benefits and assistance in strikes. The fertile fake who conceived this silly story then goes on to speak of this being the first step in a proposed fight between the K. of L. and the Trades Unions.

The story went out readily on the wires of the Associated Press, was published in numerous daily papers, and found its way into a score of labor papers. Secretary McGuire then sent a statement to the *Pittsburgh Times* to publish, but that paper merely noticed it in a few lines, while other Pittsburgh papers published it in full.

Here we append the statement, and hope the labor papers interested will give it the circulation necessary to offset their publication of the faked story.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27th.—My attention has been directed to an article in some Pittsburgh daily papers, and I discover it has gone the rounds of several papers throughout the country.

Permit me to state that the undersigned, nor any other officer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, has ever issued any circular to the effect that any of our members who are attached to the Knights of Labor cannot receive either sick, death or strike benefits from the United Brotherhood.

In the first place, the general officers of our organization have no control over the sick benefits; that matter is solely in charge of the Local Unions.

In the second place, the undersigned, for a number of years, and a number of our members, possibly a few hundred, are also members of mixed assemblies of the Knights of Labor, and we are most heartily favorable to a harmonious understanding and fraternal co-operation between Knights of Labor and all Trades Unions. To that end, Mr. T. V. Powderly and the undersigned have been in friendly conference recently. Our organization has no objections to its members belonging to mixed assemblies of the Knights of Labor, but under our constitution a member cannot belong to more than one organization of carpenters.

P. J. McGuire.

SHORTER WORK-DAY AGITATION.

One class of men is not created only to procure the enjoyments of life for another class; the elevation of the one, as well as the abasement of the other, is an offence to natural freedom. Through the invention and constant improvement of machinery there will be a superfluity of labor. As the accumulation of capital in fewer hands results in the overstocking of the market, the emancipation of the working class is only to be effected by the working class itself, while all actual workers must organize themselves as soon as possible. Is there not proof enough that the undue lengthening of the hours of labor has a depressing effect upon the spirit of the people, to the great injury of the whole population. When we further consider, as shown by the tables of statistics, that the duration of life among the industrial class is so short, it must fill us with horror to reflect that the average term of the life of the workingman is but 31 years; while that class of the population who do not work at all, or whose work is of a light description, reach an average of 65 years. Every reform needs struggling for; for it is always found that a portion of society refuses to give up its ancient habits. If it were possible to-day to shorten the time of labor to eight hours, the overabundant working power which at present offers itself for hire at any price, might be employed at the regular and settled wages of labor. Thus competition, which, to the injury of the workingman, takes place in all branches of trade and industry, would be reduced to the smallest amount, to the workingman's advantage. Where hitherto four workmen have been employed, five would now be needed—where 400, 500—where 4,000, 5,000—and so on in the like proportion. Short working hours and higher wages—the one proceeds from the other by a fixed law of nature, with the certainty of cause and effect.—*Exchange*.

THOUGHTS OF JEFFERSON.

A respectable minority is useful as censurers.

I must believe that religion substantially good which produces an honest life.

I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.

Education is the only sure foundation that can be devised for the preservation of freedom and happiness.

It is better to keep the wolf out of the fold than to trust to drawing his teeth and claws after he has entered.

I am not among those who fear the people. They, and not the rich, are our dependence for continued freedom.

The cement of this Union is in the heart's blood of every American. I do not believe there is on earth a government established on so immovable a basis.

WHEN EVERYBODY WORKS.

Your social system decrees that men and women shall work ten or sixteen hours six days in the week, and then you expect them to go to church on Sunday. The preachers lament that people do not go to church and are growing irreligious, and appoint committees and invent patent schemes to remedy the evil. I can tell you what the trouble is. Your social system has taken away all leisure from the people through the week, and they will have a holiday on Sunday.

What society needs is a system under which more wealth can be produced, and shall be generally and equitably distributed. The whole people, man by man and woman by woman, must be richer before it can be better.

When everybody works and nobody dandles; when everybody plays and nobody loafs; when children shall not become producers until their bones are hard and they have spent ten or twelve years in school; when no bread-winner knows what it is to want for any needful thing; then mind will develop, conscience will grow healthy, true religion will thrive; then drunkenness will cease, robbery will be unknown, and envy, hatred and murder will be a thing of the past. What I hope to show you is that the way which leads to that happy condition is already open, and you may walk in, if you will, reaching the end of the journey step by step through an ever increasingly pleasant country; that no shot need be fired and no useful thing destroyed on the way. It is simply a question of removing, one after another, those laws which now deprive us of equal opportunities to labor and to live.—*Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost*.

HOUSE-BUILDING IN SAMOA.

The tribulations of the American citizen who wrestles with the problem, how to build a house and get his money's worth therein, are many and grievous. But he may well felicitate himself on not being required to adopt the Samoan method, which a Century writer describes as follows:

"The negotiations between the skilled and wily carpenter and the prospective Samoan house owner would amuse, but hardly meet the approval of the business man of to-day. Under the propitiating influences of kava, the necessary presents are produced to induce the carpenter to undertake the construction of a house. It is begun at once, without any terms of agreement, and the work advances until the carpenter thinks more presents necessary, and he ceases work. Additional gifts being made, the carpenter continues the construction until he deems it necessary to demand another contribution, when he again stops work. If the contribution is not forthcoming, labor is suspended on the uncompleted house, never to be undertaken for completion by another of the craft; and forever afterwards it remains unfinished and a public reproach to the good name of the unfortunate owner, who, at the time of its beginning, not knowing what may be the ideas of the carpenter as to the cost of its construction, must either call upon the community for aid, which is generally freely extended, or suffer the humiliation of this unfinished monument."

IT WOULD STRENGTHEN THE UNION.

At the next regular meeting of the American Flint Glass Workers National Association a proposition will be made to incorporate an insurance feature in the national organization. Every local at present has some arrangement whereby sick members are assisted and funeral expenses of deceased members paid. But no uniform plan has ever been adopted as part of the national law.

The Pittsburgh *Glass Budget* is authority for this, and in arguing the matter goes on to say:

The Carpenters' Brotherhood, whose membership is over 50,000, has followed this plan ever since its organization in 1881. It pays an insurance of \$200. In case of total disability resulting from any accident \$100 to \$400 is paid. In case the wife of any member dies, the sum of \$50 is contributed for funeral expenses. Although the membership of the Carpenters' Brotherhood is eight times larger than that of the American Flint Glass Workers, and in certain respects more risky, yet the cost necessary to meet this expense has been remarkably light. In return it has been a source of strength in retaining the members. Less than 3 per cent. drop their membership, and but a very small proportion permit themselves to become delinquent in their dues and assessments. Delinquents forfeit all claims for benefits.

The Cigarmakers' International Union, the Locomotive Engineers, Firemen, Painters' Brotherhood, Tailors and others have the same features in their respective unions, and found it to work admirably.

It would also deter men from risking the loss of their membership by any wrong act, since they would lose more than they could gain. It would pay a man better to remain true to his union. Self interest would prompt him to be faithful.

STANDING DECISIONS-OF THE G. E. B. 1885.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1887.

Feb 25.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon but less.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 15.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to G. E. B.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended, a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place, an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after decisions of G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" it on any other trade, by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Oct. 19.—A withdrawal card at end of one year from date of issue is null and void.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—The U. B. cannot recognize the working cards of any other organization of carpenters.

A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

Feb. 2.—No matter when suspended whether under old or new Constitution, a reinstated member must conform to the new Constitution adopted by the Detroit Convention and must pay all charges for dues, etc., standing against him when suspended and the additional fee prescribed in the Constitution for reinstatement. The only law governing reinstatements in the U. B. is in the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich.

MARCH 2.—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

MAY 4th.—W. C. Hall, R. S. Union 8, presented copy of all evidence in the Thorn case, reinstated report of Vice-President Lloyd as to visits to Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y., to settle strikes. Report accepted and bill of \$66.00 for 11 days time, railroad fare and expenses ordered paid.

Com. Union 20, Camden, N. J., explaining reasons for withdrawal from Phila. Dist. Council. G. E. B. decide reasons are inadequate, and Union 20 must return its delegates to the D. C. Com. L. J. Potter, Union 20, Camden, N. J., appealing from decision of G. E. B. in his case. Referred to Board of Vice-Presidents.

In answer to inquiry a statement of Rec. Sec. Union 29, Baltimore, was received showing many members of said union are also members of Oriole Assembly of Carpenters. G. E. B. decide as this is in violation of Constitution said members must take their choice of belonging to one or the other; they cannot belong to both.

Com. Union 59, Detroit, Mich., explaining reasons for withdrawing from D. C. The G. E. B. decide they must return their delegates, but the D. C. must reduce its tax on the locals, and make other changes.

Bill of Geo. Slater, \$9.75, for organizing New Brunswick, N. J., ordered paid.

MAY 10th.—Special meeting to review the appeal and evidence in the case of Con. Thorn, G. E. B. decide Union 8 must comply with the Constitution, and Con. Thorn must be expelled.

MAY 11th.—\$5 appropriated Union 61, Columbus, O., to reorganize Union 512.

Union 140, Salem, Mass., gave a statement of their strike, and asked to be relieved of sending on their protective fund. Ordered to send on their fund.

Savannah, Ga., Dist. Council gave statement of the condition of their strike—one-half the men walking the streets on strike, and badly in need of financial aid. Strike having been sanctioned the sum of \$250.00 was donated to their assistance.

Appeal E. J. Lake against Union 78, Troy, N. Y., for unjust expulsion. Referred for complete evidence.

Appeal J. E. Plum against Union 315, Elmira, N. Y. Appeal not sustained and action of union endorsed.

Appeal Charles Kennecke, Union 238, Philadelphia, Pa. Laid over to hear from union. Queries and appeal of Union 119, Newark, N. J., received. Answer of G. S. endorsed.

MAY 18th.—Com. Union 8, Phila., Pa., in regard to a member of Union 190, Washington, D. C. wishing to deposit his clearance card in Union 8, Philadelphia, without removing from Washington, and while Union 190 still exists. G. E. B. decide in the negative.

Com. C. D. Bacon, Marlboro, Mass., referred to make appeal in legal form.

Com. Chicago Dist. Council asking for organizer. G. S. instructed to write Bro. Lloyd, and for him to go, but if possible postpone meetings until September.

Disapproved claim, W. R. Yeamans, Union 88, Town of Lake, Ill., reconsidered, and on further evidence ordered paid.

Com. Union 111, Lawrence, Mass., asking permission to strike for 9 hours, June 1st. G. E. B. decide in negative, as on that date Lowell goes on strike.

Report from Savannah, Ga., as to progress of strike received.

Com. of Union 462, Greensburg Pa., asking permission to strike. Action deferred.

Com. Union 450, Bryn Mawr, Pa., asking aid to organize Wayne, Pa. Sum of \$5 was appropriated.

Com. Detroit District Council complaining that some unions in that city are withdrawing from that council. G. S. instructed to have them return their delegates to the council.

Communications from Vice-President Sanders, Wood and from Cincinnati, asking for special organizers to build up their districts were referred.

MAY 25.—Com. Union No. 8, Philadelphia, notifying G. E. B. that C. Thorn had been expelled.

Com. V. E. St. Cloud, Savannah, Ga., reporting strike fire and men still out. G. E. B. appropriated \$20 more to aid the men, but are unable at present to send anyone to Savannah. Advised arbitration, and bill of \$3.00 appropriated to pay for organizing Union 468.

Com. Union 33, Boston, Mass., in regard to their demands June 1st, 35 cts. per hour, 9 hours per day; Saturday, 8 hours. G. E. B. advised Union 33 to accept any reasonable concessions the bosses may offer, and to avoid a strike. Sanction to strike not granted.

Union 38, Halifax, N. S., asking sanction for their demand June 1st. G. S. instructed to secure further information.

Com. Union 249, New York, in regard to formation of a District Council. G. S. instructed to write the N. Y. Council to comply with Art 3, Sec. 4 of Constitution.

Com. Chicago Dist. Council complaining of Union 51 and 256. G. S. instructed to write said unions they must charge not less than \$2.00 for initiation fee.

Auditors reported having examined books of G. S. for April, and find the same correct.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—May, 1889.

Balance, May 1, 1889	\$3986 85
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	3072 94
Advertisers	52 00
Rent of part of office building	10 00
Unattached members and supplies	8 65
Protective Fund, cash donated to Unions on strike	2250 00
Total	\$9380 44

EXPENSES—May, 1889.

For Printing and electrotyping	\$346 75
Office, etc.	473 91
April Capital Tax, A. F. of L.	35 00
Brotherhood badges	200 70
Travelling and organizing	88 75
Donations to strike in Savannah	500 00
Benefits Nos. 605 to 622 inclusive	1630 00
Balance, June 1, 1889	6045 80
Total	\$9380 44

ASSETS.

June 1. Cash balance, June 1, 1889	\$9380 30
Loan to Buffalo unions	250 00
Total Assets	\$9635 30

DETAILED EXPENSES—May, 1889.

Printing 20 Gen. Sec. Receipt books	\$ 8 00
1000 Envelopes, and furnishing same	2 75
1000 Postals	1 75
1000 Appeals	15 00
1000 Bonds	5 00
5000 Notebooks for L. U.	12 50
5000 Notices of Arrears	10 00
5000 Honorary Membership Cards	8 25
10,000 Applications for Membership	15 00
100 Treasurer's Receipt Books	25 00
32 000 Copies May Journal	216 80
5000 Membership Cards	12 50
5000 Cards for Agitation	12 50
500 Enclosure Blanks	2 75
Electrotyping	3 25
Wrapping and Mailing May Journal	14 65
Postage on May Journal	17 98
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	21 41
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	40 75
1300 Stamped Envelopes	28 00
500 Postal Cards	5 00
12 Telegrams during May	6 90
Salary and Clerk Hire	264 67
Services of G. E. B. during May	31 50
Office Rent for May	25 00
1000 Brotherhood Badges	200 70
Capita tax for April, A. F. of L.	35 00
Q. E. St. Cloud, organizing union 408, Savannah	3 00
S. P. Ewing, re-organizing union 512, Columbus, O.	5 00
W. Warnick, Hall rent to organize Wayne, Pa.	5 00
Geo. Slater, for organizing New Brunswick, N. J.	9 75
H. Lloyd, time and expenses to Syracuse and Buffalo	66 00
Services of Janitor	8 50
Stationery and Office Supplies	11 25
Ice Cooler for Office	3 23
Benefit No. 605, Mrs. Ellen Wallace	50 00
" 606, J. Branniff	20 00
" 607, Mrs. Emma T. Johnson	50 00
" 608, Mrs. Austin E. Curtis	25 00
" 609, Henry Hulet	200 00
" 610, Mrs. Mary S. Kinard	25 00
" 611, Frank Doling	200 00
" 612, Mrs. M. J. McCaughey	25 00
" 613, Mrs. Ida L. Furness	50 00
" 614, Mrs. Isabella H. Goudie	25 00
" 615, Mrs. M. Jirak	50 00
" 616, Michael Meany	200 00
" 617, Mrs. Sophia W. Goucher	50 00
" 618, W. K. Yeaman	200 00
" 619, Mrs. C. H. Harris	25 00
" 620, H. P. Fischback	200 00
" 621, Mrs. R. Mandy	50 00
" 622, Mrs. M. Bronner	25 00
Donation in aid of Savannah strike	250 00
Total	\$3295 14

"FOR FORMS of government let fools contest,

Whate'er is best administered is best;

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,

His can't be wrong whose life is in the right;

In faith and hope, mankind may disagree, But all the world's concern is charity."

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Every effort is being made to stir and arouse interest in the eight-hour movement for May, 1890.

This coming Fourth of July, demonstrations will be held in over a hundred cities. Literature in abundance is being published and disseminated. Every association of employers, manufacturers and capitalists is to be sounded on the question. Letters in favor of the movement are to be sent to all scientific and economic congresses, to all historical societies, to all conventions of clergymen of all denominations, and to the state and national conventions of all political parties, so as to obtain their views on this important question.

The above was the programme outlined at the meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation, May 14th.

At that meeting the accounts of President Gompers were very carefully audited, and found correct, and the Federation is growing steadily in power and membership. All the affiliated unions are feeling the beneficial effects of the agitation for shorter hours.

President Gompers is in correspondence with the Swiss government to have the United States represented at the coming international congress on factory and labor legislation.

It has been decided not to send any delegate direct from the Federation to the Industrial Congress in Paris on the 14th of July. This action was taken in view of the fact that the Congress will be of a very discordant character. It will be composed of diverse and conflicting schools of thought. Some local bodies of the Federation, however, will send delegates.

An appeal has been issued by President Gompers for financial help to the striking spinners of Kearney, N. J. These men are now out over two months against a twenty per cent. reduction in wages.—*LATER*—The Kearney spinners have gained their strike and are now at work on union terms.

Two interesting pamphlets on the subject of shortening the hours of labor are now published. The first is "The Eight-Hour Primer," by Geo. E. McNeill, of Boston, and the second is on "The Economic and Social Importance of the Eight-Hour Movement," by Prof. Geo. Gunton, of New York City. These pamphlets are published by the Federation at a cost of 5 cents per copy, 50 cents per dozen, or \$4 per 100 copies. Unions can be supplied by addressing Samuel Gompers, 21 Clinton Place, New York.

NO MATTER whose the lips that would speak, they must be free and ungagged. Let us believe that the whole of truth can never do harm to the whole of virtue; and remember, that, in order to get the whole of truth, you must allow every man, right or wrong, freely to utter his conscience, and protect him in so doing. Entire, unshackled freedom for every man's life, no matter what his doctrine—the safety of free discussion, no matter how wide its range. The community which dares not protect its humblest and most hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false or hateful, is only a gang of slaves.—*Wendell Phillips*.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

THE CLAIMS OF LABOR.

Brothers, at last, the day is nigh, the cheering glad some day,
When labor's hosts shall muster in grand and stern array,
And dashing like an avalanche, impetuously along,
Shall in monopoly's ruins overwhelm tyrant wrong.

II.

Too long beneath the tyrants yoke we toiled from early dawn,
Until the shadows of the night cast gloom o'er wood and lawn;
And the lamps that in the city o'er our early toil cast light,
Illumed our way as we homeward trudged in the dismal hours of night.

III.

And then the paltry pittance—the wages of our toil—
Our cheerless homes, our ragged babes—O, God, how our blood doth boil!
While he the tyrant wallowed in all that wealth can give,
And wondered why the toiling poor should with their lot e'er grieve.

IV.

'Tis true the tyrant's power is less than erst in days gone by,
No longer 'neath our wrongs we bend, no longer moan or sigh;
In Brotherhood we found the strength to snap each link in twain,
In Brotherhood we still shall strive, and never strive in vain.

V.

The world shall be better when men can better live;
We do not ask a costly gift beyond man's power to give,
But this we ask, and hearken, this we mean to get,
A shorter day, and ample pay, for all our toil and sweat.

New York. THOS. C. WALSH (Local 53).

IS POVERTY CAUSED BY DRINK?

At a recent meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Chicago, the following paper was read and adopted as the sense of that body regarding the much asserted charge that the ills that afflict workmen are caused by excessive use of intoxicating liquors:

"FELLOW WORKERS: We desire to direct your attention to the general and persistent charge made by the so-called respectable class, enunciated by the Women's Christian Temperance and other kindred societies, and from the pulpit, press and platform, that we, the wage workers as a class, are guilty of the crime of drunkenness to such an extent that all the ills that afflict us arise from that cause. To such an extent has this charge been promulgated, that a large part of our class accepts the accusations therefrom as true, and heartily join in the capitalistic chorus that all our energies should be concentrated on this one evil, common to our class alone. The truth, the self-respect, and, through these, the general welfare of our class, requires that we should infamously charge, and the cunning sophistry built thereon, should be refuted, and its reassertion from any and every source should be resented as a lie and an insult to the intelligence and morality of our class. We should constantly hold forth the unrefutable fact that the intemperance we deeply regret, and which we admit does to some extent afflict the working class, is a result and not a cause of our poverty. That the mental stupor and physical exhaustion caused by our industrial conditions irresistibly demand alcoholic stimulants, and this demand will continue as long as overwork and small pay perpetuates the extreme poverty of our class; and while we set forth this result of extreme poverty and toil, we must never forget or fail to point out that the extreme wealth and idleness of the capitalistic class causes a still more general and shocking state of drunkenness and debauchery among these, our so-called superiors. The lack of useful employment and luxurious living produce among capitalists a worse form of intemperance, and demands more dangerous and disgusting stimulants than ever afflicts the poor, and it is as absurd to assert that this intemperance of the rich is a cause of their wealth, as it is to declare that intemperance of the poor is the cause of their poverty. We should see to it that this intemperance in both extremes of society should be properly understood. That while the policeman's club, patrol wagon and the Bridewell emphasize the vulgar drunk of the poor man, the debauchery of the rich should be uncovered to the public gaze, and an incessant demand made for the removal of the common cause of both. In the past, the drunkenness of the upper extreme of society was made known by the common declaration, 'Drunk as a Lord.' The recent exposure of the drunkenness and disorder of the very cream of the capitalistic classes at the New York centennial dinner, where the wine bill for each guest was immense, and at the grand ball, where their conduct was so disgraceful that the police were compelled to clear the building of the drunken mob of capitalists, will justify the workers hereafter in using the term, *drunk as a capitalist*. But at the same time we should never forget to emphasize the fact, that the industrial and social conditions that produce a millionaire at one extreme of society and a tramp at the other, is responsible for the drunkenness of both, and that to re-

move this drunkenness the tramp must be lifted up and the millionaire pulled down."

The letter was ordered printed in the *Trades Assembly Record*, and all labor papers requested to publish it, and the secretary ordered to purchase 1000 copies of the *Record*, to be sent to the various labor organizations in Chicago and over the country.

WHY LABOR DON'T HAVE FRIENDS.

If labor would but imitate the example of capital, they would have plenty of friends, and true ones, too. Capital always supports the new men who work for their interest. They are ever on the alert to see that no friend of theirs is neglected. Their eagle eye is always on the watch for new game, and whenever an opportunity offers, it is never allowed to pass unnoticed, but they gather them in and protect them as jewels. Whoever supports and champions the capitalistic interest never gets left. They always reward their laborers in a substantial manner, not by passing a few cheap resolutions of thanks and congratulation, but something more tangible in the shape of filthy lucre, or an appointment to some fat office, where they can, at the poor people's expense, draw a good salary, and live the remainder of their days in ease and comfort on the fat of the land, the pets of society, and pointed at by the community as the model of prosperity and the pattern of a self-made man.

Labor is ever ready to fall down and worship all such, because they have become wealthy, powerful and influential, and look upon them as being marvels in purity and goodness, worthy for them to worship at their shrine. If labor would but stand by those who stand by them, things would soon put on a different aspect, and those they now worship as being mighty, great and powerful would be at the foot, living on husks and wild honey, the contempt of all men.

The way labor treats their defenders is contemptible in the extreme. If a person of ability attempts to defend labor and assist the good work, what do they do? Do they give him the right hand of fellowship, and bid him God-speed and we will stand by you? Not much; a few, what they want and why they want it, will stand by you; the rest, at the dictation of their political boss, will flee to the ranks of the enemy, and mock and crucify the men who are laboring in their behalf. This is why labor gets such support, because they, at the dictation of their masters, sacrifice the defender of labor who dares raise his voice in their behalf.

The way is lined with open good and true, who have been politically murdered at the hands of labor. Is it any wonder that men in sympathy with them shrink from assisting such ungrateful beings, when to do so means their downfall? People naturally like to succeed in their undertakings, if they are most likely to remain inactive or go to fields where they can be appreciated and rewarded for their labors. There have been many with good intent gone over to the enemy who have fought the battles of labor, but receiving no support, have, by the contemptible manner in which they have been treated by this ungrateful class, been starved and driven into silence, or with contempt into the camp of the enemy.

If labor continues in the future as it has in the past, to quarrel among themselves, and make sacrifices of their friends and reward their enemies at the dictation of some political boss, the time is not far off when it will be impossible to find in the whole land a man with the courage who dares defend labor and its cause.

If labor will stand by its friends and be loyal to themselves and their calling, they will have plenty of support from men able and true, that will see them carried safely through. Fail in this, and they will get the slavery they deserve, and which is good enough.—*Labor Press*.

STRIKES.

Does anyone believe the present relations between capital and labor can endure? They will endure just as long as the laborer is imbruted and does not know his own worth.

Think what capital is. It is sinews and nerves in metallic forms; it is accumulated headaches and heartaches of druggists, seamstresses, servants; it is a catacomb of human bones. Your pound sterling represents so much labor; that is its only value.

Think what labor is. It is the one thing valuable; without, your bread is field-dust; your butter, grass. Take it away from your ship—and, lo! you are a savage, swimming on a log; from your fine dwellings, and you must borrow like a mole for every stone in it.

So long as labor holds in unconsciousness the keys of the gateways to all good, it will be cheated as were the Red Indians, who were easily enticed to sell States for glass beads. But the Titans will not slumber forever. The public school, the penny press, have not been so unproductive as some suspect. That man should be a hammer without the aided good can never be the perpetual fact of society. Therefore the hammer strikes.—*Moncure D. Conway*.

ORGANIZATIONS OF LABOR.

WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED FOR THE TOILERS OF NEW JERSEY.

The question has been asked, What has organization done for labor that was not to its injury?

Organization has done much for labor. It is true there have been strikes and lockouts which have cost labor dearly, but the substantial gains far more than compensate for these losses.

In one single respect, the abolition of the store-order system, labor in New Jersey has gained more than all the strikes and lockouts have cost it. Ten years ago in the mining and mill districts of the state the working men were paid mostly in orders on stores owned and conducted by their employers. They were charged as high as 25 and even 40 per cent. above the prices obtained elsewhere, and they had to pay the extortion. The employers thus siphoned from their work-people the money earned by them by hard, daily toil.

So deeply was this truck system rooted that a law enacted about 13 years ago forbidding the payment of wages in store orders was disregarded. The mill and mine owners were stronger than the law. It has been only within the past five years and through the persistent efforts of organized labor, that the vassallage of the truck system has been abolished. There are only here and there vestiges of it in remote localities and among a very ignorant class of laborers.

Organized labor struck down the system of contract labor in the state prison. That institution had contracted out its labor at prices that would about keep the convicts, and the contractors were at liberty to work their labor as they pleased. Goods were turned out of state prison and thrown upon the market to depress prices and reduce the wages of honest labor.

Organized labor struck at the evils of child labor. Immigration was filling our factories and mills with myriads of young and unschooled children, who were growing up in semi-barbarism. Their minds were being dwarfed and their bodies stunted. Through the efforts of organized labor a system of factory inspection was established to compel the observance by factory owners of sanitary laws, and a Bureau of Labor Statistics was organized to collect all useful data relating to labor and industry.

As a result of labor organization wages in the majority of the trades have been increased. The report of the State Labor Bureau for 1887 shows that the influence of organization had increased the wages of 60 per cent. of the trade unions and 44 per cent. of the Knights of Labor. In the matter of the reduction of the hours of labor 56 per cent. of the trade unions and 30 per cent. of the Knights of Labor were benefited.

Those who only calculate the loss occasioned by strikes and lockouts without taking into account the substantial gains made by organized labor, and who condemn labor organizations upon that showing, are very short-sighted. The losses are trivial compared with what has been gained, and better than anything else labor organization has forced labor questions to the front in national as well as state legislation. It has taught the workingman to know his interests, it has familiarized him with public questions, it has revealed to him his power as a factor in politics, and it has impressed public men with a wholesome respect for the opinion of the bone and sinew of the land.—*Newark, N. J., Journal*.

A DISCRIMINATING MAN.

It is told of a boss carpenter in Maine that he had one question which he always asked of journeymen. When an applicant for work appeared he was thus interrogated:

"You whistle and sing some at your work, don't you?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, what tunes do you generally whistle or sing?"

"Oh, there's 'Old Hundred' and 'Auld Lang Syne,' and 'Down by the Weeping Willows,' and—"

"That's enough," the boss would exclaim. "You won't do for me. Too slow, then, times be. Good day."

On the contrary, if the applicant answered, "Oh, I generally whistle 'Yankee Doodle' or 'Money Musk,' or 'The Fisher's Hornpipe,' or something of that sort," the carpenter would say at once:

"I think you'll do! Take off your coat if you want to, and go to work!"—*Exchange*.

THE EIGHT-HOUR law is not a thing of the dim, hazy future, but promises to be soon one of the prominent questions of the hour. There is over-production and idleness, so something must be done to equalize production and consumption. Australia has tried it for years, and now neither manufacturers nor workmen would give it up—because they utilize their spare time at home, and don't spend their surplus in idleness.—*Labor Advocate*.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Juni, 1889.

Die Lehrlingsfrage und die Ueberfüllung der Gewerbe.

Was soll mein Junge lernen, wenn er zu Eltern die Schule verläßt?—Diese Frage legt sich gegenwärtig wohl mancher Vater vor, und je ernster er es mit der Zukunft seines Sohnes nimmt, desto unentschiedener wird er von Tag zu Tag.

Spricht er mit einem Zimmerer, natürlich mit einem Gesellen so hört er nur Warnungen: die Stellungslosigkeit der Erwachsenen nimmt von Jahr zu Jahr zu, am Ende der langen Lehrzeit erwarte den Ausgelernten nichts wie Noth und Sorge. Der Vater wendet sich nun um Rath an einen Bäcker, aber da klingt ihm dieselbe Klage noch viel begreiflicher entgegen: entsetzliche Ausnutzung der jungen Buriden und dann—die Wanderstrafe, die Existenzlosigkeit. Der Vater wird ängstlich, er flücht überall an, in allen Berufen forschend er nach, was dem ausgelernten Arbeiter für ein Schicksal begehenden sei und überall marirt man ihn, seinen Sohn dem fraglichen Berufe zuzuwenden.

So hat Handwerler also doch seinen goldenen Boden—leuchtet der bestmögliche Ausweg und nun wendet er sich an Lebensgehilfen, an Kontorarbeiter, um von besseren Aussichten zu hören. Vergebens! Auch hier lautet die Antwort, daß in allen diesen Zweigen der Thätigkeit die alte Sicherheit der Existenz längst aufgehört habe, und daß hier der Kampf um die Existenz um Brod und Stellung mit furchtbarer Heftigkeit wüthe.

Der Alte schüttelt den Kopf und glaubt zunächst, seine Gewährsleute hätten übertrieben. Aber da nimmt er die Arbeiterblätter zur Hand und da findet er es zahllos nachgewiesen, wie viel hundert und tausende Arbeiterlofer jedes Gewerks birgt, wie die Verwerfungen den Lohn immer tiefer herabdrücken. Die Zahlen lassen keinen Zweifel mehr—wo soll er nun den Sohn unterbringen? Was soll er thun? Er grübelt und grübelt, aber er findet keinen rettenden Ausweg und schließlich giebt er seinen Jungen auf gut Glück irgend einem Meister, in der Hoffnung, daß es in diesem Gewerbe doch vielleicht einmal besser wird.

Aber von allein wird es nicht besser und es fragt sich nur, was denn die Arbeiter gegen einen derartigen untraglichen Zustand thun können—denn den Unternehmern ist die Ueberfüllung der Berufe gleichgültig, wenn nicht gar angenehm.

Zunächst ist wohl klar, daß das gegenseitige Barmen der Gewerke, gerade ihnen Lehrlinge zuzuwenden, im Großen und Ganzen gar nichts hilft. Galtens sich z. B. die Buchdrucker durch allerlei Kurse den Neuzuwachs von Arbeitskräfte vom Halbe, so strömen um so mehr junge Leute den anderen Berufen zu und verflimmern dort die Lage der Arbeiter. Es mag ja vorkommen, daß einzelne Gewerkszweige ganz besonders überfüllt sind, und diesen mag man gewiß jede Entlastung gönnen. Die meisten Berufe leiden aber in gleicher Weise an Ueberfüllung, und eine kleine Besserung durch Beschränkung des Lehrlingszuwachses auf der einen Seite bedeutet also nur eine Verschlimmerung auf der anderen Seite. Jedes Gewerk ist sich natürlich selbst am nächsten und die Warnungen werden daher niemals ganz zu unterbreiten sein. Aber selbst bei solchen Warnungen sollte man sich immer bewußt bleiben, daß sie auf die Dauer nichts fruchten, ja daß sie oft sogar den Arbeitsbrüdern in den anderen Gewerken schaden.

So sollen wir also alles gehen lassen, wie es geht? fragt da unwillig mancher unserer Leser. Wir sollen die Hände in den Schoß legen, während das Unheil schnell an uns heranrückt?

Nein, erwidern wir darauf, die Hände sollen gerührt werden, aber an der rechten Stelle, wo auf Erfolg zu hoffen ist.

Der Bevölkerungszuwachs und der nothwendig daraus folgende Zustrom von Lehrlingen—die sind es nicht, welche die Arbeitsverhältnisse gerüthen. Nein, gerade die älteren Kameraden sind es, welche sich nicht mit organisiren, welche es durch ihr Fernbleiben von den Organisationen verhindern, daß die Arbeitszeit beschränkt, daß der Lohn ordentlich gehalt wird. Solange als wir die der Schule entwachsenden Knaben nicht umbringen wollen, muß sich jedes Gewerk einen gewissen Zuwachs von Lehrlingen gefallen lassen. Aber um so bringender ist dafür zu sorgen, daß dann später durch Verfürzung der Arbeitszeit auch die Nachfrage nach Arbeitskräften vermehrt wird, daß durch strenge Durchföhrung des Lohnstrafs, durch Konkurrenz unter den Arbeitern und damit dem Lohnbrud Grenzen gezogen werden.

Die Lehrlingsfrage ist also eine Frage der gewerkschaftlichen Organisation. Ist ein Gewerk gut organisiert, dann kann man auf ein oder zwei Jahre vielleicht die Lehrlinge durch Warnungen und Aufrufe „abaraulen“, aber dann schadet man nur anderen Gewerken, und wenn endlich der Rückschlag erfolgt, dann wird der Kampf um Lohn und Stellung ein um so erbitterter, die Lage des Gewerkes eine um so verzweifeltere.

Aber daher dem jungen Nachwuchs der Bevölkerung, wer seinen Kindern eine bessere Zukunft verschaffen will, der schließe sich unserer Organisation an!

Freilich—das wollen wir auch hier im Auge behalten!—die Organisation, die Ge-

werkschaft ist noch lange nicht alles, aber sie ist die Vorbedingung zu allen weiteren Bestrebungen, sie ist das Sprungbrett, von dem aus wir uns zu höheren Erfolgen emporzuschwingen! (Zimmerfunk.)

Auf zum nationalen Achtstundentamp!

Es ist kaum nöthig, daß wir Ihnen die absolute Nothwendigkeit der Verkürzung der Arbeitsstunden vor Augen führen. Unter den bestehenden ungerechten wirtschaftlichen Zuständen ist die Arbeit, trotzdem sie alle Reichthümer schafft, zu einer Noth geworden, deren Preis durch das Gesetz des Angebots und der Nachfrage regulirt wird. Jeder Fortschritt der Industrie, jede neue Erfindung auf dem Gebiete arbeitssparender Maschinen, vermindert die Nachfrage nach der Arbeit und wirft eine immer größere Anzahl menschlicher Wesen aus ihrer Beschäftigung, während sie die Macht des Kapitals in immer weniger Händen concentrirt.

Während wir zugeben, daß die Grundrube unserer Civilisation nicht geändert werden können, ohne gewisse Aenderungen in den Grundprincipien, auf denen das gegenwärtige Produktions-System beruht, sind wir ebenfalls davon überzeugt, daß das Entzweit der großen, über die ganze Welt verbreiteten sozialen Bewegung unseres Zeitalters nicht erreicht werden kann, ohne daß zuvor das Angebot der Arbeit durch Verkürzung der Arbeitsstunden für jedes einzelne Individuum vermindert wird.

Dann und nur dann können zum menschwürdigen Leben erforderliche Löhne, welche zu allererst zu erlangen sind, um zum Leben, Studiren und zur Organisation der Masse anzuregen, für die große Masse des Volkes errungen werden.

Der achtstündige Arbeitstag ist deshalb eine Forderung, über welche alle Theile des arbeitenden Volkes, ob organisiert oder unorganisiert, ob in Arbeit stehend oder beschäftigungslos, einig sind. Welcher Gewerkschaft, politischen Partei oder Organisation Ihr auch angehört, Ihr seid alle Lohnarbeiter und habt als solche ein Interesse an der großen Sache, für die wir Euch jetzt zum Kampfe herausrufen.

Ist es nicht auch offenbar, daß das erschreckende Wachsthum der Korruption in unserem öffentlichen Leben durch die Unwissenheit der Massen, welche dadurch verhindert werden, ihre Rechte und Pflichten als Bürger auszuüben, aufrecht zu erhalten und gepflegt wird? Gleich und Ueberarbeit sind die Eltern der Unwissenheit. Vermindert die Arbeitsstunden, verbessert die Lebenshaltung der arbeitenden Massen und ihr werdet die Grundbedingen, auf denen die politische Korruption ruht, welche die Ehre der Nation in den Schmutz zieht, vernichtet haben. Es ist daher die unbemerkbare Pflanz eines jeden ehrlich denkenden Bürgers, diese Bewegung nach Kräften zu fördern.

Wenn nun diese Bewegung, deren Ziel es ist, die täglichen Arbeitsstunden auf acht zu reduciren, von solch großer Wichtigkeit für unsere Individuen wie Gesamtheit Interessen ist, dann können wir folgerichtig daraus schließen, daß wir als Arbeiter, als Bürger, als ein Volk, welches gemeinsame Traditionen besitzt, dieser Bewegung alle die Hülfe und Ermuthigung zu geben haben, die so dringend nothwendig zu ihrem Erfolge ist.

Internationalen Arbeiter Gesetze.

Die Schweiz hat neuerdings zum zweiten Male die Industrie-Staaten Europa's zu einer Konferenz eingeladen, auf welcher der Arbeiterkongress zu einer Sache internationaler Regelung gemacht werden soll. Das Programm dieser im September d. J. in Bern abzuhaltenen Konferenz soll sein:

1. Verbot der Sonntagsarbeit.
 2. Feststellung eines Minimalalters für die Zulassung von Kindern zur Fabrikarbeit.
 3. Feststellung eines Maximalalters für die jugendlichen Arbeiter.
 4. Verbot der Beschäftigung von jugendlichen Arbeitern und Frauen in besonders gesundheitsschädlichen und gefährlichen Betrieben.
 5. Beschränkung der Nachtarbeit für jugendliche Arbeiter und Frauen.
 6. Art der Ausführung der mit den einzelnen Ländern abgeschlossenen Verträge.
- Als im Jahre 1881 die Schweiz zum ersten Male den Versuch machte, eine Konferenz behufs internationaler Arbeitergesetzgebung einzuberufen, erhielt sie von allen Seiten ablehnende Antworten. Inzwischen haben sich aber die Verhältnisse so zugepißt, daß nach den neuesten Berichten auf der diesjährigen Konferenz wahrscheinlich alle europäischen Industrie-Staaten vertreten sein werden—Die Ver. Staaten hatten, wie unter damaliger Staatssekretär auf eine diebezügliche Interpellation mittheilte, keine Einlabung zu der ersten Convention behufs internationaler Arbeitergesetzgebung erhalten, und somit unsere Informationen reichen, sind sie auch diesmal übergegangen worden; warum? ist uns ein Räthsel. Der glaubt man vielleicht in Europa, daß die Arbeitergesetzgebung in den Ver. Staaten schon perfect sei! (D. A. Buchdrucker Zeitung.)

Die Legislatur von Pennsylvania hat ein Gesetz angenommen, wodurch der 1. Sept., der jährliche Arbeitertag, zum gesetzlichen Feiertag erklärt wird.—Im Unterhause derselben Legislatur ist auch eine Fabrikunpeltions-Bill passiert worden, die gute Aussicht hat, Gesetz zu werden.

Warum Wir Organisieren.

Der Arbeiter, welcher die Nothwendigkeit der Organisation heutzutage nicht anerkennt, muß geisteskrank sein. Vor Jahren waren Arbeiterorganisationen nicht so notwendig wie heutzutage; das Kapital war vor fünfzig Jahren noch nicht so stark organisiert, wie es heute ist. Die von den Fabrikanten eingeführte schwarze Liste ist eines späteren Datums und muß mit etwas Ebenbürtigem begegnet werden. Das Kapital hat sich zu seinem Schutze in große Korporationen vereinigt; die Arbeit muß das gleiche thun, oder sie kommt zu kurz. Es ist die größte Thorheit, sich mit dem Kapital in ein Einzelgefecht einzulassen und ist sehr bedauerlich, daß der Arbeiter dieses nicht einsehen kann. Wenn alle Arbeiter in den Vereinigten Staaten in einem geschlossenen Korporat vereinigt wären, könnten sie beliebige Löhne verlangen und von Niemanden verwehrt werden. Sie könnten das Kapital zwingen, seine Profite zu verringern. Dieses sind Thatfachen und nicht bloße Vermuthungen.

(Leiston National Advocate.)

Aus Deutschland.

Ein Streik der Bauhandwerker, so wird aus Altona geschrieben, in diesem Jahre, damit glücklich vermieden zu sein. In einer dieser Tage abgehaltenen öffentlichen Versammlung der Altonaer Maurer- und Zimmerergesellen wurde bekannt gegeben, daß die Janung „Bauhütte“ sich mit den Forderungen der Gesellen im Ganzen einverstanden erklärt hätte. Sie zahlte bei 9-jähriger Arbeitszeit einen Stundenlohn von 60 Pf., mit 5 Pfg. Zuschlag bei Ueberarbeit und Ziel- und Hammerarbeit, müßte aber von der Errichtung beizubarer, mit Fußboden versehenen Bauwerken vorläufig noch Abstand nehmen.

Vernünftige Innungsgesellen.—Die Leipziger Innung geprüfter Maurer- und Zimmermeister hat beschlossen, sowohl den Maurern als den Zimmergeleuten für dieses Jahr eine Lohnzulage zu gewähren, „daß einem Streik vorgebeugt wird.“ Es giebt also Leute, deren Sinn dem gefährlichen Einfluß des Innungsgesellen widersteht. Freilich auf wie lang?—Das ist die Frage.

Achtstündige Agitation.

Milwaukee, Wis., 25. Mai.—Das hiesige Trades Council hat nunmehr die Agitation für den achtstündigen Arbeitstag in Angriff genommen. Es wird Alles aufzuboten, um die Basse zu bewegen, den achtstündigen Arbeitstag einzuführen. Man wird vorläufig noch kein schriftliches Uebereinkommen mit den Unternehmern treffen, sondern nichts unversucht lassen, die öffentliche Meinung für diese berechtigte Agitation zu gewinnen.

Aus der Arbeiterbewegung.

Das Arbeitsnachweisungs-Bureau der Carpenter Union No. 5 und No. 518 von St. Louis, Mo., befindet sich in No. 1505 E. Broadway.

In den verschiedenen Städten des Westens werden von den organisierten Arbeitern bereits Schritte gethan, um die für den 4. Juli beabsichtigten Demonstrationen zu Gunsten der Achtstundenarbeit so großartig als möglich zu machen.

Die Carpenter in New York und Brooklyn haben ihre Forderung: die Unterzeichnung des Jahres-Kontraktes seitens der Meister ohne Schwierigkeit durchgesetzt; 9 Stunden Arbeit bei 40 Cents die Stunde in New York, und 37 Cents in Brooklyn.

Lowell, Mass., 31. Mai.—Die Union der Zimmerleute verlangt heute Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von zehn auf neun Stunden mit Beibehaltung der jetzigen Löhne und unter Androhung eines Streikes für morgen, wenn die Forderung abgeschlagen wird. Das Ausmaß ist jetzt im vollen Gang.

In der Countyrats-Sitzung von Chicago wurde die Achtstundens-Verordnung, wie sie von dem Gewerkschaftsrath empfohlen worden war, angenommen. Die Kontraktoren, welche Countyarbeiten übernehmen, müssen sich verpflichten, ihre Arbeiter nur acht Stunden den Tag schaffen zu lassen.

Die Bricklayer-Union No. 1 von Cincinnati ist nun schon zum zweiten Male wegen Boycotts zu Schadenersatz verurtheilt worden und zwar zum Betrage von \$2500; die Klage hatte auf \$10,000 gelaufen und war von der Springfelder (D.) Baumaterialien-Firma Morises & Co. angestrengt worden.

Die Executive der Knights of Labor hat ein Circular erlassen, in welchem sie die von der American Federation of Labor inaugurierte neue Achtstundensbewegung in günstiger Sinne bespricht und alle A. J. dies auffordert, diese wichtige Frage in Erwägung zu ziehen und ihre Delegaten zur diesjährigen General-Assembly entsprechend zu instruiren.

Die Internationale Cigarrenmacher-Union stimmte vor Kurzem wieder einmal über die Einführung der Arbeitslosenunterstützung und dadurch bedingte Erhöhung der Beiträge von 20 auf 25 Cents der Woche ab. Das Resultat war 2828 für und 2875 gegen den Antrag. Die frühere „Progressive Union“ von New York (jetzige No. 90) stimmte auch diesmal wieder fast einstimmig dagegen.

Organisation bedeutet Disziplin.—Wenn organisierte Männer von ihren Beamten die rechtmäßig erlassenen Instruktionen nicht befolgen, dann nehmen sie der Organisation gegenüber eine ebenso feindliche Stellung ein, als der Scab. Eine Organisation, deren Mitglieder nach Belieben Gehorsam leisten oder versagen, ist ohnmächtig. Entweder es herrscht strenge Disziplin, oder Erfolglosigkeit tritt ein; deshalb sollte Disziplin durch Alle beobachtet werden.

Die Brüderlichkeit der Bauschreiner der Ver. Staaten hatte im verfloffenen Monat wiederum eine Zunahme von 18 Zweigvereinen zu verzeichnen. Sie ist zur Zeit nicht nur der Stärke, sondern auch der thatkräftigen Gewerkschaft dieses Landes und war in verschiedenen Orten gleichzeitig im Kampf begriffen, so in St. Louis, Buffalo, Syracuse und Salem. In den ersten zwei Plätzen handelt es sich hauptsächlich um Anerkennung der Union während in den beiden letzteren der neun tägige Arbeitstag erzwungen werden soll.

Wir berichteten unterm 1. April d. J., daß der Verweigerungskampf der Weber in Fall River wegen mangelhafter Organisation und ungenügender Geldmittel nach vierzehntägiger Dauer aufgegeben werden mußte. Heute können wir erfreulich Weise hinzufügen, daß die Spinner in Fall River ohne viel Lärm und Kampf eine 15procentige Lohnerhöhung errungen haben. Und was ist das ganze Geheimniß dieses Erfolges? Die alte Lehre: Stramme Organisation und gefüllte Kasse!—Die Spinner-Union in Fall River umfaßt nämlich alle in dieser Branche Beschäftigten, einschließlich der Lehrlinge, und erhebt einen wöchentlichen Beitrag von 25 Cents.

Allerlei.

Bei verkürzter Arbeitszeit werden die Arbeitermassen politisch reifer und selbstständiger.

Bei verkürzter Arbeitszeit wird der Verdienst größer und man kann seine Kinder in die Schule, anstatt in die Fabrik schicken.

Organisation und Ackerheit über das Ziel des Kampfes, sowie Solidarität im Handeln, ist die nothwendig Vorbedingung des Erfolges.

Bei verkürzter Arbeitszeit steigen die Löhne, weil die Arbeitslosen, welche unablässig auf die Löhne drücken, an Zahl verringert werden.

Duluth, Minn.—Die hiesigen Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute haben beschlossen, am 13. Juli dieses Jahres den neunstündigen Arbeitstag einzuführen.

Bei verkürzter Arbeitszeit steigert sich die Kaufkraft der Arbeiter, und die Folge ist eine erhöhte Nachfrage nach Waaren und die Anstellung weiterer Arbeiter.

Die Großloge der Bauschreiner in England erließ eine Warnung an alle Berufsgeoffenen, nicht nach den Ver. Staaten auszuwandern, weil daselbst Ueberfluß an Arbeitern herrscht.

Der Kongreß der „Internationalen Typographischen Union“ wird am 10. Juni in Denver, Col., zusammentreten. Man erwartet, daß etwa 127 Delegaten an der Convention theilnehmen werden.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Die hiesige Brüderlichkeit der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute hat in einer kürzlich abgehaltenen Versammlung den Beschluß gefaßt, am 1. Juli den neunstündigen Arbeitstag einzuführen.

New Britain, Conn.—Der hiesigen Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner haben sich bereit erklärt, nach dem 1. Juli 1889 nicht länger als täglich neunstunden mit der bisherigen Bezahlung für neunstunden, zu arbeiten.

In Chicago haben Delegaten der Brüderlichkeit der Lokomotivheizer, der Eisenbahnbremser und Weichensteller letzte Woche eine Konferenz abgehalten und sich über eine Verbindung der drei Organisationen geeinigt.

Burlington, Vt.—Der Trades Council, bestehend aus Delegaten der Carpenters-, Maurer- und Painters-Union, sowie aus Delegaten der hiesigen Arbeitsritter, hat beschlossen, am 1. Mai 1890 den neunstündigen Arbeitstag einzuführen.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Die Agitation für den achtstündigen Arbeitstag ist hier im vollen Gang. Während des letzten Monats wurde eine gewaltige Achtstundens-Demonstration abgehalten. Eine weitere Massenversammlung wird am 4. Juli stattfinden.

Um hemmende Unwissenheit zu beseitigen, wirkt erzieherisch: um Solidarität zu erreichen, wirkt gemeinschaftlich; um die Lehre der Nächstenliebe zu verbreiten, agitirt; und, um einen Weg einzuschlagen, der zur Verwirklichung dieser Dinge führt, organisiert!

Die Achtstunden-Agitation wird in England eifrig betrieben. Ein Parlaments-Mitglied wurde bei einer jüngst stattgehabten Wahl auf diesem Programm erwählt. Die meisten größeren Gewerkschaften halten Dis-

kussions-Versammlungen über dieses Thema und rüsten sich zum Kampfe.

Unter den Plümbiers ist eine Agitation im Gange zu Gunsten der Vereinigung der beiden nationalen Organisationen: Der Intern. Plümbiers Union und der Plümbiers National Trade-Assembly K. of L. Die Vereinigung soll den Namen: „United Brotherhood of Journeymen Plümbiers“ führen.

Das von der jüngsten Pennsylvania Legislatur passirte Fabrikgesetz steht in Gefahr, bis zum nächsten Jahr unausgeführt zu bleiben. Die Legislatur hat nämlich veräußert, das für die Gehälter und Ausgaben der Inspektoren nötige Geld zu bewilligen, und Gouverneur Beaver weigert sich jetzt, die Inspektoren zu ernennen.

West Troy, N. Y.—Die hiesige Union der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner hält den achtstündigen Arbeitstag, den sie im Jahre 1886 erlangt hat, aufrecht. Ein Hof glaubte, den achtstündigen Arbeitstag wieder einführen zu können, aber er hatte sich getäuscht. Die Leute legten die Arbeit nieder und arbeiteten jetzt achtstunden für andere Boje.

In Los Angeles, Cal., ist die Achtstundensbewegung mit Energie in Angriff genommen worden. Eine Liga ist gegründet und ein Organisationscomite von 27 Mitgliedern, je einen für jeden Stadtbezirk, gewählt worden. Die 27 Organisatoren sind beauftragt, ihren Bezirk zu organisiren und für die Ausdehnung der Liga durch Anschluß neuer Mitglieder zu sorgen.

Albany, N. C.—Die hiesige Carpenter-Union No. 384 wird am 1. Juni die Einführung des neunstündigen Arbeitstages verlangen. Seit einiger Zeit werden bereits Achtstundens-Massenversammlungen abgehalten, in denen verschiedene hervorragende Persönlichkeiten, darunter der Ex-Mayor der Stadt, kräftige Ansprache zu Gunsten dieser Agitation hielten.

Savannah, Ga.—Die hiesige Bauschreiner-Union befindet sich am Streik. Die Leute werden nicht eher die Arbeit aufnehmen, als bis sie den neunstündigen Arbeitstag errungen haben. Der Kampf ist heftig und wird von beiden Seiten bis auf's Messer geführt. Die Hälfte der Mitglieder haben ihre Forderungen bereits durchgesetzt, während die andere Hälfte finanziell vom Nationalverband unterstützt wird. Der Sieg der Arbeiter ist gewiß.

Seit letzten Samstag erstehen sich die Bauschreiner und die Planingmill-Arbeiter von Buffalo des neunstündigen Arbeitstages. Der Unionsbewegung und deren unablässigen Agitation haben sie sich zu verbeugen. Ohne die Initiative der Buffalo Bauschreiner-Union wären die Leuten heute noch gezwungen, zehnstunden pro Tag zu arbeiten. Die Arbeiter sollten die Thatfache anerkennen und es sich zur Pflicht machen, die Unions in ihrem Streben zu unterstützen, Unions-Mitglieder zu werden.

Hilfsfonds der „American Federation of Labor.“—Den zur „American Federation of Labor“ gehörigen Organisationen liegt das von der letzten Convention beschlossene Amendement—einen Strike-Hilfsfonds betreffend—zur Abstimmung vor. Das Amendement ermächtigt das Executive-Comite, von allen Organisationen eine Kopfsteuer von 2 Cents zur Schaffung eines Hilfsfonds einzuziehen, und im Falle dies zur Unterstützung einer im Strike befindlichen Organisation nötig erscheinen sollte, jene Kopfsteuer 5 Mal innerhalb 5 Wochen zu verlangen.

Ein Syndicat englischer Zeitungen des Westens, bestehend aus Evening News, Echo und Sunday News in Detroit, Press in Cleveland, Evening Post in Cincinnati und Evening Chronicle in St. Louis, hat die Summe von \$25,000 aufgebracht, um 40 Repräsentanten der amerikanischen Arbeiter zur Weltausstellung nach Paris zu senden. Die Aufgabe dieser Delegaten, die aus den verschiedensten Städten und Gewerben ausgewählt werden, soll es sein, regelmäßige Correspondenzen über ihre gemachten Erfahrungen und gesammelten Kenntnisse an das erwähnte Zeitungs-Syndicat zu liefern. Die Expedition soll im Monat Juli von New York abgehen.

Die Kapitalisten haben den Vortheil, daß sie sich vermöge ihrer geringen Zahl leicht vereinigen können, während dies den Arbeitern infolge ihrer großen Zahl nicht möglich ist. In dieser Hinsicht haben die Kapitalisten wieder mehrere großartige Vorteile. Sie einigen sich über einen Punkt, der ihnen Gewinn bringt und sie halten an ihren Abmachungen fest! bei den Arbeitern ist ohne Ausnahme das gerade Gegenteil der Fall. Die Arbeiter sind hierfür nicht zu tadeln, sie können nicht anders handeln, weil ihnen die Erkenntnis fehlt; die Verhältnisse haben sie einseitig und halsstarrig gemacht. Diese Thatfachen sind den Arbeitgebern wohl bekannt; sie kalkuliren, daß ein Streik in einem gegebenen Zeitraum vorüber ist, entweder indem organisierte Arbeiter gewonnen worden sind oder indem die Zwietracht unter den unorganisierten Arbeitern ihre Schuldigkeit gethan hat.“—Pentecost.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

In this issue we insert testimonials in place of the description of the plane, which can be seen by referring to a back number of this paper.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.
C. & J. Union, No. 358, Vineland, N. J., June 20, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—The members of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 358, of Vineland, N. J., being without exception users of the Gage Self-Setting plane, made in our town, take pleasure in saying that the planes give us perfect satisfaction, and we believe that their claim that it is the Best Plane in the World cannot be disputed. The bits or cutting-irons are the best we have ever used. Although higher-priced than some, they are the cheapest plane made, saving, as they do, time and strength, and finishing difficult work better, easier, and quicker than is done by any other plane. Being personally acquainted with the Company, we are satisfied that every statement or promise made by them will be carried out to the letter.
GEO. P. CAPRN, Sec.
EDWARD K. BRICK, Pres. pro tem.

SO GOOD IT WAS STOLEN.
CHICAGO, Ill., May 8, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—We had one of your planes lent us for trial. While in the shop it attracted attention and favorable comment from the men. One of them took it out on a building with him, and while there some carpenter, whose mechanical judgment was good but whose honesty was off-color, stole it. As we should like our men to have another chance at it, we would like to have you send us another with the bill for both planes, the price for which we will remit.
Yours Truly, FOWLER & CARR,
3879 Lake Avenue, Carpenters and Builders.

CHEAP NOTWITHSTANDING THE COST.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 1, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—We, the undersigned, Carpenters and Woodworkers of Bridgeton, N. J., having used the Self-Setting Planes made by the Gage Tool Co., of Vineland, N. J., for more than a year, do say they are the best planes we have ever seen. The cutting-irons hold their edge under such tests as we never saw equaled. The Self-Setting arrangement, which appears in no other plane, enables any one to remove the bit and accurately re-set in five seconds. We consider them cheap notwithstanding they cost more than some, and would not part with ours for a much larger price if we could not procure others. We heartily endorse the statements made by the Gage Tool Co., in their circulars, and take pleasure in recommending these planes to all who want good tools.
John H. Elwell, Eli Loper,
James McCaughey, Wm. G. Creston,
John Wilson, Charles Schneider, Jr.,
John Faust, J. D. Randlett,
C. E. Woodruff.

A PLEASURE TO OBTAIN.—AN EXCELLENT TOOL.

2018 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., May 6, '88
Gage Tool Co.—I have received a set of 3 planes through Mr. James Lambie, my hardware man, whom I have assured of their superior quality after severe tests. It is really a pleasure to obtain such an excellent tool, and one so fully up in every respect to what it is represented to be by the makers.
J. F. BILLINGSLEY,
Ex-Pres. Bro. of C. & J. of America.

SAVES TIME AND DOES SUPERIOR WORK.

From Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer National Grange, P. of H.
MIDDLEBUSH, N. J., April 5, '87
Gage Tool Co.—I have your new self-setting plane. It is all you claim for it. The bit will plane the end of a hard, hemlock knot, and then without sharpening, cut a hair as with a razor. I never saw such a cutting edge. The cutter can be removed, replaced, and set to the 100th part of an inch in five seconds, as timed by me. Although higher in price than others, I consider it very cheap for the same reason that we consider a mowing-machine cheaper than a scythe. I heartily recommend it to all who wish to save time, and do superior work. Yours Truly,
MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

BEST PLANE IN USE.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 6, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—I received one of your planes, and after giving it a thorough trial I am satisfied that it is the best plane in use on any class of work. *** Have shown plane to shopmates; they are well satisfied with it. Hope you will have more orders from this city.
CHAS. A. JEFFERS, 11 Ann St.

A FIRST-CLASS TOOL.

BETHEL, Conn., Aug. 10, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—I have tried the plane and think it is all that is claimed for it.—a first-class tool.
ANDREW J. FRY.

THEY STAND THE TEST.

Sibley College of Mechanic Arts, Cornell University, ITHACA, N. Y., October 5th, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—The planes purchased of you last year, are pronounced by both foremen in our wood-working shops, as the best they have ever used. We are working one hundred students in our wood shop at present, all beginners, not used to tools, they are hard on tools but yours stand the test. We think the planes purchased of you this year are better than those of last year.
Yours truly, J. L. MORRIS, Sup't.

ALL LIKE IT.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 16, '87.
Gage Tool Co.—I am finishing a fine house for one of our College or University Societies, floors, ceilings, stairs, etc., of quartered oak. I carried the plane you sent me over there and had all the men employed try it. They pronounced it the best plane they have ever used. * * * The plane was also tried by all our regularly hired carpenters; all like it. Would like to try a "Jack" and "Jointer."
PROF. J. L. MORRIS,
Sibley College of Mechanic Arts.

WORKS WELL—WANTS MORE.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 4, '87.
Gage Tool Co.—We find your plane works very well, and we will make up an order for more of them in a few days.
WIDDICOMBS FURNITURE CO.

WANTS MORE OF THE SAME.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 11, '87.
Gage Tool Co.—Please ship us six planes; a new one sent us for trial Jan. 24th. Make price as low as possible, as we can probably use more of them soon.
WIDDICOMBS FURNITURE CO.

BETTER THAN ANY.

NEW YORK CITY, March 8, '87.
Gage Tool Co.—I have used the planes made by your company, and like them better than any plane I have ever used.
PROF. JAMES DEKAY,
Manager of N. Y. Trade Schools.

BEST PLANE EVER MADE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 4, '87.
Gage Tool Co.—It certainly is the best plane I ever tried according to my liking, and the man in whose hands I have placed it says: "It is the best plane ever made for a mechanic. * * *"
PROF. JOHN E. SWEET,
(Mr. Sweet, who is well known to the readers' mechanical journals, was formerly Professor at Cornell University, now building the Straight Line Engine.)

AN AMATEUR LIKES IT VERY MUCH.

College and Seminary of the Sacred Heart, Vineland, N. J., September 15, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—As an amateur carpenter I have used your Self-Setting Plane for over two years, and I am pleased to say that I like it very much. That tool is worth all that you claim for it, and I am sure that every carpenter who tries it cannot fail to appreciate it as I do.
F. GUICHETEAU,
Treas. Sacred Heart Sem.

THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

Kimball, Prince & Co., Lumber Merchants, Vineland, N. J., Feb. 13, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—After more than a year's use, we are pleased to state that your Self-Setting Planes are thought very much of in our Factory. For fine or difficult work they have no equal; and considering the extra quality of the cutting-irons, and the time saved by the self-setting arrangement, we consider them cheap though first cost may be more than some other planes. We heartily recommend them to all desiring good tools.
KIMBALL, PRINCE & CO.

FINEST TOOL I EVER USED.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 13, '86.
Gage Tool Co.—I received the plane and have used it, and will do so day it is the finest tool of its kind I ever used, and would recommend it to all good mechanics.
L. C. WERTHEVILT,
Contractor and Builder

IT CAN'T BE BEAT.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 1, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—Received my plane at an earlier date than I expected, and was very well pleased with it. I got a better plane than I thought you would send me. I have tested it thoroughly and can heartily recommend it to any wood-worker, and think it can't be beat.
ELMER STOUGH,
622 Astor Street.

For Circulars, Prices or Information, send to

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland, N. J.

When writing, be sure and mention THE CARPENTER.

Send 2 cent stamp and get a Carpenters' Red Cedar Pencil, best quality, beveled edge.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it,"
HENRY DISSTON.

'THE MECHANICS' OWN'

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

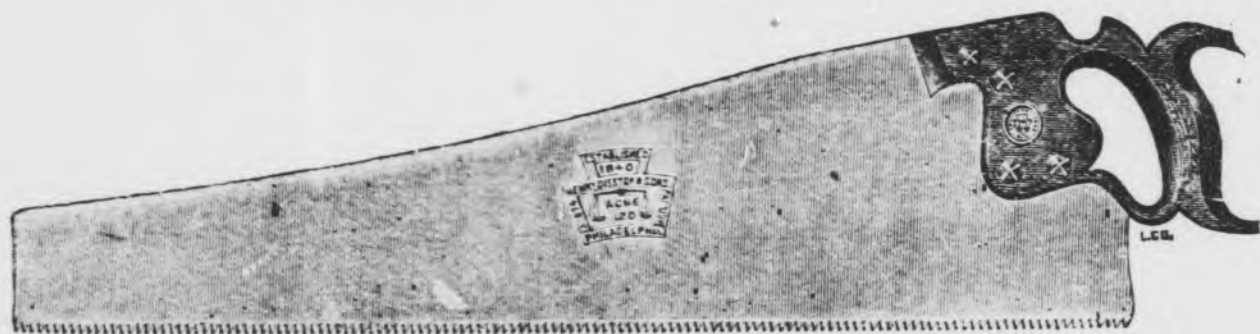
MANUFACTURED IN

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.



ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber.
Designed only for first-class workmen.



Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.



ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, . . . PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialties in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.



Wm. McNiece & Son

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws,

—515—

CHERRY STREET,

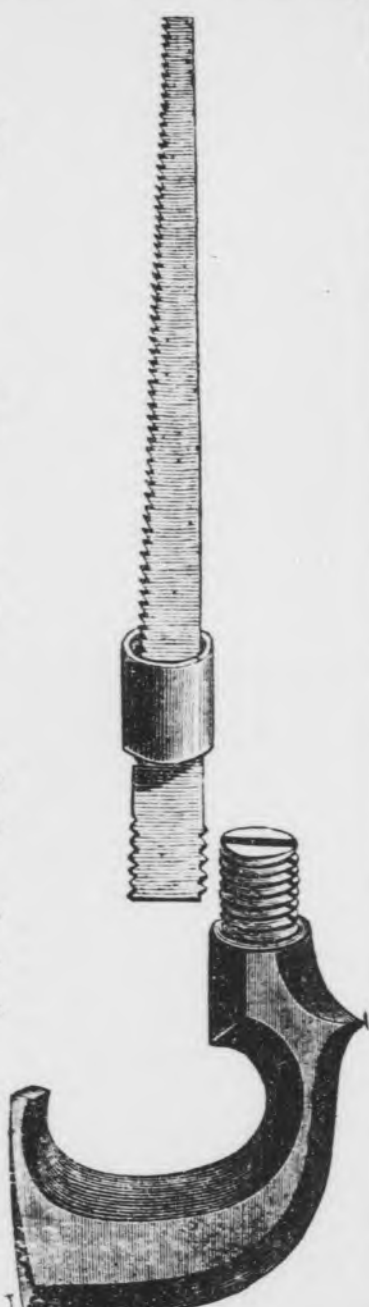
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Our Saws are Hand-Made
from the best quality of English
Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to
give Satisfaction, or return to
the Dealer, who will give
another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them
for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



Mechanics' Tools

OF ALL KINDS.



Goods Sent to all Parts of the
United States.

Popular Prices.

Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,
BOSTON, . . . MASS.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF



Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments
and Military Goods.

OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS

MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

Flags
and
Banners
for
Societies

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor
of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for
convict labor, in deadly competition
with free labor, smoke union-made
cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke
union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-
house factories, smoke none but union
made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor,
smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organiza-
tion of labor, strictly union shops, do
not purchase the product of scabs, rats
and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX

THE FOX

Adjustable Try and Bevel
SQUARE.

Patented.

This Square will do all the work of the Try,
Bevel and Mitre Square. It can be set instantly
to any pitch or rise, from 5 to 16 inches, with-
out the aid of any other tools.

Sample 8 inch sent by mail on receipt of \$1.25.

C. A. IVES, Agent,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MORE BENEVOLENCE IN LABOR ASSOCIATIONS.

The organ of one of the best managed labor unions gives the following opinion about the beneficial feature of a labor organization:

"There is an apparent difference in the financial standing and effectiveness of local unions who pay sick and death benefits to their members, and those unions who have no beneficial feature attached to their by-laws. Time and experience have proven that the local unions that care for their sick and give respectful burial to their deceased members are more respected in the community, and besides are more solidly based, financially and morally, and have more force and power in shaping affairs of interest and benefit to their members than those who neglect and ignore

these duties; and all locals should take up and seriously discuss the question whether it is not best to incorporate into their law such beneficial features as will insure to members, if taken sick or injured, weekly benefits, or, in case of death, a sum sufficient to insure respectable burial. If all locals would adopt these wise measures then a member in good standing, no matter where he was, at home or abroad, would not be compelled, if injured or taken sick, to ask for charity from strangers, or resort to that uncertain way of appealing to their brother members for contributions and collections to assist them in their distress, as the benefits would be theirs by right, and would insure to them nursing and care which would add to the respect and otherwise strengthen the union wherever these wise and beneficent measures are carried out.

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES
SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD
IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME IX.—No. 7.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 15th, 1889.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

TRADE is fair in Windsor, Ont., and Austin, Tex.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—has formed an active Trades Council.

TOLEDO, O.—Union 25 held an Eight Hour meeting June 19.

NEW YORK.—Union 473 had a splendid social gathering May 27th.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Trade fair and good men in demand; wages low.

OGDEN, Utah.—On August 1st, 1889, Union 447 will institute the nine-hour rule.

DENISON, TEX.—Trade fair; good, first-class mechanics in demand, union men preferred.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—This town is over-boomed and full of strange carpenters, with trade dull.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Union 392 has secured the eight hour day for Saturdays and full pay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The carpenters' unions of this city have formed a Carpenters' District Council.

THE DISSTONS, saw manufacturers at Philadelphia, employ 2100 hands and turn out 400 dozen saws a day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—This place is full of carpenters coming from all the "busted" boom towns of this Coast.

FOURTEEN thousand coal miners in five counties of this State were represented in convention at Altoona, Pa., July 8.

NEW YORK CITY.—Trade is extremely flat for this time of the year, and men can do well by not coming to this town.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Union 87 had an open meeting May 27th, which was a triumphant success in bringing many new initiations.

OMAHA, Neb., has formed a Carpenters' District Council which embraces the three unions in Omaha and one in South Omaha.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—Union 215, though newly organized, is pushing ahead, and will move for the nine-hour day next spring.

KIRARNEY, Neb.—We are overstocked with carpenters and are holding public meetings to induce non union men to join us.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—The Trades Assembly in this city comprises fourteen labor organizations, and had a grand turnout on July 4th.

DENVER, COL.—The Eight-Hour day is progressing finely, and getting a firmer hold, but building is slow through scarcity of brick.

PUEBLO, Col.—Trade dull; wages \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day; 9 hours a day. More carpenters here than can find employment. Many idle.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Work plentiful and plenty of men to do it. Union carpenters are in demand in this city and good men are wanted.

SALAMANCA, N. Y.—Give this place a wide berth, as there is very little work, and Union 263 is striving to establish the eight hours on Saturdays.

CAMDEN, N. J.—Union 20 in conjunction with the organized building trades of Camden will give an excursion to Atlantic City, N. J. July 27th.

AN Eight Hour League has been formed in San Francisco, and the carpenters' unions of Los Angeles and San Francisco are taking a leading part in it.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The labor organizations of this city are favoring a city ordinance allowing none but city residents to be employed on city work.

SEATTLE, WASH. TER.—Union 50, Portland, Oregon, sent \$24.70 to Union 351 as a donation to the brothers who are victims of the great fire in this city.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Union 225 held its annual picnic June 3d, with grand success. The members turned out well in the street parade, with Crouch's band at the head.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Central Labor Union and Congress of Amalgamated Labor have united into one body, to be known as the "Union Labor Council of Cincinnati."

VICKSBURG, MISS.—Carpenters' Union 496, through the efforts of Bro. H. Fehl, has organized a Painters' Union, and is now arranging to organize the brickmasons.

BAYONNE, N. J.—Union 486 buried Gilbert Munday recently, and gave \$25 donation to the widow, and will realize a nice sum by a raffle on the tools of deceased.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—All labor organizations of this city are going to take part in the celebration of Labor Day in September. Union 90 has procured a handsome silk banner.

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—Union 459 on May 6th, succeeded in gaining its demand for an increase of twenty-five cents per day, and \$2.25 as the minimum and time and a half for overtime.

UNION CARPENTERS in Glasgow, Middleboro, Rutherghlen and other parts of Scotland have recently advanced wages one-half pence per hour—to eight pence per hour in most cases.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Union 394 is agitating for the adoption of the nine-hour day July 15th, and has sent a well worded circular to the contracting carpenters consulting them on the subject.

SHAMOKIN, PA.—Union 37 turned out in a body to the funeral of Bro. David McCloy, and passed a set of suitable resolutions in honor of his memory. He was an excellent member.

AMERICAN Flint Glass Workers, 206 delegates are in National Convention in Bellaire, O. this month, while the Green Glass Bottle Blowers' National League is in session in Atlantic City, N. J.

SALINA, Kan.—Union 360 is fighting the scab planing mill of Rutledge Bros., of this city. They are taking outside contracts on the basis of \$1.25 to \$2 per day for wages. Union men want \$2.50.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—Work dull; \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; any number of wagon-makers and hoop-pole carpenters here who will work at any price. Some contractors here seem to prefer tramp carpenters.

HENRY LUKE, a notorious St. Louis "scab," has gone to Little Rock, Ark., to scab it. He is a mill hand, and was running the shaper during the strike of 1886. He should be shunned wherever he goes.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Wages \$2.75 for 9 hours. Trade dull and many non-union men refuse to join Union 490, and are working ten hours a day. If these men studied their own interests they would be union men.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—Thomas Burns, a non-union and bonus contractor, lately skipped off, leaving the owner of the building to pay the bills for material. Work is slow, wages poor, and many out of work.

PADUCAH, KY.—This town is being over-boomed, and corn-field carpenters are coming in abundance. Carpenters will do no good here, the town is over-done. Union 201 held a successful public meeting last month.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—We will soon organize the sash, door and blind makers. We recently suffered a serious loss in the death of Bro. Thos. Coddington, an honorary member of Union 316, and an old pioneer of this city.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis.—Trade is demoralized; sub-contracting and piece work prevail. This place is overrun with carpenters who will work for any price to get money to leave. This town is crowded with floaters.

PETERBORO, Ont.—Union 375 has been surprisingly successful in gaining the nine-hour day on July 1st. It has been universally adopted by all the contractors. Vice-President Lloyd spoke here to a large public meeting, July 13th.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—This section of the country is sorely injured by the omnipresent "Boom-Chaser." This class of men go from town to town, wherever a new boom is started, there they flock. They are here to-day and away to-morrow. Restless and roving, they will work only long enough in one place to get money enough to go to the next.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

OVER 800 carpenters were present at the public meeting in Turner Hall, Kansas City, June 11. The adoption of the nine-hour day was the principal topic of discussion. The nine-hour rule is now becoming general in this city.

DETROIT, MICH.—Vice-President H. Lloyd, of Toronto, Canada, spoke here June 20th. The meeting was a rousing success, the hall was crowded and Bro. Lloyd's address was a masterly plea in favor of labor organization.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—W. E. Morrison and S. B. Leiser, otherwise known as the Colorado Springs Building Association, and John White have jumped the town without paying their carpenters. They owe them several hundred dollars.

LAST MONTH the following trade union conventions were held: Shoemakers' International Union at Boston, Mass.; Typographical Int. Union at Denver, Col.; Pattern Makers at Pittsburg; Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers at Pittsburg.

TRADE UNION National Conventions.—The Plumbers in Pittsburg, June 21. The Cigar Makers in New York, Sept. 16. The Brewers in St. Louis this month. The Boiler Makers in New York, June 22, and the National Steam Fitters in Boston, June 26.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Business slack. The interest in enforcing the nine-hour day is growing stronger. Our great drawback is the influx of cheap labor from the surrounding country. We have been exchanging fraternal visits with Union 95, of Holyoke.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash. Ter.—On and after July 1st, Union 521 will enforce the nine-hour day. We do not anticipate any trouble as the majority of the contractors have agreed to it. All we ask is for carpenters to stay away until trade is more settled.

RICHMOND, VA.—Another ten-hour boss has come to time and has made his job a nine-hour job. He has the contract for the building of the Masonic Temple—a \$112,000 operation. Altogether seven ten-hour shops have been brought to the nine-hour day this spring.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The employing carpenters of this city have formed a Contractors' Association, and some of the leading spirits in it were formerly members of Carpenters' Union No. 171. A few of these, to their shame be it said, are now most radically opposed to the Carpenters' Union.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Steer clear of this place as it is suffering a boom on the outside that is not apparent to the resident workers. Real estate sharks and skin-flints are at the bottom of it. We have formed an energetic Eight-Hour League of all trades, and Union 65 is increasing rapidly.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The eight-hour system has been made a city ordinance here in this section on all city and county work, contract or otherwise, and the non-employment of Chinese labor and Chinese material has also become the law. Carpenters wages in this city now range from \$2 to \$2.50.

SEATTLE, Wash. Ter.—The great fire here has demoralized business. About 800 tents and "shacks" have been erected since the fire, mostly by cheap men at \$2.50 per day. Legitimate contractors won't touch such work, consequently many union men are idle because they won't work for pauper wages.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Since October last the carpenters' unions in this city and vicinity have increased their membership about 40 per cent. Since May 1st nearly 300 new members have been added. The planing mill of J. B. Hill & Co. is the only non-union mill in this vicinity, and it will be soon brought to time.

HELENA, MONT.—On July 4th, Carpenters' Union 280 paraded. We had a float with a building of four gables on the wagon, and four men working at the bench. The float was beautifully decorated with the national colors and drawn by six horses.

Our members made a good showing and marched to the music of a brass band.

CLEVELAND, O.—Union 11 has procured a handsome silk banner valued at \$95. The occasion of its presentation recently was made festive by a musical and literary entertainment. Union 11 has made an arrangement to receive a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent. from certain dealers in tools and coal, and it works very satisfactorily.

STREUBENVILLE, O.—The products of the Stuebenville Pottery Co. are made by non-union labor, the firm having locked out their men. Union workmen everywhere should let these goods alone. Their stamp is two lions standing upright holding a crown; between the lions is a shield with "S. P. Co." thereon; underneath them is a scroll with "Ironstone China" printed in it.

WINNEPEG, Manitoba.—We have gained our demand for 50 hours per week, nine hours a day and a Saturday half-holiday. Most of the contractors have conceded, with a few still fighting us. Though trade is extra dull, and we have considerable of an influx of carpenters from other parts, yet by organized effort our wages are higher than they have ever been since the booms of 1881 and 1882.

A SPLENDID victory has been recently won by the new Boot and Shoe Makers' International Union. For want of organization the shoemakers of North Adams, Mass., have been subject to a series of reductions in wages, amounting to 30 per cent. in the past year. Finally they organized, struck on June 13 for a restoration of their old scale of prices, and on July 6th, in less than four weeks won their demands. 1200 people in six factories were involved.

ABOUT \$800,000,000 were spent in buildings during 1888 in the United States. Judging from present indications, this sum, large as it is, will be exceeded this year by about \$1,000,000. These figures are enormous and show to what extent the building interests are carried forward. A large amount of this money was spent on buildings that replaced others and for repairs, but by far the greater amount was expended on buildings placed on new sites, thus adding materially to the taxable wealth of the country.—Ex.

THE International Typographical Union met in convention in Denver last month, and, subject to general vote, decided to remove their headquarters from Indianapolis, Ind., to Chicago. Their next convention will be held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1890. They decided to establish an official journal. An executive council is formed, consisting of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. Hereafter all constitutional amendments are to be submitted to a popular vote. The convention endorsed the principle of Government telegraph.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE CARPENTERS and masons of Berlin, Germany, went on strike May 21st and have won their strike this season for nine hours.

FIVE HUNDRED carpenters and joiners in Copenhagen, Denmark, are at present locked out for resisting a reduction in wages.

ADVANCES in wages ranging from one half-penny to three farthings per hour have been recently obtained in the carpenter trade in over a score of cities in England and Scotland.

IN HOLLAND considerable headway has been made recently. Great abuses have long prevailed in the payment of wages, and some time ago a commission of inquiry was appointed. The result of their report is that the Dutch Government has just passed a law to put down the truck system, and this comes into force on September 1. It enacts that wages are to be paid weekly, and in Dutch money. Wages must not be paid in any building where liquor is sold, or where any open shop is held.

CARPENTER WORK is dull and prospects extremely poor, all over California. The building boom on the Pacific Coast is flattened out.

THE SCRIPPS WORKMEN'S EXPEDITION TO PARIS.

The Scripps Brothers are an enterprising firm of newspaper publishers, with headquarters in Detroit, Mich. They publish penny evening papers in Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and the combination of these papers is known as the Scripps League.

This league is fitting out an expedition of representative American workers to visit the Paris Exposition. The steamer City of Rome has been chartered, and will start from New York July 24th. Six weeks will be spent in visiting the leading industrial centres of England, Scotland, France, Belgium and Germany. The cost of the trip will be \$25,000, and will be paid by the Scripps Brothers.

Nominations from labor organizations were invited, and the bulk of the tourists will be representatives of organized labor. They will be accompanied by journalists, sketch artists and photographers, who will assist the delegates in compiling a report which will be published on their return.

One of the delegates, first chosen last month, is Rufus C. Longsdon, of St. Louis, Mo., an active member of our United Brotherhood. He is president of the Carpenters' Council of that city.

Among the delegates so far chosen are: W. C. Ogden, Cincinnati, Ohio, printer; D. W. Kendall, designer and foreman, Grand Rapids, Mich., for the furniture trade; Dudley S. Humphrey, farmer, Huron Co., O., to represent the Grangers; W. T. Lewis, coal miner, Columbus, O., for the miners; W. W. Milligan, car builder, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Emma Durschlog, cloakmaker, Cleveland, O.; C. C. McClogh, brassworker, Detroit, Mich.; Robt. E. Masters, iron molder, Marshall, Texas, to represent the foundrymen; W. H. Knight, carriage-maker, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Lenora Barry, knit goods, Amsterdam, N. Y., to represent women's interests in general. In all there will be 40 representatives of the working people.

PITTSBURGH ITEMS.

J. B. Hill & Co., planing mill, Penn Ave., is shut down for want of men, as the firm decided to run as a non-union concern. Union men better leave this mill and its material alone.

Stone masons are still on strike and that keeps back carpenter work. Very little jobbing going on.

Reinemann's saloon, Wood St. and Wright's on Diamond St. near Market, have given work to J. T. Natcher, the only ten hour contractor in town. Also Straub, the beer bottler, has given a large job to Hiller, a non-union contractor. These three people will be remembered by organized labor.

NINE HOURS IN CHELSEA, MASS.

Carpenters' Union 135, on May 1st, made a grand success of the nine-hour movement. All the union men are at work and every contractor in town has conceded the nine-hour day without any reduction in pay, except one boss, Walter Batchelder, and he works two gangs—one nine, the other ten hours. This boss has discharged and boycotted all union men and now we are going to make an example of him. Contractors John Campbell and Jerry Mitchell will hire none but union men, and the other bosses are favorable to Union 135.

SUCCESS IN BAYONNE, N. J.

By conciliatory and firm steps, Union 486 has won the nine-hour day. The contractors organized to fight us, but finally asked for a conference and we sent them a committee of five. Shops that were working nine and one-half hours a day have come into line, and bosses who were paying by the hour now pay by the day, and pay full pay for nine hours. Every boss has come to nine hours, and union men have the preference.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1889.

I WILL NOT BE A CARPENTER!

Come sit here beside me, said the father to his son.
For I am getting old and feeble, my work is nearly done.
The little money that I saved, I give it all to you
To learn a trade and be a man, and begin your life anew.

For I have been a carpenter and toiled for many years.
Amidst the din of angry life with bosses, taunts and sneers.
The pay was small, the hours were long—too long to make life sweet.
But I, being wise and thrifty, made both ends meet.

I will not be a carpenter, said the proud and youthful boy.
To learn a trade so poorly paid would all my hopes destroy.
Perhaps for five long weary years to study night and day.
With some cruel tyrant for a boss, and small starvation pay.

And when proficient in the craft, O father, dear, what then?
With costly tools and smaller pay than any laboring men.
Although I honor the ancient craft, the truth I'll deny.
I will not be a carpenter, and this is the reason why:

Look at the men who carry the hod and buy no tools at all.
The mason with his hammer, trowel, and level to plumb the wall.
The tailor with a lap board, a tape, a gosse, or two.
A Baker's kit is less than all. The clerk's, pen, ink and rule.

The plumber gets much better pay and buys less costly tools.
And various trades too numerous to mention now to you.
Are better paid than carpenters, and have less work to do.

You spoke the truth, the honest truth, but consider well my son.
The many battles they have fought, the victories they have won.
It is when they are united they will stand in proud array.
To win themselves the victory with better hours and pay.

Look at the great concessions they have gained within a year.
So make your mind contented—for the future do not fear.
It is when your dear old father is laid away to rest.
You will think of me and bless the day I advised you for the best.

AID TO DENVER.

In the April CARPENTER we published a list of moneys received by Mr. J. P. Greenwood, Financial Secretary of the Denver Carpenters Council, in response to circular for aid of Denver unions. Since then the following sums have been reported to this office:

Union No. 309 . . . \$2 00
Union No. 318 . . . 4 75
Reported up to April 3, 1889 . . . 282 36
Sum total . . . \$289 11

RELIEF FUND.

Moneys received in the General Office up to June 30, 1889, for Relief of Sufferers by Flood and Fire, (moneys received in July will be reported in August paper):

Union No. 132 . . . \$20 00 Union No. 89 . . . \$5 00
119 . . . 25 00 109 . . . 50 00
114 . . . 1 00 62 . . . 5 00
134 . . . 5 00 203 . . . 10 00
273 . . . 10 00 494 . . . 2 30
391 . . . 5 00 503 . . . 5 00
458 . . . 10 00 228 . . . 20 00
92 . . . 5 00 10 . . . 25 00
261 . . . 5 00 38 . . . 15 00
50 . . . 49 80 76 . . . 5 10
286 . . . 5 00 413 . . . 10 30
11 . . . 25 00 477 . . . 25 00
8 . . . 25 00 486 . . . 5 00
169 . . . 5 00 246 . . . 5 00
394 . . . 25 00 336 . . . 2 50
Total . . . \$425 40
Reported in May Journal . . . 70 00
Sum total . . . \$495 40
Forwarded to John Way, Johnstown, Pa. 60 00
Balance on hand July 1, 1889 . . . \$435 40

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

The Carpenters Council of St. Louis makes the following report of moneys received and expended during the strike from April 1 to May 7, 1889:

German Printers Union No. 34 . . . \$50 00
Carpenters Union No. 4 . . . 127 55
Carpenters Union No. 5 . . . 89 65
Carpenters Union No. 12 . . . 80 05
Carpenters Union No. 24 . . . 91 85
Carpenters Union No. 27 . . . 122 80
Carpenters Union No. 27 . . . 4 00
Carpenters Union No. 518 . . . 100 00
Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners . . . 2 45
Mr. William Brocker . . . 5 00
Cooperative Livery and Undertaking Association . . . 5 00
K. of L. L. A. 9841 . . . 8 50
K. of L. L. A. 1016 . . . 5 00
Brewers Union No. 6 . . . 162 00
Cabinetmakers Union No. 12 . . . 221 50
Brotherhood of Machinists . . . 11 00
Humphrey Clothing Co . . . 6 00
A large clothing house . . . 50 00
Boss Carpenter J. E. Brockmeier . . . 25 00
German Workmen's Union, on lists not included in the above unions . . . 65 35
Machinists Union No. 1 . . . 100 00
Cigar-makers Union No. 44 . . . 15 00
Tailors Union . . . 5 00
General Executive Board . . . 1500 00
Total . . . \$2846 20
Expended . . . 2845 00
Balance on hand . . . \$1 20

* Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—June, 1889.

Balance, June 1, 1889 . . . \$685 70
From the Unions (Tax, etc.) . . . 3422 47
Advertisers . . . 23 00
Rent of part of office building . . . 10 00
Unattached members and sundry supplies . . . 16 60
Protective Fund, cash donated to Unions on strike . . . 1250 00
Total . . . \$3080 37

EXPENSES—June, 1889.

For Printing . . . \$502 01
Office, etc. . . 548 96
May Capita Tax, A. F. of L. . . 35 00
Brotherhood badges . . . 200 00
Traveling and organizing . . . 85 00
Donations to strike in Savannah . . . 250 00
Lowell . . . 1000 00
Benefits Nos. 623 to 640 inclusive . . . 1900 00
Balance, July 1, 1889 . . . 625 65
Total . . . \$1080 37

DETAILED EXPENSES—June, 1889.

Printing 103 Day books @ 67c . . . \$ 69 01
5000 Labels . . . 6 25
2000 Envelopes (printed only) . . . 2 50
5000 Blankets for F. S. Reports . . . 20 75
5000 Cards for Agitation . . . 12 50
2000 German Constitutions . . . 21 00
700 Circulars sent with Password . . . 4 25
2000 Ode Cards . . . 5 00
800 Postal Cards (printed and furnished) . . . 10 75
10000 Appeals . . . 15 00
5000 English Constitutions . . . 60 00
100 Treasurer's Cash Books . . . 36 00
1500 Clearance Cards . . . 3 75
33,500 Copies June Journal . . . 224 75
1000 Envelopes (printed and furnished) . . . 2 50
ream Wrapping Paper . . . 8 25
Wrapping and Mailing June Journal . . . 15 00
Postage on June Journal . . . 17 67
Expressage on Supplies, etc. . . 14 88
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc. . . 47 51
2000 Stamped Envelopes . . . 44 00
37 Telegrams during June . . . 15 54
Salary and Clerk Hire . . . 264 66
Services of G. E. B. during June . . . 39 85
Office Rent for June . . . 25 00
1000 Brotherhood Badges . . . 200 00
Capita tax for May, A. F. of L. . . 35 00
Henry Lloyd, time and expenses to Chicago and Detroit . . . 68 00
C. A. Rockwood, for investigating Mac-Candlish claim . . . 7 65
L. G. Newman, Organizing Allston, Mass. . . 5 00
F. M. Smith, Organizing Tiffin, O . . . 4 00
5000 Letterheads, and Engraved Head Stationery and Office Supplies . . . 2 73
Office fittings and repairs . . . 27 32
Services of Janitor and Scrub Woman . . . 4 25
Benefit No. 623, Mrs. Mary E. Houck . . . 50 00
623 Carl Fleisher . . . 2 00
623 Eldad Williams . . . 200 00
626 Thomas Nicka . . . 2 00
627 Mrs. Annie Arendt . . . 50 00
628 Mrs. M. L. Seacord . . . 50 00
629 John Fiel . . . 500 00
630 Mrs. Anna A. Ryks . . . 50 00
631 Mrs. Augusta Behnke . . . 50 00
632 Mrs. Margaret C. Depoe . . . 25 00
633 Mrs. H. B. Baird . . . 50 00
634 Mrs. N. Childs . . . 50 00
635 William Adams . . . 200 00
636 Mrs. Susanna Fassinger . . . 50 00
637 Wm. H. Jones . . . 200 00
638 Mrs. Martha J. Sprout . . . 50 00
639 Mrs. Fredrika Skwar . . . 50 00
640 Fritz Brennicki . . . 200 00
Donation in aid of Savannah strike . . . 250 00
Lowell strike . . . 500 00
Total . . . \$4521 72

RECEIPTS FOR PROTECTIVE FUND FOR THE MONTH ENDING JUNE 30, 1889.

Union No. 175 . . . \$8 60 Union No. 116 . . . \$4 28
216 . . . 3 50 375 . . . 5 00
51 . . . 13 50 180 . . . 14 85
117 . . . 2 90 185 . . . 6 00
57 . . . 12 40 373 . . . 1 75
102 . . . 3 00 421 . . . 2 00
510 . . . 88 234 . . . 9 02
485 . . . 82 15 . . . 19 24
424 . . . 1 35 487 . . . 3 97
238 . . . 3 20 443 . . . 1 22
314 . . . 3 60 380 . . . 1 25
500 . . . 72 26 . . . 7 20
168 . . . 1 20 405 . . . 5 15
509 . . . 5 16 427 . . . 1 15
1 . . . 31 66 348 . . . 1 75
330 . . . 2 40 398 . . . 2 58
159 . . . 3 00 219 . . . 42 60
268 . . . 5 12 196 . . . 6 40
306 . . . 18 44 511 . . . 25
51 . . . 5 80 492 . . . 1 00
140 . . . 10 31 113 . . . 6 45
444 . . . 3 25 409 . . . 9 40
501 . . . 82 254 . . . 1 44
302 . . . 7 00 259 . . . 6 65
62 . . . 10 38 352 . . . 3 00
483 . . . 40 48 . . . 2 11
96 . . . 20 66 269 . . . 3 71
355 . . . 15 50 141 . . . 2 12
332 . . . 3 77 153 . . . 8 40
35 . . . 2 65 167 . . . 6 65
206 . . . 3 82 380 . . . 2 45
376 . . . 3 01 350 . . . 4 60
371 . . . 53 234 . . . 1 01
277 . . . 3 94 245 . . . 9 78
507 . . . 1 15 314 . . . 3 31
Total . . . \$418 61
Reported in May Journal . . . 3483 35
Transferred to the general fund on account of moneys expended in aid of the following strikes:
To St. Louis . . . \$1500 00
Buffalo . . . 250 00
Savannah . . . 750 00
Lowell . . . 1000 00
Balance July 1, 1889 . . . \$401 96

PERSONAL.

JAMES DEY has been unanimously elected as Business Agent of Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. KILVER, of Chicago, our Fifth Vice-President, spoke in St. Louis, July 4th, and addressed a rousing public meeting of Carpenters in the same city on the 7th.
J. G. CLINKARD is once more in the field, being re-elected Walking Delegate of Union 33, of Boston, Union 67, of Roxbury, and Union 218, of East Boston.
PRESIDENT WEIR, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, has been re-elected President of that Society, and his salary has been advanced to \$2000 per year, an increase of \$500 over last year. William Martin has also been re-elected Secretary for the thirteenth time.
WM. ROBINSON, Walking Delegate of our Brotherhood in New York, has well earned his diploma as a detective! By a clever piece of detective skill he captured John Ayre, who, by forgery, had taken \$241.50 of the funds of the society. Ayre was arrested and the money recovered.

MONTHLY REPORT.

(The monthly report, as below, includes on first line, the charter number of the local union, name of city, and state of trade. The second line gives the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, and the amount of moneys received by the G. S. from said union for tax and supplies for the month ending June 30, 1889, inclusive. All moneys received in July will appear in next month's CARPENTER. The (*) denotes the unions not having sent in their monthly F. S. report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.)

	June Page.	June Tax.
ALABAMA.		
507. BIRMINGHAM—Dull. A. M. Grant, 2103 Second Ave.	72	16 50
89. Mobile—Dull. 9 hours. Ed. Marchal, S. S. Elmira, 3d W. Bayou . . .	87	8 70
92. (Colored) J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress.	51	5 20
389. SHEFFIELD—Dull. Crowded. Ward Parker, Box 46 . . .	21	2 30
ARKANSAS.		
479. FORT SMITH—Crowded. F. Neighbors, 1023 N. 12th St.	26	3 20
327. HELENA—Dull. P. Robertson, Box 60	8	
469. HOT SPRINGS—Slack. W. B. Smith, 12 School Street	27	3 60
LITTLE ROCK—Dull. D. W. Gaskill, Box 371	50	8 50
106. (Col.) E. Burks, 1800 Chester St.	17	13 05
CALIFORNIA.		
47. ALAMEDA—Quiet, 9 hours. John Larkin, Box 16 . . .	55	
365. FRESNO—Crowded, 9 hours. F. L. Hunter, Box 134 . . .	39	
LOS ANGELES—Crowded, 9 hrs. Theo. E. Cross, Box 482 . . .	127	12 70
139. West W. G. Warden, Cor. Hill and Pacheco St. . . .	21	2 10
289. MONROVIA—Dull, 9 hours. A. L. Brown, Box 56 . . .	*	
36. OAKLAND—Dull, 9 hours. J. F. Gallin, 1419 Ninth Street	455	58 80
303. ONTARIO—Crowded, 9 hrs. C. Postill	17	
195. PASADENA—Prostrate, 9 hrs. G. P. Mandan, Box 453 . . .	44	
335. RIVERSIDE—Flat, 9 hrs. J. W. Carroll, Box 666 . . .	36	3 60
341. SACRAMENTO—Dull, 9 hrs. W. H. Dalley, 1202 4th St.	75	13 00
86. SAN BERNARDINO—Flat, 9 hrs. H. Wegner, Box 797 . . .	31	7 60
182. SAN DIEGO—Very dull, 9 hrs. F. J. Smith, Box 327 . . .	74	7 40
22. SAN FRANCISCO—Dull, 9 hrs. Henry Meyers, 23 Birch Avenue	529	52 90
304. Ph. J. Grosse, 16 Wilder Street	50	4 60
483. (West) L. P. Smith, 1101 Mission St.	41	
316. SAN JOSE—Very dull, 9 hrs. B. W. Courtant, Box 996 . . .	156	17 40
35. SAN RAFAEL—Dull, 9 hrs. Chas. I. Jacobs, Box 673 . . .	45	3 70
282. SANTA ANNA—Quiet, 9 hrs. N. L. Galbraith, Box 226 . . .	24	2 30
226. SANTA BARBARA—Dull, 9 hrs. J. V. Jones, Box 515 . . .	39	5 50
133. SANTA CATARINA—Slack, 9 hrs. G. W. Reid, Box 353 . . .	56	5 45
397. SANTA MONICA—Dull, 9 hrs. W. W. Dexter	16	
37. STOCKTON—Dull, 9 hours. Geo. H. Field, 152 Taylor Street	13	
CANADA.		
161. BELLEVILLE—Dull, 59 hrs. R. McPherson, Box 547 . . .	24	
432. CHATHAM. Hugh Gallagher, Box 325	17	
83. HALIFAX, N. S. Brisk. A. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.	220	23 25
18. HAMILTON—Dull, 55 hrs. Wm. Nox, 114 Catharine St. N.	34	3 60
194. LONDON—Very dull, 9 hrs. E. J. Aust, 670 King St. . . .	34	8 40
134. MONTREAL—Stay away, dull. Olivier Miron, 178 Malson-neuve	80	3 00
311. Alfred Boulanger, 30 Roland St.	78	4 90
376. Sam'l Slater, 418 Richmond St.	20	4 30
297. NIAGARA FALLS—Dull. W. E. McCredie, Box 112, Niag. Falls, South . . .	9	90
575. PETERBOROUGH—Dull. C. Estlake, 114 Dublin St.	40	7 70
38. ST. CATHARINES—Dull, 9 hrs. Henry Bald, Louis St. . . .	66	7 00
397. ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—Dull, 59 hrs. W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St.	52	5 20
128. ST. THOMAS—Flat, 59 hours. S. R. Hawes, Box 531 . . .	19	2 25
TORONTO—Dull, 50 hours. D. D. McNeill, 10 Carleton St.	61	7 00
279. D. Manson, 323 Bathurst St.	29	2 90
342. (East.) Jno. Ross, 467 Gerard St.	23	
343. WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Dull. A. Reid, Box 56	67	7 30
495. WINDSOR—Dull, 9 hours. Albert Dynes, Box 4 . . .	45	4 50
COLORADO.		
515. COLORADO SPRINGS. Frank Sawyer, Box 976 . . .	30	3 00
55. DENVER—Dull, 8 hours. stay away	156	
410. PUEBLO—Crowded. Stay away. W. C. Maryme, 130 Willow Street . . .	137	12 80
460. SOUTH DENVER. J. W. Bush, 527 12th St. . . .	31	3 10
46. TRINIDAD—Dull. L. E. Ross, Box 569 . . .	33	13 50
CONNECTICUT.		
115. BRIDGEPORT—Medium, 9 hrs. C. H. Botsford, 446 Franklin Ave.	30	2 70
121. DANBURY—Dull, Stay away. Geo. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St.	00	5 80
43. HARTFORD—Fair, 59 hours. J. W. Wallace, Parkville, Conn. . . .	70	7 70
49. MERIDEN—Improved, 9 hrs. Geo. J. Stanley, 125 Groe	40	
97. NEW BRITAIN—Crowded, 59 hrs. A. E. Potter, 42 Wallace St.	51	4 50
126. NEW HAVEN—Dull, 9 hrs. Jas. Mills, 81 Meadow St. . . .	11	
137. NORWICH—Quiet, 9 hrs. Fred. Wilson, 55 Elizabeth St.	46	4 60
DELAWARE.		
40. WILMINGTON—Crowded. J. M. Phillips, 17th and Union St. . . .	51	4 90

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—Dull, 83-9 hrs. L. Butler, Columbia Road and Boundary, N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—Flat. W. H. Simons, 94 Pine St.

GEORGIA.

502. ATLANTA—Dull. J. T. Stephenson, E. T. V. & G. R. R. Car Shops, Augusta—Flat. J. D. Young, 1320 May St. (Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad

ILLINOIS.

79. ALTON—Dull. Plenty of men. J. W. Walton, 515 E. 10th St. . . .

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—Overcrowded. John C. Spence

	Tax.		KANSAS.	Page.	Tax.
			159. ARMOURDALE—Dull. Crowd'd H. B. Stewart, 717 Euclid Ave., Kansas City	*19	1 40
9	2 20		264. ATCHISON—Middling, 9 hrs. H. Stork, 438 S. Seventh St.		
			66. COCKSODIA—Very dull. J. W. Graham, Box 170.	13	1 30
89	4 00		354. FORT SCOTT—Very dull. W. S. Huff, 415 Walker St.	*13	1 30
67			288. HORTON. F. N. Cole, Box 295 . . .	*14	
*35	3 80		366. HUTCHINSON—Dull. J. N. Royce	19	1 40
			499. LEAVENWORTH. L. W. Downs, Box 25 . . .	*11	4 10
*33			412. MCPHERSON—Flat. S. B. Beebe	26	1 30
*27	60		524. OSWEGO. John McLane	*12	
*16			356. PITTSBURG—Overcrowded. J. H. Sentenn	11	10 00
40			360. SALINA—Overcrowded. J. W. Braithwaite, Box 608	20	2 10
50	9 80		158. TOPEKA—Many idle. Chas. Haus, Gen. Deliv.	*11	1 10
10				*70	6 70
			KENTUCKY.		
			LOUISVILLE—Overcrowded. C. J. Corcoran, 847 E. Wal- nut St	*15	1 70
49	7 40		214. (German) Simon Wolf, 1656 Shelby St	16	1 60
20	1 50		501. OWENSBORO—Dull. E. L. Truettell	11	
92	13 70		301. PADUCAH—Med. Geo. Hebel, 1027 Clark St	23	2 30
19			491. PINEVILLE. Edw. Cryor	*19	
			149. PRINCETON—Dull, Stay away. Eph Outten	11	
9			LOUISIANA.		
11			151. MONROE—Dull. H. Risher	10	3 00
9	2 20		76. NEW ORLEANS—Dull. J. G. Bloomer, 432½ S. Liberty St	11	1 10
37	3 40		SHREVEPORT—Quiet. Peter Garson Box 339 . . .	32	
			MAINE.		
875	87 50		345. BATH—Medium. Alpheus Gove	46	1 25
57	8 60		407. LEWISTON—Fair. C. M. Page, 7 Franklin St.	*30	8 30
306	33 60		344. PORTLAND—Quiet. W. H. Gilpatrick, 22 Casco	72	15 60
77	19 40		MARYLAND.		
61	6 10		29. BALTIMORE—Dull, 9 hours. H. W. Hale, 403 Courtland	252	26 30
71	12 00		503. CUMMERSLAND—Moderate. G. W. Everstine, 312 Mechanic	8	3 80
*82	8 90		MASSACHUSETTS.		
21	2 35		338. ALLSTON— G. G. Maskell, Wilton St	*10	5 20
26			221. ARLINGTON—Good, 59 hours. Jas. A. Martin, Box 319 . . .	*19	
11			33. BOSTON—Very dull, 53 hrs. Jas. C. Doyle, 5 Malden	699	141 70
			130. BROCKTON—Dull, 9 hours. Ed. Shattuck, 30 Snell St.	30	2 30
			321. BROOKLINE—Quiet, 9 hours. J. D. McIntosh, Pearl St	*26	3 00
37	3 70		138. M. W. Trow, 30 Putnam Ave.	91	9 30
20	2 20		204. F. Leydon, 2 Crescent St . . .	36	3 50
24	4 70		324. CHARLESTOWN—Dull, 59 hrs. J. F. Kelly, 3 Bunker Hill Ct.	10	
40	4 20		135. CHELSEA—Medium, 59 hrs. H. J. Miller, 122 Broad- way	47	4 50
33			400. CLINTON. J. G. Martin, Box 1262 . . .	*9	9 00
31	3 30		373. DEDHAM—Fair, 9 hours. D. P. Conroy	*33	3 30
19			309. DORCHESTER— E. B. Taylor, 1126 Wash- ington St	*12	
19	3 80		218. EAST BOSTON—Medium, 9 hrs. Hector McKay, 5 Union Place	*2	9 30
52	5 45		403. FALL RIVER. Lawt. Hayden, 60 Maple	24	
50	7 25		396. FITCHBURG—Fair. L. W. Merriam, 148 Pearl	45	
31			380. GLOUCESTER—Dull, 9 hrs. H. McPherson, 124 Dun- can St.	11	3 60
27	5 40		82. HAVERHILL—Dull, 59 hrs. M. H. Cushman, 33 Em- erson	26	3 10
16	1 80		424. HINGHAM. Colin Campbell, North St HOLYOKE—Fair.	*21	2 80
33	3 30		95. A. J. Laviolette, 32 Appleton Street . . .	*28	
14	2 40		508. (French) Geo. H. Dugas, 33 Summer St	*10	6 10
17			196. HYDE PARK—Black, 9 hours. C. S. Elliott, 57 Dana Ave	46	6 30
19	6 60		111. Geo. Kingston, 5 Florence Place	63	6 80
15			314. (French)—Alphonse Drouin, 49 Common St.	*10	2 30
0	4 33		445. LEOMINSTER—Fair. Geo. W. Cogswell	*16	
7	10 00		269. LOWELL—Medium, 9 hrs. F. J. Rief, 19½ Walker St.	142	19 50
13	4 00		241. (French). A. Lenny, 23 W. Fourth St.	*32	3 00
12	7 00		152. MALDEN—Good. Plenty men. J. B. Green, 2 Irving Ct.	*27	2 70
7	4 00		154. MABLEBORO—Dull. Crowd. A. B. Poole, 1 Highland	25	2 30
3	2 03		423. MIDDLETOWN. Chas. E. Wilson, Box 491	22	65
6	5 00		192. NATICK—Middling, 9 hrs. N. J. Swenson, Box 477 . .	84	
3			409. NEW BEDFORD— Ed. Allen, 72 Thomas St.	26	3 60
3	4 75		275. NEWTON—Quiet, 9 hours. James Randall, Lock Box 71	56	9 40
3			193. NORTH ADAMS—Very dull 59 hrs A. T. Quinton, 37 Mea- dow St	*26	2 30
9	2 90		435. NORWICH—Fair, 9 hours. F. L. Colton, Box 41 . . .	28	5 35
1			444. PITTSFIELD—Quiet. Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St . .	53	5 30
8	1 30		417. QUINCY—Moderate, 59 hours. W. R. McCaider, Box 27, S. Quincy	*62	6 00
3			67. ROXBURY—Fair, 9 hours. George Lintaman, 61 Col- man St., Dorchester . . .	80	8 60
3			140. SALEM—Fair, 9 hours. J. H. Murphy, 6 Meser- vey St.	*50	11 00
4	1 20		24. SOMERVILLE—Flat, 9 hours. Jos. McLntyre, 95 Franklin St	*54	10 00
9	2 55		220. S. FRAMINGHAM—Middling. A. C. Tracey, Box 940 . . .	77	11 20
9			96. SPRINGFIELD—Dull, 9 hrs. F. P. Morey, 88 Quincy	264	
5			415. TAUNTON—Quiet.		8 00

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216. WALTHAM—Dull. 9 hours. Herbert M. Gragg. 24 Gardner St.	*20	2 00	58. J. E. Perry, 24th & Lake. Jas. Fordice, Box 587.	96	18 85	474. NYACK. Robt. F. Wool, Upper Nyack.	39	7 80	401. FRANKLIN. S. Wise, Box 935.	27	2 50	329. BURLINGTON—Dull. Henry Langlois, 153 Archibald St.	41	6 70
331. WATERTOWN—Fair. 59 hrs. John S. Derron, Box 672	*14	1 40	71. (Ger.) Carl Kluge, Kes- ler's Hall, South 13th St.	14	1 40	302. OGDENSBURG—Quiet. Dennis Carey, 86 Hamil- ton St.	21	2 00	462. GREENSBURG—Flooded. W. T. Zimmerman, Box 125.	74	1 50	53. RUTLAND—Fair. 59 hrs. Alonso Persaw, 16 Tem- ple St.	*17	3 55
420. WEYMOUTH—Dull. John J. Downs, E. Brain- tree.	*30	3 30	112. SCOTT OMAHA—Dull 59 hrs. W.A. McCollister, Box 616	*34	...	101. ONEONTA—Very quiet. Samuel Green, Box 1151	40	4 70	398. GREENVILLE—Dull. 9 hrs. T. M. Campbell.	*17	1 90	390. DANVILLE. E. J. Brown, N. Danville	*34	...
485. WINTERBURY— S. Canning, Belcher St.	26	3 28	NEW HAMPSHIRE.			443. OSWEGO—Very dull. F. W. Preston, 140 W. Van Buren St.	*47	5 00	287. HARRISBURG—Quiet. J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth	32	4 10	285. NORFOLK—Crowded. 53 hrs. C. F. McCoy.	97	10 30
421. WORCESTER— Amos Langill, 78 Salem	43	...	386. DOVER—Quiet. 59 hours. John E. Leizer, 30 Cush- ing St.	22	4 80	404. FORTCHESTER— Edward Cooter, Box 188, Rye N. Y.	16	1 00	288. HOMESTEAD—Slack. 9 hrs. J. A. Wolff.	70	...	320. PETERSBURGH—Dull. W. A. McCulloch, 411 West St.	*19	1 90
93. WORCESTER—Very dull. C. S. Eaton, 395 Park Ave.	123	19 40	118. MANCHESTER—Quiet. Chas. W. Powell, 540 Maple St.	65	6 70	203. PODOBKKEPSE—Medium. Jos. McKiel, 347 Mill, Rochester—Quiet. 9 hours.	*93	14 33	205. JOHNSTOWN—Fair. 9 hours. John Way, 192 Sherman.	40	8 60	132. RICHMOND—Dull. 9 hours. J. H. Bleson, 412 W. Broad St.	90	8 00
MICHIGAN.			393. NASHUA. Jas. Hopwood, 3 McDon- ald's Ave.	46	5 50	72. Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman 179. (Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North 75. (Sash, etc., makers.) J. W. Feeney, 122 S. St. Paul.	53	4 80	208. LANCASTER—Dull. G. Miller, 333 N. Line St.	87	...	498. ROANOKE—Dull. J. E. Turnbull, 125 1st Av., S. W.	*32	8 90
85. ANN ARBOR—Crowded. 59 hrs Chas. A. Poland, 89 Broad- way.	*26	3 22	NEW JERSEY.			263. SALAMANCA. A. J. Ward.	31	4 43	436. LOCK HAVEN—Crowded. J. B. Sperting.	13	7 55	WASHINGTON.		
77. BATTLE CREEK—Improving. M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay	16	...	428. ATLANTIC CITY—Dull. A. Moore, 105 N. Georgia	46	4 60	249. SARATOGA—Dull. Stay away. C. L. Champline, Jr., Box 283.	14	1 40	177. MCKEESPORT—Fair. 9 hours. T. W. Davis, Box 184.	120	12 10	521. PORT TOWNSEND. H. P. Hertrmann.	51	7 05
129. BAY CITY—Very dull. Jos. A. Lessard, 304 Stan- ton St.	45	4 40	486. BAYONNE—Medium. 9 hrs. Chas. Mowry, 557 Ave. C.	70	15 00	146. SCHENECTADY—Fair. F. A. Scraftod, 307 Paige	78	7 80	431. MANSFIELD—Dull. Wm. McClarren.	*39	...	351. SEATTLE. Dull. 9 hrs. Robert Martin, Box 816.	96	9 90
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	20. CAMDEN—Fair. 9 hours. T. E. Peterson, 337 Me- chanic St.	214	22 80	413. SHEEPHEAD BAY— J. J. Hall, Box 71.	23	...	500. MEDA—Quiet. Geo. W. Glass.	27	...	41. SPOKANE FALLS—Crowded. F. P. Burkhardt, Box 135.	24	2 40
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	467. EAST ORANGE. E. Tappen, 27 Crawford St.	26	3 60	15. (Ger.) M. G. Raph, 221 Grumbach Avenue.	*122	21 40	406. NICETOWN. Colbert Walker, 3878 Nice	*15	1 40	197. TACOMA—Quiet. 9 hrs. S. G. Taylor, Box 1011.	63	...
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	167. ELIZABETH—Dull. 9 hours. H. Zimmermann, 35 Port Pat. Norton, 211 Bloom- field St.	47	7 80	363. (Fr.) N. Lavaute, 30 Pat- tison.	27	1 10	481. NEW HAVEN—Slack. W. S. Miller, Connells- ville.	32	3 10	261. BUCKHANNON—Slack. E. T. Alexander.	13	1 30
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	391. HOBOKEN—Quiet. 53 hours. Pat. Norton, 211 Bloom- field St.	48	4 50	78. TROY—Middling. 9 hours. Thos. Soutar, Box 145.	48	5 40	388. NORRISTOWN—Quiet. Julius Pressmar.	29	2 90	511. CHARLOTTE. A. W. Fitzwater.	10	...
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	482. Wm. H. Dodd, 219 7th St. 488. Chas. H. Kelly, 14 Oswego 232. MILBURN.	114	11 60	125. UTICA—Dull. L. H. Gains, 6 Bristol.	62	6 60	414. OIL CITY—Quiet. Jno. L. Young.	10	2 00	286. CLARKSBURG. D. G. Watkins, Box 124.	13	1 50
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	305. MILLVILLE. Luka Vaman, Box 400 Secretary of District Council, J. N. Dalley, 25 S. Orange Ave.	40	2 40	307. WATERFORD—Middling. J. C. McGill, Box 598.	18	1 80	414. OIL CITY—Quiet. Jno. L. Young.	10	2 00	516. GRAFTON. G. Butcher, West Grafton	*13	2 25
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	119. J. E. Jacobus, 52 Haw- kins St.	226	44 70	233. WAYERLY—Slack. David Hand, Box 461.	*16	1 60	481. NEW HAVEN—Slack. W. S. Miller, Connells- ville.	32	3 10	475. NEW CUMBERLAND. Wm. Johnson.	*18	...
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	172. (Ger.) R. Mueller, 244 Charlton St.	*156	15 60	252. WEST TROY—Moderate. 8 hrs. C. F. Shaninger, cor. High and Fifth Sts.	80	2 90	8. J. J. Maguire, 1513 Clarion 227. (Kensington) J. J. Mc- Kinstry, 2358 E. Susque- hanna Av.	530	57 20	353. PIEDMONT. T. J. Pettit.	30	3 00
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	308. Wm. C. Farquhar, 107 Condit St.	22	...	273. YONKERS—Crowded. 58 hrs. John W. Gons.	59	5 90	238. (German) G. Schmidt, 411 Hackly St.	100	10 20	425. WELLSBURG—Dull. Samuel Providence.	12	1 20
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	510. NEW BRUNSWICK. Geo. Slater, 41 French St.	*55	8 40	4 NORTH CAROLINA.			238. (German) G. Schmidt, 411 Hackly St.	100	10 20	3. WHEELING—Stay away. 9 hrs E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey	193	22 25
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	477. ORANGE—Fair. 9 hours. Virgil Cox, 51 Centre St.	42	4 30	OHIO.			239. (W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks, 1311 S. 46th St.	166	16 20	WISCONSIN.		
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	325. E. L. Vreeland, 453 Main St.	96	9 30	84. AKRON—Dull. Many leaving. Jac. Glass, 111 Thornton	34	3 40	306. (Southwest) Chas. Mit- chell, 18 Passyunk Av.	100	15 40	379. ASHLAND—Overstocked. Joseph Herrin, 1015 St. Clair St.	*20	...
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	484. Jas. Fleming, 179 Van Houten St.	31	1 50	17. BELLAIR—Dull. 9 hours. G. W. Curtis.	42	4 20	359. (Milwaukee) Geo. W. Mil- ler, 2524 Franklin St.	75	13 75	378. LA CROSSE—Very dull. F. H. Oles, 1233 Green Bay	43	4 30
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	490. PASSAIC. P. J. Vanderbeck, Passaic City Hotel.	*50	...	44. BOWLING GREEN—Dull. H. B. Brooks, Box 133.	45	4 45	142. JOHN E. Jones, Prospect St., 3 d Ward.	374	42 30	MILWAUKEE—Very dull. 9 hrs. Secretary of District Coun- cil, Charles Schmitt, 637 5th Ave.	70	7 00
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	359. PHILLIPSBURG—Good. G. L. Creveling, Shimmers P. O.	10	...	170. BRIDGEPORT. L. McHugh.	35	2 70	164. (Ger.) Fred Heldorf, 1811 Fox Alley.	213	21 30	228. (Ger.) J. C. Scheder, 560 5th Av.	40	4 00
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	155. PLAINFIELD—Quiet. 9 hrs. L. C. Kille, Box 249.	76	7 70	501. BOSTON. J. W. Gamble.	24	2 40	165. (East End) D. H. Cries- man, Ditttridge St. Bell- field.	168	15 50	290. (Ger.) Wm. Hilly, 843 3d 318. (Ger.) R. Schwarze, 608 18th St.	20	2 00
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	31. TAYLOR—Middling. 9 hrs. O. B. Gaston, 221 Mercer	*30	3 50	143. CANTON—Improving. 59 hrs. C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry CINCINNATI—Dull. Crowded.	61	9 10	230. B.B. Baumgardner, 386 Web- ster Ave.	196	20 30	472. NORTH LACROSSE. Foster Nelson, 1522 Kane	*21	1 70
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	NEW YORK.			209. (German) Chas. Scheer, 14 Mansfield St.	96	10 00	385. (West End) Jas. S. Connell, 194 Steuben St.	57	12 30	178. RHINELANDER, Crowded. G. W. Beers, Box 57.	18	70
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	274. ALBANY—Fair. 53 hours. G. H. Anderson, 248 2d St.	26	2 60	61. C. M. Smithers, 261 1/2 N. Newark St.	16	...	606. (Machinists) Chas. New- rath, 32 East St., Allegheny	93	4 50	454. WEST SUPERIOR—Very dull. W. P. Catlin.	15	5 85
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	6. AMSTERDAM—Fair. 59 hrs. W. A. Delamater, 43 Stor- rie St.	34	4 40	326. R. Miller, 51 N. Front St. CLEVELAND—Dull.	220	22 00	145. PENNSYLVANIA—Dull. W. A. Johnston, Box 83	*33	5 70	Total, 31,494	\$3122 47	
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	453. AUBURN. N. Van Auken, 24 E. . . Genesee St.	35	6 25	11. C. E. Coover, 1 Cowan St. 39. (Bohem.) John Divoky, 3 Caleb Court	*22	...	336. READING—Fair. Overcrowd'd T. Kinsinger, 929 Buton- wood St.	83	16 60	DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.		
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	262. BALLSTON—Very dull. Martin Larrabee, Box 95.	9	1 10	234. (Ger.) Wm. Deitrich, 121 Hoyt Ave.	*97	11 30	368. ROCHESTER—Dull. A. N. Gutermuth.	26	2 60	On recommendation of the General Vice-Pres- idents of the Districts concerned, the General Executive Board has approved of the following list of Deputy Organizers. Commissions in due form have been issued to these Organizers:		
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	13. BAYVIEW. John Frank, Jr., 28 State	16	2 80	449. (West End) C. Lubahn, 90 Newark St.	54	10 70	37. SHAMOKIN—Medium. Isaac A. Kerlin, Box 327	34	8 40	A. C. Lessell, 11 Brinton Pl., Halifax, N. S.		
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	402. BATH BEACH—Quiet. 53 hrs George Dingman.	*30	4 50	104. J. H. Garner, 211 Henry 346. (German) Paul Wirth, North Taylor St.	*6	8 60	268. SHARPSBURG—Med. 9 hrs. William H. Davis, Etna.	*51	6 70	W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St., St. Johns, N. B.		
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	131. BINGHAMTON—Fair. A. H. Doolittle, Box 113.	38	5 30	328. EAST LIVERPOOL—Dull. 9 hrs. A. N. Taylor, Box 313.	35	3 50	514. SHARPSVILLE. A. J. Groscoast.	*16	3 00	J. A. Plummer, 62 Myrtle St., Portland, Me.		
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	109. Adolph Silber, 236 14th St. 175. R. B. Logan, 70 Ellery	351	33 90	188. FINDLAY—Very dull. A. D. Neumeyer, 237 La- quinoe Street.	70	...	276. TARENTUM—Very dull. 9 hrs. G. T. Owens.	33	8 20	Ph. De St. Croix, Box 647, Bellows Falls, Vt.		
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	235. Jas. H. Collins, 108 Green- point Ave.	57	5 70	202. FOSTORIA—Dull. Crowded. F. M. Smith, Box 180.	44	10 50	459. UNIONTOWN—Medium. J. J. Bare, Box 517.	67	6 80	Geo. W. Bacon, 65 Canal St., Manchester, N. H.		
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	247. G. Payton, 1349 Fulton	115	12 40	267. LIMA—Fair. 59 hours. B. H. Kepner, 255 South Pine St.	*15	2 10	114. VANDERBILT. A. Snyder.	*13	...	F. C. Howard, Grove St., Cor. 5th, Dover, N. H.		
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	258. Chas. Reitz, 28 Schaeffer.	43	6 80	14. MARTIN'S FERRY—Slack. 9 hrs L. J. Shipman.	42	4 00	370. VERONA—Dull. 9 hours. J. A. Householder.	59	6 50	J. W. Gray, 41 Broadway, Providence, R. I.		
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	291. (Ger.) Bruno Weiler, 224 Trotman St.	90	12 75	294. PICOA—Fair. Stay away. Ed. Speelman, 529 Park Ave.	14	1 30	102. WILKES BARRE—Quiet. A. H. Ayers, 4 Penn. St.	*12	2 95	J. G. Clinkard, 26 Mt. Pleasant St., E. Somerville Mass.		
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	296. (E. D.) Wm. H. Miller, 249 1/2 Schaeffer St.	23	7 50	168. SALEM—Crowded. Stay away. J. S. Holloway, 42 Wal- nut St.	*9	...	458. WILKINSBURG, Dull. Stay away Frank L. Clark, Box 107	*26	2 10	Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.		
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	349. (Sash, etc.) W. J. Shaw 888 Atlantic Avenue.	20	2 15	107. SANDUSKY—Very dull. James Cross, 528 Rail- road St.	17	1 70	266. WILLIAMSPORT—Crowded. George Heffner, Box 308	57	...	Robt. F. McGregor, 509 Water St., Peterboro, Ont		
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	381. W. T. Hall, 2140 Fulton	53	10 30	284. SPRINGFIELD—Dull. W. E. Jones, 128 1/2 Tay- lor St.	14	3 70	191. YORK—Dull. Plenty men. Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn Street.	100	10 60	John J. Maguire, 1516 Clarion St., Philadelphia Pa.		
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	451. George Oelkers, Sackman	*138	14 25	186. STEUBENVILLE—Medium. Chas. Bucy, 151 South 3d St.	54	6 80	94. PROVIDENCE—Dull. Frank Shanley, 61 Ever- green St.	36	3 60	R. B. Connolly, 70 Mahon Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.		
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	471. Fred. Smith, 211 18th St.	174	17 10	243. TIFFIN. John H. Diemer, Ella St.	*18	2 80	191. YORK—Dull. Plenty men. Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn Street.	100	10 60	J. G. Hand, Box 761, Millville, N. J.		
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	355. (Ger.) T. Heltermann, 659 E. Ulster St.	179	35 80	25. TOLEDO—Fair. 9 hours. C. W. Murphy, 524 Erie	267	25 60	69. COLUMBIA—Dull. A. W. Curtis.	14	1 85	Robert Beatty, 353 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.		
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	99. COHOES—Middling. 9 hrs. S. A. Waterman, 106 Jack- son.	46	6 45	505. TORONTO. Geo. B. Arnold.	19	1 50	52. CHARLESTON—Overstocked. (Col.) J. F. Drayton, 5 Straw- berry	62	6 30	Geo. E. Ward, 109 1/2 Aqueduct St., Newark, N. J.		
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	315. ELMIRA—Dull. J. S. Ballard, 716 Wind- sor Ave.	106	10 50	183. WELLSVILLE—Dull. E. C. Wallace.	30	2 90	69. COLUMBIA—Dull. A. W. Curtis.	14	1 85	F. E. Rames, 10 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.		
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	323. FISHKILL-ON HUDSON—Fair. 59 hours.	17	...	171. YONGES TOWN—Dull. 9 hrs. Alex. Irvine, 543 High St	74	7 30	50. PORTLAND—Very dull 9 hrs. J. F. Grimes, Box 277.	242	31 40	James Cannon, 40 Washington St., Memphis, Tenn.		
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	200. FORT PLAIN—Middling. Charles W. Sauer.	9	1 00	OREGON.			TEXAS.			Joshua Hard, P. O. Pineville, Ky.		
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	229. GLENS FALLS—Quiet. 59 hrs. E. W. P. Perkins.	*36	3 60	241. ASHLAND. J. O. Miller.	*10	6 00	300. AUSTIN—Improving. Chas. J. Armstrong.	*9	...	Ed. R. Hurst, Box 318, Monroe, La.		
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	139. GLOVERSVILLE—Dull. James Houlin, 156 N. Main.	59	8 00	520. ASTORIA—Very dull J. J. Scothorn.	*21	2 10	198. DALLAS—Quiet. J. A. Rusey, Box 299.	30	3 00	Edward H. Knight, Brunswick, Ga.		
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	272. HERKIMER—Dull. 59 hrs. G. H. Mack.	23	2 80	487. ALBUQUERQUE—Very dull. James C. Kephart, 8.2 812 Crawford Ave.	39	4 15	371. DENISON—Fair. W. C. Edmondson.	*19	1 90	V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190, Savannah, Ga.		
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	173. HOOSICK FALLS—Dull. 59 hrs. Edwin Chapman.	20	2 00	246. BEAVER FALLS—Fair. 9 hrs. H. A. Lord, 2 Church St.	*53	5 30	277. FORT WORTH—Crowded. W. A. Paxton, 135 Gough- nah Street.	27	2 60	D. W. Gaskill, 222 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.		
414. CHARLOTTE—Dull. G. G. Hickman, Box 110	20	2 20	251. KINGSTON—Medium. Harry Dunn, Box 639.	38	3 60	492. BELLEVUE—Dull. 9 hrs. F. Woods.	44	3 00	525. GALVESTON—Very dull. 426. GREENVILLE—Very dull. S. D. Hill, Box 212.	*17	3 20	Geo. L. Muhn, P. O. Parkersburg, W. Va.		
357. DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. Jos. Kinell, Box 26.	18	...	283. LITTLE FALLS—Very dull. 											

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

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PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1889.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the General Secretary is unavoidably crowded out this month. It will appear in next month's CARPENTER, and we hope every member will give it a careful reading.

WITH the exception of Lodge 22, of Newark, N. J., all the New Jersey members of the United Order are now in the Brotherhood. The last remnant who held out in Jersey City came into Union 482 in a body last month.

SINCE May 1st our United Brotherhood has had an increase of over 1600 more members in good standing. Our chief efforts now must be centered on building up the membership of our existing unions, especially in the larger cities.

WE OFFER our sincere and heartfelt condolence to Bro. HENRY WALTERS, of this city, a member of the General Executive Board, in the death of his kind and amiable wife. Her loss to him makes void a life full of domestic felicity.

THE RECALCITRANT element, or the "Kickers," of the old United Order are moving heaven and earth to keep up an abortive semblance of the old organization. They are advertising to re-instate ex members for \$3.60. Meanwhile members are flocking into the U. B. without any such paltry inducement.

THE ARTICLE in last month's issue headed "A Few Thoughts on Advancing our Organization," has provoked considerable discussion and has found universal favor. Union 24, Somerville, Mass., has sent a resolution endorsing its sentiment, and a leading officer of Union 58, St. Catharines, Canada, favors it most heartily.

AN Exchange says: "The carpenters of New York uphold four rival trade organizations—the United Brotherhood, the United Order, the Amalgamated Society and the Progressive Union." Our object in the United Brotherhood is to unite all these societies under one head in one American organization, and in time it will be done. It works well now in Brooklyn, and why should it not work as well in New York?

AFTER nearly seven weeks determined fight, the Union carpenters of Savannah, Ga., closed down their strike as a drawn battle to be fought over again on new lines at an early date. Many jobs have been made strictly nine-hour jobs, and the main fight now is on a large hotel, where the work is behind hand, so as not to press the contractor into terms. The Savannah strike has had the financial aid of the U. B. every week during its continuance.

NOTICE TO NEWARK, N. J. CARPENTERS.

This is to certify that Carpenters' Union 119 of Newark, N. J., also Unions 172 and 308 of the same city are not now and have not been at any time in over a year, in arrears, or out of benefit to the United Brotherhood. For over a year back, Union 119 in particular, has paid its dues or tax in advance. So that the parties in Newark who have circulated the story that Union 119 is or was in arrears, if they persist hereafter in telling such a story are circulating a downright, deliberate falsehood.

The star (*) which appears in our monthly report is no indication of arrears. It simply indicates the monthly report of the Financial Secretary was not in the General Office on or before the 10th of the month.

THE PROTECTIVE FUND.

Our present laws in regard to the Protective Fund are cumbersome and ineffective, if literally carried out. A union on strike could be whipped out of existence before relief could reach it, if it were to wait until the local unions sent on sufficient financial aid.

The best proof of this is the fact that though the recent call for one-fifth of the Protective Fund was issued April 24, 1889, yet the first payment was not made until May 2, 1889, or eight days afterwards, and it was made by a Philadelphia union. At the end of two weeks after issue of the call very few had paid their quota, but at the end of the month of May, 387 local unions had sent on their money, leaving 136 unions delinquent.

By dint of persistent dunning all now have paid with the exception of a baker's dozen of unions, who insist on sending the money direct to the unions in trouble. When that plan was tried last year in helping Hamilton and Richmond, it proved very unsatisfactory and costly, as well as as bothersome to the local unions. It took weeks and months before the General Office got a complete report to publish, and then it required double labor to verify it.

Under the plan now pursued by the G. E. B. each union in trouble has had prompt relief and financial assistance, first from the General Fund, which in turn has been replaced by the Protective Fund as rapidly as it came to hand. At the same time the General Secretary is enabled to present a report from month to month of all moneys so received. And furthermore by this plan unions that had not set aside their Protective Fund, or had spent it for local expenses, have been brought to a compliance with the law, where otherwise their negligence or default would not have been so readily discovered.

THE LOWELL STRIKE.

Since June 1st the Union Carpenters of Lowell, Mass., have been struggling to establish the nine hours. And with good success the battle has been waged for over six weeks. The bulk of the Union men are now working nine hours a day, and job after job is being made a nine-hour job. Quite a number of Union and non-union men are holding out—fully 125 men at present. The Union men are getting financial assistance each week from the U. B., and the non-union men are being freely assisted from the voluntary donations of other cities. The Carpenters Unions of Boston, E. Boston, Chelsea, Somerville and other towns of Massachusetts are giving liberal donations. The bricklayers and hod-carriers also are helping with financial and moral aid. Bro. J. G. Clinkard, of Boston, Mass., has been appointed by the G. E. B. as agent of the U. B. during the strike, and he is on the ground and doing much good.

TRADE DULL.

The following localities report to the General Secretary that trade is extremely dull the past month, and men are crowding in on them. All union men are advised to keep away from these cities: New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Philadelphia, St. Catharines, Ont.; Germantown, Pa.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Helena, Mont.; Springfield, Mass.; Shreveport, La.; Nevada, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Joliet, Ill.; Augusta, Ga.; Cincinnati, O.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Santa Anna, Cal.; Cohoes, N. Y.; Trinidad, Col.; Verona, Pa.; E. Liverpool, O.; Crawfordsville, Ind.; Jeannette, Pa.; Belleville, Ill.; Buckhannon, W. Va.; Canton, O.; Riverside, Cal.; Boston, Mass.; San Jose, Cal.; Astoria, Oregon; Leavenworth, Kan.; Charleston, S. C.; Evansville, Ind.; Kearney, Neb.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Port Huron, Mich.; Hamilton, Canada.

FOUR NEW UNIONS.

During the past month, Charters have been granted to the following four new unions: No. 524, Oswego, Kan.; 525, Garrett, Ind.; 526, Galveston, Tex.; 527, E. Portland, Oregon.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SEND in your Trustees reports.

THE new password for quarter beginning July 1st has been sent to all the Locals.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES must date and sign the members cards for each payment of dues.

SIT down on tattlers, gossips, slanderers, curbstones "chinnors" and dissension breeders.

STRIVE to get new members. Build up your unions. Make every individual effort to strengthen our ranks.

THERE is no convention of the United Brotherhood this year! The next convention will be in Chicago in August, 1890.

UNIONS not having done so are urgently requested to send the G. S. the names and addresses of their newly elected officers.

THIRTY FIVE cents per month is the lowest limit of monthly dues in our U. B. The unions can charge more, but none can charge less.

AGED and infirm members can not be expected to get the full scale of wages. They should be exempted from demanding the full scale.

THE United Brotherhood must not sink to the level of a mere benefit society or an insurance association. It must be a live, progressive trade union, ready as ever to battle in the forefront for the interests of oppressed labor.

SUFFERERS BY FLOOD AND FIRE.

Up to July 15th the General Secretary has received in all \$789 90, as donations from our local unions for the relief of members who have suffered loss by flood or fire in Johnstown, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Seattle. Up to July 1st the sum received as shown in detail in this paper was \$405.40. The relief fund still keeps coming in daily, and it will be distributed equitably among the suffering members. Apart from this the Custom Tailors' Union of New York sent \$200 to our union in Johnstown, and Bro. A. M. Swartz, of Pittsburg brought about \$350 and distributed among its members there. Union 186, Steubenville, Ohio, sent \$50 Union 22, San Francisco, \$50 and Union 268, Sharon, Pa., \$40 to the general relief fund, which makes in all \$1610 donated to the general fund.

CURBSTONE "CHIN."

Some members of our U. B. are entirely too careless in the observance of their obligation! They indulge in too much street talk about union affairs after meetings, and keep themselves tongue tied while in the meetings. This style of curbstone "chin" is by no means effective in advancing the welfare of the organization. It is effective, however, in letting outsiders know too much about our business, and when they can hear all that is done—and sometimes more than is done—they see no necessity for joining. This loose style of gossip about union affairs should cease, whether on the street or on a job, or in the shop. Employers and capitalists organize, meet together, and their proceedings are not given to the four winds of heaven before they act.

VISITS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The office duties of the General Secretary are so manifold and pressing, that it is only at great sacrifice he can accept any invitations to visit distant cities and address public meetings. Recently however he has addressed public meetings as follows: Wayne, Pa., June 19; Chester, Pa., June 21; Camden, N. J., June 24; New Britain, Conn., June 27; Lowell, Mass., June 28; Pittsburg, Pa., July 2; Dayton, O., July 3; Indianapolis, Ind., July 4; Ft. Wayne, Ind., July 5; Detroit, Mich., July 6; Erie, Pa., July 8; Elmira, N. Y., July 9; and Williamsport, Pa., July 10th. These trips have been made at the expense of a few of the cities visited.

ALL the house framing in New York City and vicinity is done by a special class, known as "Framers." They are strongly organized. Recently the N. Y. Framers' Union fined a foreman \$10 for telling a falsehood. Any member two weeks in arrears is expelled, and can not be reinstated for less than \$10. Recalcitrant employers who come to terms with the Union must furnish \$500 bonds, security for their good intention in the future.

VICTORIES GAINED.

QUINCY, Mass.—Carpenters have secured the nine hours and full pay.

JEANETTE, Pa.—Has established the nine hour rule this season.

CHESTER, Pa.—Union 207 has established the nine-hour system this spring.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Carpenters' Unions 60, 299 and 446 are with very fair success endeavoring to carry out the nine-hour day since July 1st.

UNION 375, Peterboro, Ont., enforced the nine-hour day July 1st, and it was generally conceded. Every union carpenter was fully alive to the occasion.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Union 97 has gained its demand for nine hours a day and full pay on July 1st. Some few bosses are holding out, but the majority conceded.

HARTFORD, Conn.—On June 1st the Boss Builders' Association conceded nine hours as a day's work and full pay. The Carpenters made merry over the event by a grand supper and entertainment at Germania Hall, June 11th, at which the lady friends of the union presented Union 43 with a handsome silk flag worth \$70.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—On June 18th Union 83 went on strike for the nine-hour day and an advance of 2 cents per hour, and at the end of one week they went back to work on June 26th completely victorious. The contractors did not think the men were so well organized, but after a week's fight it resulted in the collapse of the Builders' Association. This is the first strike in Halifax since 1854. In 1886, the Union demanded 15 per cent. advance in wages and gained it without a strike.

AN APPEAL TO AID THE STARVING COAL MINERS.

The subjoined appeal has been issued by the American Federation of Labor, and we urge upon all Carpenters Unions, to give it their attention, read it in their meetings and give whatever aid financially, they possibly can. It is a worthy cause and commands our sympathy, and should have our support:

To the Workers of America:
Nine thousand miners in Illinois and Indiana have been on strike since May 1st against a reduction in wages, and now appeal to us for financial aid.

The coals of Northern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania meet in competition in the Lake and Northwestern markets. To allow each State a share of the markets, a fair relative rate of mining should exist. It was the belief of the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers that the rates prevailing in the aforesaid competitive district for the last two years gave to each State a proper relative rate, or as nearly so as it was possible to fix upon, and do justice to all interests. The coal statistics of Chicago for 1888 show that since 1886 "Illinois has increased her tonnage 27 per cent., Indiana 57 per cent., Ohio 25 per cent., and Pennsylvania has sustained a slight loss." From this showing it is evident that both Indiana and Illinois had an advantage over Ohio and Pennsylvania. Ohio and Pennsylvania have settled prices for the next year upon a basis of 2 1/2 cents below last year's rate, and miners of both Indiana and Illinois would have accepted like terms, but their corporations have insisted upon a reduction of 15 cents in Indiana, while the demands of the Illinois corporations, with conditions named, run from 10, 15 and 20 cents. This the miners refuse to accept, and their appeal for financial help should be promptly and generously responded to by the American people, for to them it is evident, or should be, that to increase the advantages in the markets of Illinois and Indiana means either less work or lower wages to miners and mine laborers of both Pennsylvania and Ohio.

While the striking miners do not all belong to the American Federation of Labor, they are fighting for our interests as well as their own; hence no true member of the American Federation of Labor will hesitate or allow difference in opinion as to methods of organization prevent him from relieving the distress of the families of those who are contending for justice and right.

Let each affiliated Union of the A. F. of L. at once collect money, or provide for its collection at its first meeting, and at each succeeding meeting, until the strike ends, and forward the sums promptly to PATRICK MCBRYDE, Lock Box 172, Columbus, O.

By order of the Executive Council, A. F. of L. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.
N. B.—The Operative Cotton Spinners, No. 2709, of Kearney, N. J., affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, after many weeks' contest, have succeeded in bringing their employers, one of the proudest corporations in America, to terms. Now let us score another victory for the Miners.

ROOFS.

The need of shelter was the embryo thought resultant in the house, and the most important item of architecture that supplied this want was the roof. Even at this late day in the world's life, there exist tribes whose dwellings consist merely of upright posts, supporting rude thatches, which still answer the purpose of shelter from burning sun and driving rain. And if we study the ruins of the architecture of ancient peoples, whose very name is perhaps unknown, we find much the same form—the dominant roof, the supporting walls. In tropical countries the flat roof has always held the highest place in the regard of the builders, and indeed has controlled the style of the architecture. In India, the roof proper is covered with cement or tiles, and in Palestine earth answers the same purpose. In ancient Greece marble was often utilized in the construction of this portion of the temples and other public buildings. The slabs were grooved in such a way as to make the finished roof perfectly water-tight, and so well was the work done that specimens of it are still extant, notably in the Choragic monument of Lysicrates at Athens. Another roof of marvelous beauty is that of the Mausoleum of Theodoric at Ravenna, which is a dome, cut from a single block of stone nearly thirty-six feet in diameter. The higher types of Grecian architecture had gable roofs, with very slight pitch, as is known by all who have given any attention to the subject.

The Normans and Saxons, as indeed all of the northern people, built their houses with more or less steeply inclined roofs, the object being to obviate the results of the severe storms to which they were accustomed. The Gothic roof is the extreme type of this style, and lends itself to a greater variety of needs than any other.

Modifications of these two styles are found in the gambrel roof, the Mansard roof, and in the nondescript affairs so frequently used by those who have forgotten that oddity is not necessarily beauty, and that there is a certain "adage of the schools" which upholds the search for the eternal fitness of things.

There are still to be seen, alas, houses whose lack of symmetry would make the angels weep, and gambrel roof's surmount Doric columns, while the stately Mansard roof is found in company with Queen Anne ornamentation of the most gingerbread sort, or a Gothic bay is thrown out upon the side of a house otherwise purely Grecian.

But these are crying evils against which the "common sense of most" must be leveled ere they will down. Individuality of expression is not necessarily monstrous, although too frequently so.—*Ex.*

ENGLISH TRADES UNIONS.

Efforts to obtain full reports from English trades unions regarding their membership and income have not proved very successful. Of 232 registered in England only 159 have given the information requested. The figures given are as a result not indicative of the real proportion of men engaged in mechanical employments who are members of unions. The 159 unions reported give their total membership as 335,040. Their total income is placed at £680,142. The largest body of unionists reported appear to be the miners, who have a total membership of 67,000, or about one-fifth of the whole number. There are 51,869 engineers, 41,379 building hands, 31,073 boiler-makers and ship-builders, and 17,642 laborers. With the addition of two other specified employments, viz., iron and steel makers and railway servants, there is a total given of nearly 239,000 men employed in seven employments, or about 71 per cent. of the total given. Of 23 Scottish societies registered, 18 report a total membership of 17,423, while of 33 Irish societies registered, 26 report a total membership of 3953. The total number of trades unions registered in Great Britain 288. Of these 203 report a total membership of 356,416, with a total yearly income of £722,812, or over £2 income per member per annum.—*Bradstreet's.*

ANCIENT BOYCOTTING.

Our English forefathers had to deal with "boycotting" of an extraordinary kind, but the law seems to have been sufficient for the evil. In the seventh year of Henry III. the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Lincoln enjoined the faithful not to sell victuals to the Jews, nor have any communication with them, whereupon the king ordered the sheriffs and mayors to issue counter injunctions and to imprison any one who refused to supply the necessities of life. Thirteen years later the bishop of London followed the course adopted by his Episcopal brethren, and the king thereupon issued a writ to the mayor and sheriffs of London to stop the evil.

In the reign of Edward I. the archbishop of Canterbury threatened to excommunicate every one in the province of Canterbury who should have any intercourse with the archbishop of York or supply him or his servants with the necessities of life. He was subsequently obliged by the king and parliament to revoke his threats.

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

At a Labor Conference held in the Bing-ham House, Philadelphia, Pa., February 11, 1889, the following address was adopted with a view to effect harmony of action for the future among Trade Unions, Knights of Labor, and all branches of Organized Labor. This address was then to be issued, when signed by the Chief Officers of the organizations represented at the Conference. It is to be hoped the promulgation of this address may give a new impetus to all labor organizations:

For years, the opinion has prevailed, because a difference existed in the forms of the organizations of labor, that it necessarily meant opposition and antagonism.

While this impression has, to some extent, dwelt in the minds of our fellow-working people, it has been utilized by the Corporations and Trusts to the greatest advantage to themselves, and to the injury of our interests and our cause.

Differences of opinion and matters of detail in methods for the improvement of labor's condition, were magnified by interested parties into conflicts of the most beligerent and warlike nature.

The old rule of raising false issues to "keep the oppressed from uniting," was resorted to in every instance—how much to our detriment can probably never be told. That it was, and is hurtful to an enormous extent, all agree.

To disabuse the minds of our fellow-toilers of this false impression, the undersigned have met in conference and issue this circular of warning and advice to the working people of America.

We call your attention to the constant and systematic attempts of the Employing and Speculative Classes to prevent you from organizing. They would crush out organization wherever it has demonstrated any power to curb the avarice of unfair employers, and insist upon improved conditions for the toiling masses compatible with our time, our civilization, and the institutions of our country.

This antagonism to the organizations of the working people should be the best argument in their favor.

It is often said that the interests of labor and capital are identical. Whatever arguments may be used against that proposition, there is no denying that the interests of the toilers are identical, and as a consequence they should be brought to a realization of that fact at once. Through compact organization this can be done.

The obstacles which have retarded the growth of this sentiment in the past, are trivial and should be swept aside. The ventilation given to every trifling dispute between the officers of labor societies, has caused unorganized workmen to look with suspicion on organization generally. Confidence could not be placed in a movement, in which, to use the hackneyed words of the enemies of labor, "a few leaders were struggling for power."

If through zealous effort in behalf of their separate organizations, the officers of the same have appeared to differ with each other, the fact stands that there has never been any real cause for any serious divergence of opinion.

That the future may witness no repetition of past misunderstandings, we have assembled to counsel with each other, and to demonstrate by our presence at this gathering, that between official heads of the organizations of labor there exists no difference of opinion or feeling which will stand in the way of the future welfare of labor generally.

We therefore call—First upon all organizations of labor to put forth renewed efforts to strengthen and solidify their ranks, and to leave nothing undone to make each society the power for good that it is intended to be.

Second, upon all unorganized workmen to study the principles upon which organization is based, to meet and consult with members of labor societies in their various localities, with the object in view of ultimately bringing within the folds of organized labor every worthy man and woman who toils in America.

Thus far have we gone at our preliminary meeting, we hope that the example may be followed in every place where a labor society exists; that the advice we give may be acted on, and that when we meet again in the near future, we may be prepared to report that the groundwork has been laid for a plan upon which all societies may become allies in defending the rights of each other.

(Signed.)
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
P. J. MCGUIRE,
American Federation of Labor.
T. V. POWDERLY,
J. W. HAYES,
A. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN DEVLIN,
Knights of Labor.
F. P. SARGENT,
EUGENE V. DEBS,
JOHN L. HANRAHAN,
Brotherhood of R. R. Firemen.
W. A. SIMSROTT,
National Mutual Aid Association
of R. R. Switchmen.

EXPULSIONS.

J. H. ROWLAND, from Union 256, Savannah, Ga., for violation of trade rules and slandering the Union.

CHRISTOPHER KUPPLER, from Union 351, Seattle, Wash., for violation of trade rules and contempt of the Union.

NELSON J. WALKER, from Union 96, Springfield, Mass., for violating nine-hour rule.

L. McCORMACK, from Union 506, Allegheny, Pa., for working with non-union men in a non-union planing-mill.

ERNEST YOUNG, from Union 97, New Britain, Conn., for violation of union rules.

DANIEL COUGHLIN, from Union 111, Lawrence, Mass., for violating nine hour rule and scabbing.

JOHN J. RUBY, from Union 101, Dayton, Ohio, for defrauding a brother, desertion of family, violation of obligation and contempt of Union. All Unions, particularly in Cincinnati, are warned against him.

JOSEPH ROBEAR, from Union 323, Burlington, Vt., for violating his obligation.

WILLIAM SCHMELTER, from Union 42, Bath Beach, N. Y., for lumping jobs.

C. H. JIMESON, a suspended member of Union 169, East St. Louis, Ill., has gone to St. Louis. Unions in that city are warned against admitting him; he left East St. Louis to evade payment of money due to several brothers.

G. M. DUNWOODS, from Union 336, Philadelphia, Pa., for violating the nine-hour law.

FRANK VITTEK, at one time a prominent member of Union 30, Milwaukee, Wis., has been expelled for leaving his family in destitute circumstances, and while owing money to members and others, having been engaged in contracting on his own account recently.

GEORGE KEELE, DAVID SCOTT and JAMES LUNDEN, from Union 313, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for working against trade rules.

LOUIS D. GORMAN, late financial secretary of Union 306, Philadelphia, Pa., for violating his obligation in committing an offense bringing the U. B. into discredit and for neglecting his duty as financial secretary.

JOHN GROS, from Union 209, Cincinnati, O., for embezzling moneys entrusted to him to be sent away in payment for per capita tax to general office.

A. G. UHLIG, from Union 45, Shreveport, La., for defrauding a brother and conduct unbecoming a member. He originally hails from Attleboro, Mass. He is a blonde, 30 years of age, with blonde moustache and blue eyes.

JOHN FORHAN, E. SMITH, L. BOUPRE and P. AGCUS, from Union 91, Springfield, Mass., for violating trade rules.

REJECTIONS.

WILLIAM JACOBY, from Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., not being a competent carpenter.

BENNY KIMBLE, from Union 17, Bellaire, O., for incompetency.

D. C. GOODENOUGH, from Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., as being unworthy of admission.

EUGENE DWYER, from Union 444, Pittsfield, Mass., for incompetency.

NATHAN MARTIN, from Union 388, Norristown, Pa., not qualified to join.

MARTIN ANDERSON, from Union 471, Brooklyn, N. Y., for incompetency.

JAMES MCENTEE, from Union 126, Utica, N. Y., for incompetency.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 623.—MRS. MARY E. HOUCK, age 51 years, wife of Jesse Houck, admitted July 2, 1883, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., died of heart failure, caused by general debility, May 3.

No. 624.—CARL FLEISCHER, age 54 years, admitted May 28, 1886, Union 30, Milwaukee, Wis., died of carcinoma ventriculi, March 19.

No. 625.—ELDAD WILLIAMS, age 44 years, admitted August 24, 1886, Union 21, Paducah, Ky., died of consumption, April 8.

No. 626.—THOMAS NICKS, age 56 years, admitted August 26, 1884, Union 57, Savannah, Ga., died of pneumonia, April 14.

No. 627.—MRS. ANNIE ARENDT, age 47 years, wife of Franz Arendt, admitted April 18, 1887, Union 1, Chicago, Ill., died of cancer of the stomach, March 21.

No. 628.—MRS. M. L. SEACORD, age 47 years, wife of Henry Seacord, admitted October 12, 1887, Union 315, Elmira, N. Y., died of cancer of the stomach, April 21.

No. 629.—JOHN FIEL, age 36 years, admitted May 24, 1886, Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., died of pulmonary consumption, May 2.

No. 630.—MRS. ANNA A. RYKS, age 41 years, wife of Anthony Ryks, admitted November 10, 1885, Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio, died of dropsy, May 11.

No. 631.—MRS. AUGUSTA BEHNKE, age 32 years, wife of Charles Behnke, admitted May 7, 1888, Union 419, Chicago, Ill., died of heart disease, May 9.

No. 632.—MRS. MARGARET C. DEPOE, age 38 years, wife of David H. Depoe, admitted November 1, 1888, Union 325, Paterson, N. J., died of peritonitis, May 6.

No. 633.—MRS. H. ICKLONE BAIRD, age 27 years, wife of A. A. Baird, admitted October 31, 1887, Union 31, Boston, Mass., died in childbirth, April 30.

No. 634.—MRS. NAOMI CHILDS, age 44 years, wife of William L. Childs, admitted June 27, 1888, Union 275, Newton, Mass. (transferred to Union 98, Springfield, April 5, 1889), died of poison taken with suicidal intent, April 20.

No. 635.—WILLIAM ADAIR, age 29 years, admitted May 4, 1886, Union 155, Plainfield, N. J., died of phthisis pulmonalis, April 15.

No. 636.—MRS. SUSANNA FASSINGER, age 37 years, wife of John Fassinger, reinstated April 11, 1887, Union 164, Pittsburgh, Pa., died of consumption, March 21.

No. 637.—WILLIAM H. JONES, age 42 years, admitted April 9, 1888, Union 20, Camden, N. J., died of kidney disease, May 30.

No. 638.—MRS. MARTHA J. SPROAT, age 29 years, wife of Samuel Sproat, admitted April 18, 1888, Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., died of typhoid fever, May 11.

No. 639.—MRS. FREDERICKA SKWAR, age 61 years, wife of Henry Skwar, admitted May 26, 1886, Union 30, Milwaukee, Wis., died of peritonitis, May 27.

No. 640.—FRITZ BRENNIKI, age 55 years, admitted May 8, 1886, died of Bright's disease of the kidneys, March 12.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

JUNE 1.—Kings Co., N. Y. District asked if the Amalgamated Carpenters can have use of the U. B. Walking Delegate. G. E. B. answered in negative, as U. B. recognizes no other Carpenters' organization or the cards thereof.

Chicago District asked for an organizer. Vice-Pres. Lloyd authorized to proceed there as soon as convenient.

Vice Pres. Wood presented plans to send out an Organizer through the Southern States. G. E. B. decided it would not be advantageous to have one undertake the work during hot weather.

Savannah, Ga. District report progress of strike and prospects of success. G. S. ordered to forward \$250.00 more to Savannah when they need it.

Cincinnati, O. District desires an Organizer. Vice-Pres. Kilver is directed to pay Cincinnati a visit at expense of U. B. at an early date.

Newark, N. J. District desires an Organizer. Vice-Pres. Shields directed to inform G. E. B. if he can attend to the matter.

Appeal Union 209, Cincinnati, O., on disapproved claim of Mrs. Stein. Union 209 got into arrears through negligence of its Rec. Sec'y. Appeal not sustained, and former decision reaffirmed on the ground each Local is responsible for its own officers.

Claims disapproved: J. D. McArthur, Union 163, Saginaw, Mich., and Mrs. Ann O'Rourke, Union 32, Boston, Mass. (members were not in benefit when disease was incurred.) H. H. Dixon, Union 227, Ft. Worth, Tex. (disease contracted previous to being in benefit and dues illegally remitted.) W. H. Bredenger, Union 202, Fostoria, O. (member over three months in arrears.)

JUNE 8.—Savannah, Ga. asking for visit of G. S. to settle strike and agreeing to pay expenses. Prospects of victory good. G. E. B. see no need of anyone visiting them at present, as they are doing very well. More money will be furnished when necessary.

Lowell, Mass. giving notice they had gone on strike, asking for visit of G. S. and agreeing to pay expenses. G. E. B. decided it is impossible to send G. S. at present, owing to his duties.

Union 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia, asking sanction of their demand for the 9 hour day, to go into effect June 15th. Owing to strikes in Savannah and Lowell, conditional sanction was given.

Union 292, Little Rock, Ark., announcing they are locked out on the 9 hour question. Further information desired by G. E. B.

Organizer L. T. Brown, Tacoma, Wash. Terr. desired an appropriation to organize his section of the country. Recommended to first try his hand on the nearest adjoining place.

Union 21, Chicago, Ill., asking to initiate new members for one dollar. Ordered to comply with Constitution.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. Julia M. Boyle, Union 485, Jersey City, (ill when husband joined and Union in arrears.) Mrs. M. A. Schuman, Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., (member over three months in arrears.)

Telegram from Johnstown, Pa. Members of Union 205 destitute. G. S. ordered to issue an appeal for aid, and Auditors to purchase tools for those in need of them on getting further information.

Auditors reported accounts of G. S. for May have been audited and found correct.

JUNE 15.—Appeal E. J. Lake against Union 78, Troy, N. Y., referred for Union 78 to send all evidence taken at trial.

Appeal R. G. Morris, Union 36, San Bernardino, Cal., dismissed and Union sustained.

Reports of Vice-Pres. Kilver, Gen. Sec'y McGuire, and Carpenters' Council of St. Louis, in regard to St. Louis strike. Reports accepted.

Gen. Pres. Rowland instructed to investigate the legal identity of claimant in the McCandlish claim. Bill of \$7.65 ordered paid to Bro. Rockwood.

Protest Union 36, Oakland, Cal., against method pursued by G. E. B. in calling for one-fifth of Protective Fund. Special reply ordered.

Union 409, Savannah, Ga., asking to be permitted to keep its initiation fee at \$2, the other Savannah Unions desire to charge \$5. G. E. B. ruled that the initiation fee cannot be raised in such case only by unanimous consent of all the Carpenters' Unions in the city.

Bill of \$4.50 to F. M. Smith, for organizing Tiffin, O., ordered paid.

Com. Union 31, Boston, Mass., asking to be placed in good standing as it had run out of benefit by accident. G. E. B. declined to do so, as it is impossible to set aside the law.

Com. Union 255, Johnstown, Pa., reporting situation, G. S. ordered to secure further particulars.

Appeal Union 41, Shreveport, La., claim disapproved Wm. Cook. Reconsideration called for. Union 41 requested to furnish further evidence.

Telegram Union 292, Little Rock, Ark., in regard to their trade movement. Answer of G. S. approved.

Com. Newark, N. J. Dist. Council in regard to initiation fees of Local Unions. Referred to previous decision of G. E. B. in similar cases. Bro. Kerr appointed to visit said Dist. Council.

Union 264, Lowell, Mass., reporting as to strike and wanting someone to visit them. Vice-Pres. Shields ordered to take charge and \$500 is sent on for distribution.

Telegram Savannah, Ga. G. S. ordered to wire to Savannah not to call out all men.

Com. Union 97, New Britain, Conn., asking sanction to go on strike July 1st. Conditional sanction given.

Com. Lawrence, Mass., asking sanction to strike. Decided they be urged to postpone until August 1, 1889.

Seat of Mr. C. Thorn, member of G. E. B. declared vacant, as he is expelled. Arrangements made to fill vacancy.

Report of Auditing Committee of accounts of G. S. of Protective Fund. Accounts and books found all correct.

JUNE 22.—Appeal J. G. Clinkard, Boston, Mass. sustained and action of Union 53 reversed.

Five dollars appropriated to organize Gloucester, N. J., and the Bryn Mawr Union to choose a member to organize Wayne, Pa.

Lewis Griffith, Fort Wayne, Ind., approved as Organizer.

Action of Vice-Pres. Shields in appointing Bro. J. G. Clinkard to take charge of Lowell strike approved.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. Mary Collins, Union 444, Pittsfield. (Incurd disease previous to being in benefit.) Mrs. Ella Sterling, Union 10, Detroit, Mich. (union three months in arrears.)

Telegram from General President Rowland received, stating the local unions have no choice in filling vacancy on G. E. B., as under Article XVIII, Sec. 1, the appointing power is vested in the G. P. and G. E. B. Communication received and Gen. Sec'y instructed to ask the General President to submit his choice.

JUNE 23.—Appeal Union 291, Brooklyn, N. Y., against District Council. Appeal not sustained, and action of District Council indorsed.

Invitation of Scripps League. Laid over; too late to act.

Report of Union 205, Johnstown, Pa., received. Communications from Williamsport and Lock Haven, received.

Report of J. G. Clinkard, as to progress of Lowell strike, received and referred.

Communication from Savannah, Ga., as to strike. G. E. B. decide members of Savannah Union working during strike must pay strike assessment. Letter of G. S. as to movement for August 1st indorsed.

Communication of General-President Rowland appointing J. D. Allen, of Philadelphia Union No. 8, to fill vacancy in the G. E. B., vice G. Thorn, expelled. G. E. B. do not approve of the appointment, and refer back the same to the General-President for another name. The reasons for disapproval are instigated by a desire to harmonize Union 8.

Protest from Union 240, New York, against By-Laws of New York District. Laid over, and a delegation of G. E. B. ordered to visit New York to straighten out matters on July 14th. Meanwhile Union 240 is requested to send delegate to the District Council.

Appeal of H. Blackmore, St. Louis, Mo., against Union 237, St. Louis, Mo., in the case of Wm. Murphy. G. E. B. decide Bro. Murphy must pay the fine, and Union 237 must enforce the law.

Reconsideration of Mrs. Schumann's claim ordered.

Claim disapproved: Geo. W. Waters, Union 12, San Diego, Cal. (in arrears over three months.)

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1887.

Feb 25.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to G. E. B.

June 18.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 23.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended, a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place, an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after decisions of G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" it on any other trade, by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Oct. 19.—A withdrawal card at end of one year from date of issue is null and void.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—The U. B. cannot recognize the working cards of or any other organization of carpenters.

A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men hire to join the Union.

Feb. 2.—No matter when suspended whether under old or new Constitution, a reinstated member must conform to the new Constitution adopted by the Detroit Convention and must pay all charges for dues, etc., standing against him when suspended and the additional fee prescribed in the Constitution for reinstatement. The only law governing reinstatements in the U. B. is in the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich.

MARCH 2.—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Germany owns and controls all her railroads; also her telegraph system.

In a few years France will own all her railroads; she now owns her telegraph system.

Belgium owns her principal lines of railroads; also her entire telegraph system.

Italy owns a large portion of her railroads and all her telegraph and telephone systems.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-11, 1888.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

WHAT WE WANT!

We are the hewers and delvers who toil for another's gain.
The common clods and the rabble, stunted of brow and brain,
What do we want, the gleaners, of the harvest we have reaped?
What do we want, the neuters, of the honey we have heaped?

We want the drones to be driven away from our golden hoard;
We want to share in the harvest; we want to sit at the board;
We want what sword or suffrage has never yet won for man.
The fruits of his toil God promised when the curse of toil began.

Ye have tried the sword and scepter, the cross and the sacred word,
In all the years, and the kingdom is not yet here of the Lord.
We are tired of useless waiting; we are tired of fruitless prayers
Soldier and churchman and lawyer—the failure, is it not theirs?

What gain is it to the people that a God laid down his life,
If, twenty centuries after, his world be a world of strife?
If the serried ranks be facing each other with ruthless eyes
And steel in their hands, what profits a Saviour's sacrifice?

Ye have tried and failed to rule us; in vain to direct have tried.
Not wholly the fault of the ruler; not utterly blind the guide;
Mayhap there needs not a ruler; mayhap we can find the way.
At least ye have ruled to ruin; at least ye have led astray.

What matter if king or consul or president holds the rein,
If crime and poverty ever be links in the bond-man's chain?
What careth the burden bearer that Liberty packed his load,
If hunger presses behind him with a sharp and ready goad?

There's a serf whose chains are of paper, there's a king with a parchment crown;
There are robber knights and brigands in factory, field and town.
But the vassal pays his tribute to a lord of wage and rent;
And the baron's toll is Shylock's with a flesh and blood per cent.

The seamstress bends to her labor all night in a narrow room;
The child, defrauded of childhood, tiptoes all day at the loom;
The soul must starve; for the body can barely on husks be fed;
And the loaded dice of the gambler settle the price of bread.

Ye have shorn and bound the Samson and robbed him of learning's light;
But his sluggish brain is moving; his sinews have all their might.
Look well to your gates of Gaza, your privilege, pride and caste!
The Giant is blind but thinking, and his locks are growing fast.

JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.
From the New York Independent.

TRAITORS AT HEART.

One of the greatest evils to contend with in organizing labor is the necessity for taking in those whom you know to be traitors at heart, who join the organization not because they have any love for the principles it advocates, or any desire to elevate their fellow-men above the standard of a slave, but simply because of their own selfishness.

If they can secure better wages and shorter hours through the organization without any effort on their part, well and good. They are willing to accept the advantages just so long as they cost nothing, and they are not compelled to make any sacrifice to obtain them. They are willing to pay fifty cents a month so long as it means an increase of twenty-five cents a day on their wages. They are perfectly willing to accept this increase just so long as the firm are willing to pay it, but when the time arrives, as it sometime does, that they are called upon to choose between going to work at the firm's terms or standing a strike to uphold the principles of their organizations, then it is that these traitors sneak out from under their thin covering of unionism, and with honor on the one hand and selfishness on the other, decide that honor is a luxury they cannot afford, violate their sacred obligation, relinquish their manhood, and, like Judas Iscariot, for a few shekels sell their souls.

Such men, or rather say creatures, are a disgrace to their country, an eye sore to the community, traitors to their best friends, and a God-forsaken lump of misery to themselves.—Ex.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN PHILOSOPHY.

All men air born ekal, but they don't stay that way long.
Never say die. There ain't no use men-shinin' it—just die.

The man as has the respekt of the entire community uslerly died sum time previous.
Fortune is the lazy goddess, but she don't want any lazy men a-worshippin' at her shrine.

Clothes don't make the man, but they has a mighty site to do with his looks arter he is made.

I'd rather talk to a crank as has one idea than ter a man as knows nothing and talks about everything.

Young man, save your munny. You will miss lots of fun, but your grave will be the ornament uv the cemetery.

It has been said that hell is paved with good resolutions. That is not true, they are much too easy broken, to make good paving.—Chattanooga Times.

A BUILDING ONLY FOUR FEET WIDE.

It is possible to swing a cat, says the New York Tribune, if any one ever did want to apply that time-honored but rather useless system of measurement, in the four-story brick house at the north-west corner of Lexington avenue and Eighty-second street. But to do it without damage to the cat and the furniture, puss must be swung from north to south, not from east to west, for though the house stands upon a lot 102 feet deep, the land is only five feet wide, the actual width of the building being four feet. The sills and lintels are of white marble, and three bay windows run up from the first floor to the roof. It is probably the narrowest brick dwelling-house in the city, if not in the country. Small, round windows, like port-holes, let light into the basement, and the doors are mere slits in the brick walls. It was built in 1882 by its owner, Mr. Richardson, who lives in it. He is a brother of Captain "Ben" Richardson, the eccentric millionaire who died in Harlem the other day, and is a wealthy builder and contractor. He owned the lot, and being unable to sell it at a good price on account of its narrowness, he determined that it should not be sacrificed. So he built a house on it for himself, and though the rooms on the inside are barely more than three feet wide, the family say they do not feel uncomfortable in their cramped quarters.

THE AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

F. Chandler has been elected General Secretary of the Amalgamated Carpenters, vice J. S. Murchie, deceased. On June 18th the triennial meeting of the General Council assembled at Manchester, England. The American and Australian Districts will not be represented. The first branch of the Amalgamated in the United States, was formed in New York City in 1867, and in Canada in 1871.

Up to the end of 1888 the branches were not self-sustaining; the sum of \$26,820.30 being remitted from Great Britain to America to sustain them, while in return the sum of \$4,202 was remitted from the American Branches to Great Britain. This year, however, there is considerable dissatisfaction aroused over the fact that the American branches must send the sum of \$10,510 to Great Britain to equalize the deficiency there.

The latest annual report of the Amalgamated shows the society has gained only eight new branches, five of them in the United States and one in Canada. They now have 34 branches in the United States and seven in Canada. There is a total loss in membership the past year of 447 members principally in the United States, making a total of 25,050 members in good standing. The society is twenty-nine years old.

A GENEROUS ACT.

The first official work of the convention of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers was to take cognizance of the flood sufferers, and a donation of two thousand dollars was made in the name of the Order for their afflicted brethren at Johnstown. It would be considered a very generous deed for an organization such as the A. A. of I. and S. W. to donate a sum of the proportion named for the suffering people of the Conemaugh valley, but when it is expended for the relief of iron workers who are not the least identified with the Amalgamated men in furthering the cause of organization, the noble nature of the act will be apparent. Many efforts have been made in the past to unionize the plant owned by the Cambria Iron Company, but they have all proved futile, and now the committee appointed by the national lodge are searching around Johnstown for iron workers in distress with the single purpose of relieving their wants.—Wheeling News Letter.

THE MEN of wealth, the men who control these great corporations—these great mills—give millions away in ostentatious charity. They send missionaries to foreign lands. They endow schools and universities, and allow the men who earned the surplus to die in want. I have no admiration for generous highwaymen or extravagant pirates. At the foundation of charity let there be justice. Let these men whom others have made wealthy give something to those workmen—something to those who created their fortunes. This would be one step in the right direction. Do not let it be regarded as charity—let it be regarded as justice.—Ingersoll.

THE UNIVERSAL STORY.

From Princeton, Ky., we receive the subjoined report which is duplicated by a couple hundred other cities, viz: While work is moderately good now, the prospect is that it will be no better this season. We are afflicted with the same complaint that many other places have, that is, country botches coming to town to work every time there is a little work to do, and they are encouraged to some extent by Cheap John contractors.

THE HOURS QUESTION.

"A Practical Reformer" writes as follows to the Boston Labor Leader on the hours of labor:

"Suppose that, on a small island, there is a total population of six men, one being an employer (and 'owning' the land) four in his employ and one able and willing to work, but unable to get it. And suppose that the four employed men each work ten hours a day; then—
"4 x 10 = 40.

"Now let the hours of labor be reduced to eight a day, and the fifth man be employed; then—
"5 x 8 = 40.

"In such a case would there be any decrease in the total amount of production? It should never be forgotten that those who labor support all who do not labor, whether the idlers be rich or poor. In the instance given, the fifth man, when unemployed, must, in some way, live at the expense of the employed.

"Labor and leisure should be equitably divided, but they never can be so long as any able bodied men are unemployed. And I maintain that 'scabbing' is inevitable, if not justifiable, whilst there is a surplus of labor in the market.

"But wait a moment! Who are the primary scabs? Who of the five 'workers' in the supposed island are scabbing? Are they not the four who are working? Who are doing the fifth man's share of all the labor? This is a new view of the subject of scabbing, and an important one, and I pause for a reply."

PART OF THE TRADE.

Town Printer—"Mr. Plane, the carpenter, is the greatest man you ever saw for making promises and not living up to them. Two months ago he promised to do a little piece of work for me, and hasn't got around to it yet. That is how he treats all his patrons." (To office boy)—"Well, what is it, Johnny?"

Office Boy—"Mr. Plane, the carpenter, says those billheads you printed for him don't suit."

T. P.—"What's the matter with them?"
Boy—"He says you've left out the words 'Jobbing promptly attended to,' and if you don't put that in he won't take them."—Yankee Blade.

FESTIVALS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Unions 95 and 508, Holyoke, Mass., picnic on July 20th.—Union 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., cleared \$139.76 on its picnic June 23d, and made a grand demonstration, to the surprise of the whole town.—Union 295, St. Joseph, Mo., celebrated its anniversary on June 18th, and had a grand ball and supper and addresses on the Eight-hour question.—Unions 7 and 214, of Louisville, Ky., held an excellent public meeting July 8th.—On July 6th Union 429, Muncie, Ind., had an enjoyable festival.—Union 172, Newark, N. J., gave its first summer night's festival on July 3d.—Union 306, Philadelphia, Pa., celebrated its second anniversary by a splendid vocal and instrumental entertainment, July 17th. General Secretary McGuire made an address.

IN NORWAY building operations are carried on without interruption through the winter, says the St. Louis Builder, unless the temperature falls less than 14 deg. to 18 deg. Fahrenheit. The whole secret of the matter is that the Norwegians buy their lime, not slaked, but only burnt, and, like the ancient Romans, mix their mortar only in small quantities for immediate use. The bricks are kept under cover prior to use, and the upper courses of bricks which have been laid are shielded from rain or snow by means of planks and mats during the night, or whenever work is suspended. By attending to these simple precautions, building operations can be carried on through the winter, to the benefit of all concerned.

THERE are Paul Reverses in the labor movement, too. From time to time they ride rapidly along, shouting: "Organize, organize, for your lives!" But the warning is too often unheeded, and the flood of capitalistic oppression breaks over the toilers. They are powerless in its merciless grasp. When the danger has passed there is misery and suffering among the victims, just as there is in the city of Johnstown, Pa., to-day. When will the notes of alarm, sounded long and loud by the champions of labor, be heeded by those upon whom the destruction is to come?—Craftsman.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.

Labor demonstrations in conformity with the call of the American Federation of Labor were held on July 4th in New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Helena, Mont.; Vicksburg, Miss.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Dallas, Tex.; Birmingham, Ala.; San Francisco, Cal., and in over one hundred other cities.

LET us live and work,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that we can do.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Juli, 1889.

Arbeiter vereinigt Euch!

Ein Circular an die Arbeiter, erlassen von den Hauptern der grösseren Organisationen.

Den Lesern wird es noch erinnern sein, daß vor längerer Zeit die Beamten einer Anzahl grösserer Arbeiter-Organisationen eine Konferenz abhielten, um eine Vereinigung der widerstrebenden Interessen anzubahnen. Diese Vertreter hatten den Präsidenten der American Federation of Labor, Sam Gompers und Großmeister T. B. Powderly beauftragt, zu diesem Zweck eine an die Arbeiter-Organisationen und deren Mitglieder gerichtete Adresse zu entwerfen. Dies geschah, doch wurde die Veröffentlichung aus verschiedenen Gründen verzögert und erfolgt erst jetzt. Die Adresse lautet:

Seit Jahren hat sich die Ansicht geltend gemacht, weil Meinungsverschiedenheiten bezüglich der Bildung von Arbeiter-Organisationen bestehen, daß dies notwendigerweise auch Opposition und Kampf und Widerstreit bedeute. Dieser Eindruck hat sich in gewissem Grade im Geist unserer arbeitenden Kollegen festgesetzt und die großen Corporationen und Trusts haben dies zu ihrem Vortheil benutzt und zur Schädigung unserer eigenen Interessen. Verschiedenheiten der Ansichten und in den Einzelheiten bezüglich der Mittel zur Verbesserung der Lage der Arbeiter wurden von den interessierten Parteien zu Conflicten kriegerischer Natur gestempelt.

Der alte Kunstgriff, falsche Lösungswörter auszugeben, um die Unterdrückten abzuhalten, sich zu vereinigen, wurde in jedem Falle befolgt—wieweil dies zu unserem Schaden geschähe, kann niemals festgestellt werden. Diesem Irrthum in der Ansicht unsere Genossen zu gestöhnen, haben die Unterzeichner eine Konferenz abgehalten, und dieses Circular an die arbeitende Bevölkerung abgegeben. Wir machen Euch auf die systematischen Verleumdungen der Fabrikanten aufmerksam, die sich bemühen, jeden Anlauf, Euch zu organisieren, zu vereiteln. Diese möchten jede Organisation vernichten, wo immer eine solche die Macht geübt hat, die Sachlust und die Gier ungerechter Arbeitgeber zu beschränken. Und wo die Arbeiter darauf bestehen, Verbesserungen eingeführt zu haben, die mit den Erfordernissen der Zeit, der Civilisation und den Institutionen unseres Landes in Einklang stehen, möchten die Corporationen die Vereinigung der Arbeiter zerstören. Der antagonismus dieser Arbeiter gegen die Organisationen der Arbeitgeber sollte das beste Argument für diese Vereinigungen sein.

Es wird oft gesagt, die Interessen der Arbeiter und des Kapitals seien identisch. Welche Argumente auch gegen eine Vereinigung angeführt werden mögen, es kann auf keinen Fall bestritten werden, daß die Interessen der Arbeiter eins sind und in Folge dessen sollte eine Vereinigung zur Thatsache gemacht werden. Dies kann durch eine gute Organisation geschehen.

Die Hindernisse, welche das Wachsthum dieser Einsicht in der Vergangenheit verhindert, sind gering. Die Wichtigkeit, welche jeder Ausrufung der Beamten der Organisationen bei streitigen Fällen beigelegt wurde, hat die unorganisierten Arbeiter veranlaßt, auf die Organisationen im Allgemeinen mit verdächtigen Augen zu blicken. Sie konnten kein Zutrauen zu Bewegungen haben, in denen einige Führer nur für ihre eigene Wohlfahrt und Macht zu kämpfen schienen.

Die eifrigen Bemühungen, denen die Beamten zum Besten ihrer eigenen Organisation sich unterzogen, haben den Anschein erweckt, als befänden sie sich im Widerspruch mit einander. Die Thatfachen zeigen aber, daß in Wahrheit kein wirklicher Grund zu abweichenden Ansichten vorhanden war.

Damit wir in der Zukunft keine Wiederholung derartiger Mißverständnisse erleben mögen, haben wir uns versammelt, um dadurch zu dokumentieren, daß zwischen den Beamten der Arbeiter-Organisationen in dieser Beziehung keine Meinungsverschiedenheiten bestehen, und daß die Wohlfahrt der Arbeiter nicht hinderlich sind.

Wir fordern daher erstens alle Arbeiter-Organisationen auf, erneuerte Anstrengungen zu machen, um ihre Reihen zu verstärken und eine stramme Disziplin einzuführen; und zweitens lassen wir an alle nicht-organisierten Arbeiter die Aufforderung ergehen, die Prinzipien, auf welchen die Organisation beruht, zu studieren, damit es schließlich keinen Lohn-Arbeiter und keine Lohn-Arbeiterin mehr giebt, die außerhalb der Organisation steht.

So weit sind wir in unserer Präliminar-Sitzung gekommen und wir hoffen jetzt, daß der von uns ertheilte Rath befolgt werde, damit wir, wenn wir nächstens wieder zusammenkommen, berichten können, daß der Grund gelegt sei für einen Plan, nach welchem alle Arbeiter-vereine Alliance werden zum Zweck der Wahrung der gegenseitigen Rechte.

Unterzeichnet: T. B. Powderly, J. B. Hayes, Knights of Labor; Samuel Gompers, P. A. McGuire, American Federation of Labor; Eugene V. Debs, W. A. Sargent, Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen; W. S. Simmott, Brotherhood of Brazenmen; Geo. S. Daily, Switchmen's Union.

Optimist und Pessimist!—Der eine sieht das Erwachen des Frühlings, der andere den Todeskampf des Winters.

Fort mit der verfluchten Zufriedenheit.

Es war im Winter. Vor mir ging ein ärmlich gekleideter Mann begleitet von zwei Kindern in dünnen Kleidchen und heimatlos barfuß. Aber auf ihren bleichen und einsamen Gesichtern lag eine gewisse Befriedigung über alle die schönen Dinge, welche in den Schaufenstern lagen, von denen sie der Vater fast mit Gewalt fortziehen mußte.

„Vater,“ sagte das eine der Mädchen, „sieh einmal die schöne Puppe; wie gern möchte ich die haben!“

„Ach!“ meinte das andere, „und das schöne Gebäck hier; wie herrlich mag das schmecken!“

„Vater!“ begann das erste wieder von einem neuen Laden, „sieh doch, welche schönen Schuhe, mit Pelz besetzt, die würden doch viel wärmer sein, als die zerissenen, die ich an habe.“

„Und hier!“ fiel das zweite ein, „die schönen warmen Jacken und Röcke; es wäre gern würde ich der Mutter eine solche haben, das Rutter uns mit zerissenen Schawl umzuhängen, wenn sie zur Arbeit geht.“

Der arme Vater beantwortete all die kindliche Geiseln mit einem peinlichen Schweigen. Die kindliche Neugierde ist eben damit nicht befriedigt, und bald fragt die eine der Kleinen:

„Aber Vater, warum können wir die schönen neuen Sachen nicht kaufen, wie die anderen Leute? Warum müssen wir hungern und Hunger leiden? Warum bekommen wir Morgens statt Kuchen nur ein dünnes Stückchen Brot, das Rutter uns mit zerissenen Augen gibt? Warum können wir nicht auch glücklich sein?“

Der Vater mußte hierauf Antwort geben, diese Frage konnte er nicht mit Zufriedenheit beantworten, und so sagte er denn:

„Ach Kind! Das ist nun einmal anders; wir müssen mit unserm Loos zufrieden sein. Es nützt uns doch nichts, zu klagen, wir auch noch so lang.“

Aber die drei kleinen saßen und sahen nach, wie leicht im Laufe des Jahres ein- oder zweimal in dem betrübten Zustande befänden, zu ihrer Frau und ihren Kindern, statt der trüben Nacht nach Hause bringen müßte. „Schon wieder keine Arbeit—also auch wieder einmal kein Brot!“—beruhigt auch nicht jener Arbeiter mit dem Trost, daß es bei nicht anders sein könne, daß man zufrieden sein müsse.

Nein, wir müssen nicht zufrieden sein, denn es ist nicht notwendig, daß irgend ein Mensch Mangel leidet.

Es kann anders werden, wenn die große Masse des Volkes es will.

Es kann nicht oft genug wiederholt werden, daß, wenn ihr euch gegen besseres Leben nicht vereinigt, ihr selbst Schuld an eurer schlechten Lage seid.

Im Namen eurer Familie, eurer hilflosen Kinder, deren Schuld es doch wahrlich nicht ist, daß sie in die miserable Geheißung gelegt werden; im Namen eurer eigenen Ehre und Würde als Menschen: lernt einsehen, daß ihr die Macht, und damit auch das Recht in Händen habt. Aber jeder von euch muß nur ein kleines Stückchen gethätig sein, wenn sie daher in Anwendung gebracht werden soll, dann müßt ihr Alle, Mann für Mann eure Kraft einlegen. Jederpitterer trübt den Einzelnen von euch unter die Füße; vereinigt könnt ihr Alles, kommt somit zu der fluchwürdigen Erbsinnung aus der wir geschaffen, daß ein Vater seinen hungernden Kindern sagen muß: „Ach, es hilft nichts, wir müssen mit unserm Loos zufrieden sein.“ (Vater Jensen)

Geschichte der Verkürzung der Arbeits-

Diese Bewegung nahm ihren Anfang in der Stadt New-York im Jahre 1808, als der Schiffs- sowie den anderen Bauern. Im Mai 1832 verloren die Zimmerleute der Schiffsbauer von Boston ihren ersten achtstündigen Streik. In demselben Jahre aber nannten die New-Yorker Arbeiter ihren achtstündigen Streik, sowie die Danverser in Philadelphia den ihrigen in 1833. Im Jahre 1840 erklärte Präsident Van Buren ein zehnstündigen Arbeitstag für die Regierung beschlagnahmten in den Schiffsbauern. 1845 verurtheilten die Arbeiter von Boston und Alleghany City, vier tausend an der Zahl, zehn Stunden einzuführen, und zwar über ihre Sache. Im 1847 führte das englische Parlament ein zehnstündigen Arbeitstag ein. Darauf wurden in den grösseren amerikanischen Städten Massenversammlungen zum Besten der kurzen Arbeitszeit abgehalten. New-Hampshire machte im Jahre 1847 zehnstündigen Arbeitstag zum Gesetz. Industrie-Kongress wurde im Juni 1850 in Chicago abgehalten und lokale Gewerkschaften in den meisten der großen Städte des Landes gegründet, welche das Ziel verfolgten, und fördern sollten. In manchen Theilen des Landes wurde im Jahre 1853 der achtstündige Arbeitstag eingeführt. Dies als einen Schritt vom zwölften zum zehnten Arbeitstag; defensionärsch wurde zur Zeit in vielen Fabriken eingeführt, und mehr Stunden gearbeitet. Im Jahre 1854 wurde das Elftundensystem allgemein eingeführt. Von elf wurden sie auf zehn reduziert, und im Kampfe für acht Stunden wurden manchen Plätzen neun eingeführt, und einige Gewerbe sich der acht Stunden freuen.

Aus der Arbeiterbewegung.

Die Bruderschaft der Painter und Decorateurs, am 15 März 1887 mit 13 Unions und 200 Mitgliedern gegründet, hat heute in 100 Städten der Ver. Staaten und Canadas 10,000 Mitglieder. Der Arbeitslohn wurde durch die Organisation in 70 Plätzen erhöht und die Arbeitszeit in 60 verkürzt.

Die Executive der Knights of Labor hat ein Circular erlassen, in welchem sie die von der American Federation of Labor inaugurierte neue Achtstundsbewegung in günstigem Sinne beipflichtet und alle Assemblies auffordert, diese wichtige Frage in Erwägung zu ziehen und ihre Delegaten zur diesjährigen General Assembly entsprechend zu instruieren.

Die Nationalkonvention der Modellmacher, welche vor Kurzem in Pittsburgh tagte, beschloß, die Achtstundsbewegung zu unterstützen, jedoch sollen ihre Mitglieder, wenn möglich, eine der Zeitverfügung entsprechende Lohnreduktion acceptiren. Das ist ein weiser Beschluß. Wenn erst der Achtstundentag errungen und fest etabliert ist, läßt sich die erlittene Lohnminderung bald wieder einholen.

Während eines Maurerstreikes in Halle wurde seitens der Militärbehörde aus einer ganzen Reihe von Regimenten 300 Maurer als Soldaten und in die Baumeister zur Verfügung gestellt. Das finden wir ganz in der Ordnung. Der Staat besteht ja bekanntlich nur zu dem einzigen Zweck, um die Interessen der Herrschenden zu schützen. Leider vermag die Wehrmacht der Arbeiter dies noch nicht einzutreiben.

Eine Arbeiter-Organisation ist eine Schule für Arbeiter, in welcher sie Dinge lernen, die nicht in den Kinderschuhen gelehrt werden. Es gibt kaum einen Arbeiter, der nicht durch seine Mitgliedschaft in einer oder der anderen Organisation etwas gelernt hat und in seinen Fähigkeiten fortgeschritten ist. Die fortschrittlichen Arbeiter verstehen jetzt, daß ihren Organisationen, mehr von Staatswissenschaft als der durchschnittliche Geschäftsmann, Advokat oder Politiker.

In Australien ist der achtstündige Arbeitstag seit länger als 30 Jahren eingeführt und es wird von glaubwürdiger Seite behauptet, daß während dieser Zeit der Arbeitslohn um ein Bedeutendes gestiegen sei. Sollte es nun für die amerikanischen Arbeiter so schwer fallen, das zu erringen, dessen sich ihre australischen Kameraden seit 30 Jahren schon erfreuen. Sicher nicht; wenn sie nur Einigkeit mit Mut und Ausdauer vereinen wollten, dann müßte ihnen der Sieg werden.

Die organisierten Schuhmacher der Vereinigten Staaten, welche bekanntlich aus dem Orden der Arbeitsträger ausgetreten sind und einen internationalen Gewerksverein gebildet haben, hielten dieser Tage in Boston ihre erste Convention, zu der 85 Delegaten, darunter 8 Frauen, erschienen waren. Eine Constitution wurde angenommen, welche den Minimalbeitrag auf 30 Cents per Monat und die im Falle von Streiks zu zahlende Unterstützung auf \$4.00 per Woche festsetzt.

Die Jahreskonvention der „Amalgamirten Eisen- und Stahl-Arbeiter-Association“ tagte gegenwärtig in Pittsburgh, um eine Lohnskala für das kommende Jahr festzusetzen. Zum ersten Mal seit 15 Jahren wird diesmal eine Konferenz mit der Voz-Association stattfinden, weil letztere sich formell aufgelöst hat. Die Lohnliste muß deshalb jedem Voz einzeln vorgelegt werden, und man erwartet, daß einige Voz dieselbe nicht anerkennen wollen, sondern eine Lohnreduktion beabsichtigen.

Ein Aufruf der American Federation of Labor zum Behen der streikenden Gruben-Arbeiter.

Präsident Compers von der American Federation of Labor hat einen Aufruf erlassen, worin er darauf hinweist, daß die Kohlenarbeiter in Illinois und Indiana am Strike sind und jetzt an die Federation um finanzielle Unterstützung appelliren. „Die Kohle von N. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio und Pennsylvania confuriert auf den Märkten mit der des Segegebietes und des Nordwestens und damit jeder Staat einen Teil des Gewinnes erhält, sollte eine darnach berechnete Lohnskala bestehen. Die National Progressive Union der Minenarbeiter betrachtete die in den letzten zwei Jahren gültigen Löhne als in dieser Hinsicht den Interessen am besten entsprechend, aber aus den Chicagoer Ausweisen ergibt sich, daß Illinois eine Förderung um 27, Indiana um 57 und Ohio um 25 Prozent vermöchten, während Pennsylvania eine kleine Abnahme erlitt. Dies zeigt, daß Indiana und Illinois im Vorteil wären über Ohio und Pennsylvania. Letztere beiden Staaten setzten die Preise für nächstes Jahr auf der Basis von 2 Cents weniger als die vorjährige Rate fest, die Arbeiter von Indiana und Illinois würden das Gleiche acceptirt haben, doch bestanden Corporationen in Indiana auf 15 Prozent und in Illinois auf 10 bis 15 Prozent Reduktion. Dies wiegen sich die Arbeiter zu acceptiren und ihrem Appell um finanziellen Beistand sollte prompt entsprochen werden. Obgleich die streikenden Arbeiter,“ heißt es weiter, „nicht alle der American Federation of Labor angehören, kämpfen sie doch für unsere Interessen sowohl wie für ihre eigenen, deshalb sollte

kein wahres Mitglied der A. F. of L. sich durch Meinungsverschiedenheiten etc. abhalten lassen, die Noth der Familien derjenigen zu lindern, welche für Recht und Gerechtigkeit kämpfen. Möge jede der A. F. of L. angehörende Union sofort Gelder collectiren oder bei ihrer ersten Versammlung und jeder späteren für das Aufbringen von Geldern Bestimmungen treffen, bis der Strike vorüber ist, und die collectirten Summen prompt an Patrick McBrade, Post Box 192, Columbus, Ohio, schicken.“

Was Robert Jagerhoff sagt.

Robert Jagerhoff sagt: Der Mann, welcher von anderen verlangt, daß sie arbeiten bis ihnen das Leben zur Bürde wird, ist durchaus herzlos. Ueberall sollte die Arbeitszeit fortwährend verkürzt werden. Was nützen alle Erfindungen, wenn den Heimstätten der Arbeiter keine Vorteile davon zu Theil werden? Warum sollen die Arbeiter die Erde mit Reichthümern anfüllen und dabei darben? Jede arbeitsparende Maschine sollte der ganzen Welt nützen. Jedermann sollte bestrebt sein, die Arbeitsstunden zu verringern. Angemessene Beschäftigung ist eine Quelle der Zufriedenheit. Für Weib und Kind zu arbeiten, ist Glückseligkeit, vorausgesetzt, daß Weib und Kind durch diese Arbeit glücklich gemacht werden können. Aber zu arbeiten wie ein Sklave, Weib und Kinder in Lumpen zu sehen, an einem Tische zu sitzen auf welchem ungenügende Nahrung befindlich ist, des Morgens um vier Uhr aufzustehen, den ganzen Tag zu arbeiten und dann die Knochen zur Nachtzeit auf ein miserables Bett zu werfen; zu leben ohne Erholung, ohne Ruhe, ohne diejenigen, welche man liebt zu beglücken, — dies ist kein Leben, es ist ein Absterben, eine langsame peinige Kreuzigung. Die Arbeitszeit sollte verkürzt werden. Infolge der mannigfaltigen, wunderbaren Erfindungen des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts sollten diejenigen, welche arbeiten, nicht bloß alle Lebens-Notwendigkeiten, sondern auch Bequemlichkeit und Luxus besitzen.

Was ist ein angemessener Lohn? Ich antworte: Ein Lohn, welcher einem Manne ermöglicht, etwas für seine alten Tage bei Seite zu legen, so daß er sich als ein Mann fühlt. Ich sympathisire mit jeder Bestrebung der Arbeiter, ihre Lage zu verbessern. Es ist ein armseliges regiertes Land, wo diejenigen, welche am meisten arbeiten, am wenigsten besitzen. Da ist etwas faul im Staate, wenn Männer um Arbeit bitten müssen. Wir sind noch kein civilisirtes Volk: sobald wir es sind, werden Bettel und Verbrechen verschwinden.

Wacht auf!

Es ist zu bedauern, daß die Arbeiter kein größeres Interesse an ihren eigenen Angelegenheiten nehmen. Sogar jene, welche den Bruderschaften beitreten, verlieren oft ihr Interesse an den Arbeiterangelegenheiten, sind nur umständlicher Mitglieder und halten es für abgemacht, daß wer seine Beiträge bezahlt, seine Schuldigkeit gethan hat. Dieses ist jedoch ein großer Fehler. Das Geld kann ebensoviele eine gute Arbeiterorganisation als eine Nation aufbauen. Wenn die Landesvertheidiger des Geldes wegen kämpfen würden, wäre es eine ärmliche Vertheidigung. Wenn dieses Land sich in keinem Kolonialkriege auf's Geld verlassen hätte, wäre der Heldenthum aus dem Valley Forge nie geschrieben worden.

Patriotismus bringt eine Bruderschaft, sowie eine Nation in die Höhe und ohne Patriotismus kann kein großer Erfolg erzielt werden. Jeder Arbeiter sollte einer Arbeiterorganisation angehören, den einen solchen Einfluß ausüben, heißt die Lage des Arbeiters zu verbessern. Wenn ein guter Bürger eine gute Regierung befürwortet, sollte er aus gleichen Gründen die ihm Schutz verleihe Organisation zu vertheidigen suchen; ein guter Stand ist nicht hinreichend; jeder sollte in der Agitation und Erziehung mithelfen. (Patriot.)

Manchen Borgelegten lernt man erst in seinem Nachfolger kennen.

Abrechnung der St. Louis Strike.

Das Carpenter-Council vereinbarte für den Carpenter-Strike vom 1. April 1889 bis 7. Mai 1889 folgende Beträge zur Unterstützung der Strikeenden: Typographia No. 3, \$50; Carpenters Union No. 4, \$127.55; No. 5, \$89.65; No. 12, \$80.05; No. 240, \$91.85; No. 257, \$122.30; No. 270, \$4.00; No. 518, \$100; Amalgam. Carp. and Join., \$2.45; William Broder, \$5.00; Cooperative Livery & Undertaking Aff'n, \$5.00; R. of L. E. A. 9894, \$3.50; R. of L. E. A. 1046, \$5.00; Brauer-Union No. 6, \$162.00; Möbelarbeiter-Union No. 12, \$221.60; Bruderschaft der Maschinisten, \$11; Humphrey Clothing Co., \$5; ein großes Kleidergeschäft, \$50; Carpenter-Boys J. C. Brodmeier, \$25; Deutscher Arb.-Verband auf Listen nicht eingetragenen in vorgenannte Unions, \$65.35; Maschinenholzarbeiter-Union No. 1, \$15; Cig. Macher-Union 44, \$100; Schneider-Union, \$5; General-Executive-Behörde, \$1500. Gesamteinnahme, \$2846.20; Gesamtausgabe, \$2845. Uebrig, \$1.20.

Das Carpenters-Council sagt allen Gebern Namens der streikenden Carpenter Dank und wird diejenigen, die ihnen beigegeben haben, nicht vergessen.

Geo. J. Swant, Secr.

Der Größte Werth.

Der größte Werth der Achtstundsbewegung liegt in der Schulung der Massen—durch Übung fühlen sie ihre Kräfte—kein Erfolg ohne Kampfesfähigkeit—die Besiegten von heute werden die Sieger von morgen sein! Zugabe, daß auch der Einführung des Achtstundentages keine Lohnaufbesserung folge—dann bleibt immer der ungeheure Vortheil bestehen, daß der Arbeiter sich für einen gleichen Lohn zwei Stunden weniger abzurufen braucht, daß er also an seinen Mustern, seinen Knochen, seiner Lebenskraft spart; daß er mehr Zeit erhält zur Ruhe, zum Studium seiner Lage, zum Ausfinden von Mitteln zur Verbesserung derselben. Der Erfolg hat zudem immer die Eigenschaft, den Appetit nach weiteren Erfolgen zu reizen. Wenn erst der Achtstundentag errungen ist, dann wird die arbeitende Menschheit, in der Quersicht zu ihrer erprobten Kraft und Kampfesfähigkeit, mehr verlangen—sie wird weitergehen—sie wird ihr volles unverkürztes Menschenrecht fordern. (Paul Grottkau.)

Auffand in Little Rock.

Zwei Agenten aus Little Rock halten sich im Hotel Moser, St. Louis, in letzten Tagen, und haben in den Zeitungen 50 Carpenter und Hobelmühlensarbeiter verlangt. Zwei Carpenter begaben sich zu den Werbeagenten und befragten sie um die Arbeits-Bedingungen. Zunächst läugneten sie, daß in Little Rock die Carpenter am Strike sind, dann hielten sie den beiden Arbeitssuchenden 21 Doll. Tagelohn für 10 stündige Arbeitszeit und verlangten, daß sie ihre Fahrt nach Little Rock (101 Doll.) selbst bezahlen sollten. Die Carpenter in Little Rock fristen für den neunstündigen Arbeitstag und einen Stundenlohn von 30 Cents. Diese beschämdende Forderung ist den Ausbeutern in Little Rock zu hoch, weshalb sie das ganze Land nach Scabs absuchen.

Man warne arbeitslose Holzarbeiter vor den Menschenhändlern.

Allerlei.

Vorsicht ist die Mutter der Weisheit, Nachsicht die Weisheit der Mutter.

Die Zimmerleute und Tischler in San Jose haben durch einen Strike die Bewilligung eines neunstündigen Arbeitstages erzwungen.

Unterstützungen in Gewerbe-Unionen haben sich sehr nützlich erwiesen: sie verbanden die Mitglieder inniger mit der Union und halfen ihnen in Todes- sowie Krankheitsfällen aus mancher Unannehmlichkeit. Unterstützungen sollten deshalb in jeder Arbeiterorganisation eingeführt werden.

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A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
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THE PRINCIPLE OF UNITY.

"United we stand, divided we fall," is a proverb in common use among others than co-operators, embodying the experience not of this age or country only, but of far other times than our own, and men subjected to widely differing circumstances. The Bundle of Sticks, which has become its familiar illustration, is an old Greek fable; and has its analogue among the literature of other people who have given voice by their writings to the teachings of their lives. Everyone instinctively feels its force in its application to the concerns of nations, the great world of politics. We should all be conscious that, if the times of the Heptarchy could return in England, if our present national unity could be splintered up into the seven kingdoms of which we read as existing before the days of Egbert, in England alone, to say nothing of Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, we should have to say farewell to our influence as a nation, probably before long to our present freedom. . . . I have said that the true object of co-operation is to extend the dominion of reason—that is, the principle of unity—to a set of matters which hitherto have escaped its sway, namely, the mode in which labor shall be carried on and its proceeds exchanged. Now, these are matters of the greatest possible importance, because they effect the daily life of the great body of mankind.—E. V. Neale.



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Saws,

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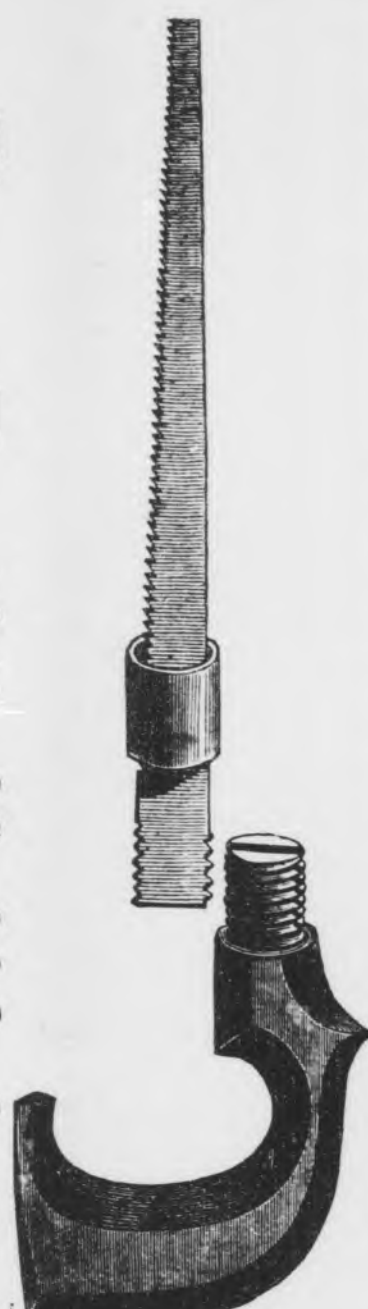
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By mail anywhere in the United States for 53 cents each. Hand-made, of fine English steel and warranted good cutters or money refunded.

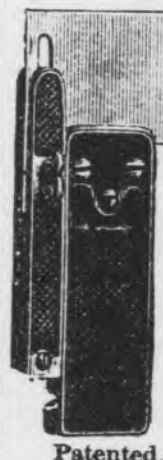
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Adjustable Try and Bevel Square.



This Square will do all the work of the Try, Bevel and Mitre Square. It can be set instantly to any pitch or rise, from 5 to 16 inches, without the aid of any other tools.

Sample 8 inch sent by mail on receipt of \$1.25.

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THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-

house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX

Mechanic's Tools of all Kinds.



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THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES
SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD
IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME IX.—No. 8

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 15th, 1889.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

ON July 5th the Iron Molders' Union of North America was 30 years old.

THE National Building Laborers' Union now has 37 branches and 8000 members.

BUTLER, PA.—Purvis & Co.'s planing mill has come down to the nine-hour rule, and is now hiring union men.

THE strike of the 12,000 coke workers in the Connellsville region of Pennsylvania is a just attempt to secure fair wages. The trouble is spreading to other sections.

EIGHT Hour Leagues are in active operation in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Oakland, Cal., and several other cities on the Pacific Coast are likewise taking hold.

ON July 4th imposing labor displays were made in Asheville, N. C., and Salt Lake City, Utah. The parade in the latter city astonished the natives. Fully 1500 men were in line.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—This town is overhauled by the newspapers. Too many carpenters here and wages \$1.50 to \$2 for ten hours. We have one contractor favorable to the eight hours.

UNIONTOWN, PA.—Union 459 is moving against working with non union men, with excellent prospects of general success. Work is plentiful. Majority of contractors and men are favorable to the union.

THE Journeymen Bakers' National Union is now taking a vote of its members on the subject of providing a relief fund for the aid of their members in cases of blacklisting or arrests under the conspiracy laws of any State.

SEATTLE, WASH. TER.—Trade lively, but carpenters are as thick as "the leaves in the forest." Seventy-five tool chests were unloaded from one train recently. Traveling members who come here should deposit their cards in Union 351.

SALEM, MASS.—Our strike here for nine hours has made some bosses very sick, and two of the ten-hour bosses failed in business through fighting us. Times are quite dull and some honorable contractors are still giving the nine hours.

JEANNETTE, PA.—Trade fair; nine hours and \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day. We are over-run with botches and cheap labor, and men who held back from us now see the benefit of unions and are asking to join Union 253. Our initiation fee will be raised to \$5 in a little while.

THE two district organizations of the Green Glass Blowers are arranging to consolidate, and a conference for that purpose will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., November 19th next. John W. Coffey of Philadelphia has been re-elected president at a salary of \$2000 per year.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Messrs. Richardson and Rutherford, planing-mill men of this city, require their employees to sign iron-clad articles of agreement renouncing the Carpenters' Union. This firm is very violent in its abuse of union men and their material should not be used by union men.

THE Eight Hour mass meeting in San Francisco on July 4th was an imposing demonstration. W. A. Cole, formerly of Union 56, was one of the speakers. The civic parade on that date was a dismal failure, owing to the hiring of scab musicians by the committee of "business men" in charge.

CINCINNATI, O.—Havlin's Theatre is a new job, which has not been built by union men. The job was at first promised to union men, but the parties in charge have broken faith with us. We hope every friend of organized labor will shun Havlin's Theatre, and teach them a lesson, as we did another theatre firm a year ago.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Although few in numbers, we are sticking to each other like brothers should. We carefully watch after our sick, aid each other in misfortune or distress, help the unemployed to get a job. Hence not one of our boys are out of work. We propose to lend a helping hand toward securing the "Eight-hour Day." Wages fair.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

DENVER Union 55 admits the receipt of \$15 from Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y.

READ The Ninth Annual Report of the General Secretary on page 2 of this paper.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.—We are working nine hours on Saturdays, and not nine hours a day.

MORE than 3500 carpenters are now represented in the Carpenters' District Council of Boston.

DANVILLE, VA.—Union 390 is petitioning the contractors for eight hours a day on Saturdays and full pay.

HELENA, MONT.—Union 280 proposes to organize carpenter unions in every available town in this Territory.

NATICK, MASS.—Business is fair with only one contractor trying to work ten hours, and everything is harmonious.

CANTON, O.—Union 143 has fitted and furnished its own hall, and has one of the handsomest meeting places in this town.

MUSKOGON, Mich.—We have a Contractors and Builders Association, which makes it a rule to discriminate against hiring union men.

BRO. JOHN BENNETT, of Union 306, of this city, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the G. E. B. Bro. Bennett is an old-time trade unionist of many years standing.

WELLSBURG, W. VA.—Union 425 is organizing a Building Trades' League with the masons, bricklayers and plasterers, so as to help each other in not working with non-union men and "scabs."

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Carpenters are leaving this city the same as rats desert a sinking ship, and more would go had they the money to leave with. Work slack; prospects poor. Wages, \$1.50 to \$3.

THE AMALGAMATED Society of Carpenters in its July report has 466 branches, and 25,737 members, a slight increase in Great Britain with a decrease of 326 in membership in America since Nov. 1st last.

OUT of the balance of \$841.67 of the Relief Fund on hand August 1st, \$100 each has been sent to Seattle, Wash. Ter., Williamsport and Lock Haven, and the balance \$541.67 was sent to Johnstown.

A DISTRICT Council of Carpenters of Northern California was organized July 7th in Alameda, Cal. Several unions are represented, viz.: San Francisco, Alameda, San Rafael, Oakland, Santa Cruz and San Jose.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The Lone Star Brewing Co. of this city has bought some ice machines made by convict labor in the Penitentiary. Union 367 and other labor organizations are boycotting the beer of said brewery.

THROUGH an error last month we said the carpenters of Winnipeg, Manitoba, had established the rule of 50 hours per week. This should have read 55 hours per week, or a half-holiday on Saturdays, and only a few bosses so far have conceded.

THE employing builders of Philadelphia, associated in what they term the "Master Builders' Exchange," are arranging a trade school in the basement of their new building in Seventh street. They propose to teach boys carpentering among other trades.

UNION 239 of West Philadelphia was instrumental in securing an increase in the force of building inspectors in this city. The investigation it caused to be made in regard to the violations of the building laws has resulted in this and other reforms.

THE FOLLOWING unions report moneys sent to Johnstown Union 205:

No. 14, Martin's Ferry, O.	\$5 00
No. 3, Milwaukee, Wis.	3 00
No. 246, Beaver Falls, Pa.	15 00
No. 344, Portland, Oregon	26 25

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Work fair, but the city is overdone by floaters from all parts. The carpenters' unions are all working to increase their membership and to establish a union labor bureau or employment office for carpenters. Bro. James Dey is the Business Agent.

CARPENTERS strikes in Great Britain have been quite plentiful the past few months. A strike in Londonderry for three hours reduction in time and full pay was successful, and an advance of one half penny per hour was gained in Blythe. Trade is very good in England at present.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—On August 1st Union 171 had a fraternal visit from Union 268 of Sharon, Pa., and we spent several pleasant hours together, and Union 171 will soon call to see Union 268 in Sharon. On August 9th we had a picnic at Rock Point and visitors from neighboring carpenters' unions.

PER ORDERS of the G. E. B. only 75 per cent. of their full quota of this journal will be hereafter sent to the local unions having 50 or more members. Those having less than 50 members will get their full number. This is done to save the waste of papers which now takes place in the larger unions.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A building speculator and contractor from New York, named Kirch, was employing scab carpenters at \$1.50 to \$2 a day on a large job corner of Prospect place and Flatbush avenue. The union scale is \$3.25 for nine hours a day. By concerted action through the Board of Walking Delegates the union men of all trades quit this job and refused to work with the scab carpenters. After less than two weeks the job was unionized.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

THE DATE on the new charter of the United Brotherhood does not require to be altered to conform to the dates of the older charters. The title of the United Brotherhood did not go into effect until Nov. 1st.

SEND all moneys to this office by Post-Office money order or bank check. Don't send moneys loosely in letters. That is very unsafe! The General Secretary will not be responsible for moneys not sent in accordance with the constitution.

UNION 191, York, Pa., unanimously endorses the ideas and plans expressed in the June CARPENTER in the article entitled, "A Few Thoughts on Advancing our Organization," and said recommends said article to the favorable consideration of the next convention of the U. B.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, 21 Clinton Place, New York, advertises the sale of a series of three important and very interesting pamphlets on the eight-hour question. They can be had by addressing him as above stated. The cost of these pamphlets is 5 cents per copy; 50 cents per dozen; \$4 per hundred. We would recommend our local unions to purchase a dozen sample copies and push the sale of these pamphlets.

THE GLASS WORKERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the sum of \$250,000 was spent by the Flint Glass Workers in their memorable strike of 1887-88, that vigorous organization is now in good fighting shape numerically and financially. At the convention in Bellaire, O., last month the Treasurer reported a substantial surplus in the treasury. It decided foreigners could be admitted to membership only on declaration of intention to become American citizens and on payment of \$180. An insurance feature of \$500 as death benefit was also adopted. The President and Secretary were re-elected and their salaries increased \$100 per year.

From the Secretary's report we learn the great Glass Workers' strike started in December, 1887, and involved 2760 members for 21 weeks and over 1000 members for 35 weeks. He also referred to the action taken by the American Federation of Labor at St. Louis, Mo., on the eight-hour question. He held that so far as the flint trade was concerned, the eight-hour move will make little difference, as a large number of the members do not work more than that at present. He felt that little hesitation on the part of the organization in boldly and firmly meeting the question at the proper time.

HOW TO AGITATE THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

To carry our purposes and movement to a successful termination, I submit the following suggestions, and recommend them to your earnest consideration:

1st. Call eight-hour meetings of your Unions about once each month, or devote about an hour of each meeting to its discussion.

2d. Call shop meetings of unorganized working people in the vicinity of the places in which they are employed.

3d. Wherever practical, declare an amnesty for a limited period to those of our fellow-workmen who may have done wrong.

4th. Disseminate our eight-hour literature among our fellow-workers, our employers, the pulpit and press.

5th. Form Central Labor Unions, Trades Assemblies or Councils and Eight-Hour Leagues.

6th. Pay a certain sum of money into the funds of your Unions, to be specially devoted to the eight-hour movement, and not to be touched for any purpose until May 1st, 1890.

7th. Obtain authentic statistics of the employed and relative number of unemployed in your respective trades and callings.

8th. Arrange on some for the eight-hour demonstrations of July 4th, and Labor Day, 1889, and Washington's Birthday, 1890.

Toilers of America, stand shoulder to shoulder, all hearts and minds united, with eyes centered upon the day of eight hours and hope—May 1, 1890.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

It is to be regretted that ever since the Congress at the Hague, Belgium, in 1872, all attempts at international unity of labor have proven abortive. The two factions of yore have been replaced by a half-dozen, and the lines of difference have grown wider and more marked.

For these reasons the American Federation of Labor held aloof from sending delegates to the recent International Labor Congress in Paris, and that they acted wisely is proven by the fact that two rival congresses were held. One congress, the Possibilists had 606 delegates of whom 524 came from France, 39 from England, and the balance from other countries. The other congress, the Marxists had 354 delegates principally from France and Germany. The Possibilists are a French faction, who believe in reforms by political methods on any possible lines, regardless of party. The Marxists believe in political methods on strictly independent labor lines. An attempt to unite these two congresses failed. The next congress of the Possibilists will be in Brussels in 1891.

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

Trade in the carpenter line in Gotham is not lively. The city has more than its share of men from all sections, and competition for work is very keen. William Robinson has been re-elected Business Agent for the next six months. Great interest is manifested in the projected World's Fair in 1892, and the local unions of the U. B. in New York are electing delegates to Mayor Grant's World's Fair Committee. They were the first to endorse the project, and are making every endeavor to have all the buildings done by union workmen. This move is more than likely to succeed, inasmuch as Mr. Samuel Gompers has been chosen by Mayor Grant as one of the General Executive Committee, and is also a member of the Committee on Sites and Buildings. The eleven local carpenters' unions of the U. B. in New York now number nearly 2800 members in good standing, and are increasing at a lively rate.

EIGHT-HOUR AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

Considerable discussion is being provoked all over Great Britain on Mr. Cunningham Graham's Eight-hours-Mines Bill which has been recently introduced in the British House of Commons. At a national conference of coal miners in Birmingham recently, 317,000 miners represented, and at Manchester, this month, 272,500 pitmen represented, this eight-hour bill was endorsed and its passage demanded. In Nottinghamshire out of 8,231 voting papers sent out by the Miners' Union, 8,008 were returned with 7,871 votes in favor of the eight-hour day.

The Gas Stokers of London, gained the eight hour day last month, and at a large public meeting in Lower Sydenham, the following resolution was adopted:

That this meeting of the Gas Stokers of London and their sympathizers send greeting to the American Federation of Labor, whose efforts for the establishment of the eight-hour working day they note with appreciation: Inform its members that nine-tenths of the workers in the gas houses in London have just succeeded in obtaining a reduction of their working day to eight hours instead of twelve; and hopes a knowledge of this fact will encourage and embolden their fellow working men in the United States.

It is calculated that whereas there are now some 30,000 men employed in London Gas Works, the effect of the above change will be that at least 5,000 fresh hands will be taken on.

TRADE UNION CONVENTIONS.

The Journeymen Tailors met at Columbus, O., August 12th.—Silk Hatters met in New York, July 9th, and will not meet again for four years. There are only 600 silk hatters in North America.—National Association of Harness and Saddle Makers convened in Chicago, July 17th.—The Silk Workers assembled in New York July 26th.—Wood Carvers will gather in convention at Chicago this month.—On August 13th the Varnishers will form an international union in convention at Chicago.—The Amalgamated Association of Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters is the name of a new trade society recently formed in convention at Brooklyn. The next convention will be held in Pittsburg, Sept. 23d. The Knights of Labor Plumbers are expected to join this new body.—Last month the National Glass Blowers' Union met at Bridgeton, the Flint Glass Workers at Bellaire, O., the Green Glass Blowers at Atlantic City, N. J. and the Window Glass Workers at Pittsburg.

OBJECTS OF TRADES UNION.

1. To elevate the position and maintain and protect the interests of the craft in general.
2. To establish and uphold a fair and equitable rate of wages, and fair working hours and to regulate all trade matters appertaining to the welfare of members.
3. To influence the apprenticeship system in the direction of intelligence, competency and skill, in the interest alike of employers and employees.
4. To endeavor to replace strikes and their attendant bitterness and pecuniary loss by arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of all disputes concerning the wages and conditions of employment.
5. To relieve the deserving needy and sick and provide for the decent burial of deceased members.

GRAND PARADE IN HALIFAX.

Over 2,000 members of labor organizations paraded in Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 23. Each trade union had its special place in line and made a good showing. Carpenters and Joiners' Union 83, made a splendid show. The men were dressed in black, and wore rosettes, badges and white and gold sashes. They turned out about 300 men and carried a beautiful red silk banner with blue border. In the centre was painted a carpenter's outfit of tools and on the reverse side was a forest scene, and the motto "By diligence and perseverance we overcome all things." Christopher O'Neil was the marshal.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1889.

HELP organize the Painters! They need it badly; wherever there is no union of painters try and start one. Address J. T. Elliott, 1314 N. Fulton avenue, Baltimore, Md. He is General Secretary of the Painters, and will send all necessary documents free.

WE ARE not narrow or selfish as an organization! Our hand has always been outstretched to help every trade, and our purse open to every worthy appeal for aid. Let us continue this policy, for if the unity of one trade is right, the fraternity of all trades is equally proper.

THE BRICKLAYERS have always led the carpenters in every movement to reduce the hours of labor. Will they lead in the coming eight-hour movement in 1890? If they do, they will have our hearty support, and they will find the carpenters ready in scores of towns when the word is given to advance.

THE SCRIPPS' LEAGUE workingmen's expedition to Europe sailed from New York on July 24th, and is now making its peregrinations through the industrial centres "across the big pond." Bro. R. C. LONGSDON, of St. Louis, Mo., President of Carpenters' Union 257 is one of the body and will give us a sketchy report on his return.

WHAT a striking sight to see SAM GOMPERS, the cigarmaker, President of the American Federation of Labor, as a labor representative side by side with W. W. ASTOR and JAY GOULD on one of the committees for the World's Fair, in 1892! This is simply an evidence that organized labor in New York city is rising to some degree of public importance.

THE SITUATION of the coal miners in Indiana and Northern Illinois is pitiable in the extreme! Twenty thousand people since last May have been resisting a reduction in wages, and starving on constantly diminishing rations of bread and corn, preferring that to starvation wages in the mines. Next winter the price of coal will be dear, while human labor has been cheapened below the point of human subsistence.

WHILE THE Coal Kings of Indiana and Illinois are screwing down the wages of the poorly organized miners, Carnegie, the Steel Rail Baron, at his works in Homestead, Pa., was repulsed by the magnificent organization of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers. A three years agreement has been made, which expires July 1, 1892, fixing an equitable sliding scale of wages and recognizing the Amalgamated Association. Thus the man of millions has met his match in a well-disciplined labor organization.

THE ORGANIZED carpenters of Chicago need only one council and only one organization of carpenters. The more councils, and the more variety of organization they have, the more will be the contention, the greater the expense, and the more the diffusion of strength and effort; the result will be unsatisfactory and valueless. The United Brotherhood had its birth-place in Chicago, fought its first eight-hour fight in Chicago, and can fill all the wants of the Chicago carpenters. The unity of a trade cannot be effected by a multiplicity of rival organizations.

FURTHER VICTORIES WON.

Again we chronicle several more additions to the list of victories gained in the struggle for shorter hours of labor. Our carpenters' unions in the subjoined list of places have made these gains the past month:

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The carpenters in this town won the nine-hour day after a short fight.

OGDEN, Utah.—On August 5th, Union 447 demanded nine hours as a day's work and gained it on most of the jobs.

EAST BOSTON, Mass.—We have made the rule of 53 hours per week general, that is nine hours a day, and eight hours on Saturdays. Some contractors opposed us at first, but since then we have made it unanimous.

LOWELL, Mass.—At the expiration of a six weeks strike every union carpenter in this city was to work on a nine-hour job. Much credit is due to Bro. J. G. Clinkard, of Boston, for his able management of this strike.

FORT TOWNSEND, Wash. Ter.—Union 521 has been very successful in its nine-hour movement. It met with very little opposition and that was soon overcome. All union men at work, and are preferred by the bosses.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—The boss carpenters have all conceded the nine-hours and full pay as demanded by Union 97. The last opposing contractor yielded after four weeks opposition. Union 97 will have a picnic on Labor Day.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—On July 22d, Union 160 struck for nine hours at nine hours pay. The movement involved 700 carpenters. A large number of contractors conceded the demand, while a number more opposed it with the help of the non-union men who wanted full pay for nine hours. On August 10th the strike was closed with partial success of the movement.

TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports have been made to the General Secretary the past month:

TRADE DULL.

Trade is extremely dull in these cities and men are crowding into them. Union men are advised to keep away:

Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Topeka, Kan.; Oswego, Kan.; Ogden, Utah; Lincoln, Neb.; Camden, N. J.; Millville, N. J.; Troy, N. Y.; Duluth, Minn.; Evansville, Ind.; Springfield, O.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Reading, Pa.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Quincy, Mass.; Salem, Mass.; Roanoke, Va.; Providence, R. I.; Springfield, Mass.; Atchison, Kan.; Anaconda, Montana; Manayunk, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; E. Boston, Mass.

TRADE FAIR.

While good mechanics are in demand in the following cities and trade is fair, yet the supply of ordinary workmen is equal to the demand:

Altoona, Pa.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Weymouth, Mass.; Jeanette, Pa.; Sharon, Pa.; Ogden, Utah; Piedmont, W. Va.; Austin, Ill.; Tiffin, O.; Piqua, O.; St. Johns, New Brunswick.

CONSIDERABLE agitation has been noticed in labor circles over the newspaper talk of a proposed amalgamation of the Knights of Labor with the trade unions and other labor societies. It has been the subject of discussion very generally the past month. This has all arisen out of the circular adopted at the labor conference in this city on February 14th, and as promulgated on July 2d. Those who will carefully read that circular will see that the idea of an amalgamation or fusion is not mentioned, nor even was it ever breathed at any of the conferences, and what is more it would be difficult to effect. The underlying idea of the circular and the men who framed it is to secure fraternal relations and a mutual understanding between all wings of the labor movement, leaving to each its own form of organization and to remove everything likely to antagonize one another. Once this is accomplished they can all move together for the eight-hour work-day or any other objective point.

LABOR DAY.

The first Monday in September by common custom, and in some States by law, is now being observed as a holiday, known as Labor Day. Celebrations with picnics and in some cases with street parades, will be held all over the country. In the following named cities, however, our unions are taking active part: New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Syracuse, Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford, Conn.; North Adams, Mass.; Uniontown, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Norfolk, Va.; Dayton, O.; Concordia, Kan.; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Nevada, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Evansville, Ind.; Cincinnati, O.; San Francisco, Cal.; Duluth, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; Toledo, O.; New Haven, Conn.; Denver, Col.

TWELVE NEW UNIONS.

During the past month charters have been granted to twelve new unions, viz.: Nos. 528, Sioux Falls, Dakota; 529, Berkeley, Cal.; 530, Duquesne, Pa.; 531, Washington, D. C.; 532, Oshkosh, Wis.; 533, Oregon City, Ore.; 534, Burlington, Ia.; 535, Dubois, Pa.; 536, Whatcom, Wash. Ter.; 537, Wallaceburg, Ont.; 538, Wyandotte, Mich.; and 539, Buffalo, N. Y. So we still keep on growing!

THE BATCHELLER BROS., of North Brookfield, Mass., were the ringleaders in the conspiracy to destroy the shoemakers organizations of Massachusetts, and the result was the famous strike last year of 42 combined manufacturers against the men. The fight was stubborn and costly, finally resulting in a drawn battle, but so costly that within the past month the rich and proud Batchellers have gone into bankruptcy. This is another evidence of how costly and worthless strikes are—to the capitalists.

THE GENERAL Executive Board and General Secretary paid a visit to the District Councils of Newark, N. J., July 13th and of New York, July 14th, and on July 23d, the General Secretary addressed a splendid public meeting in Paterson, N. J.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

If an eight-hour work day is established, what benefit will be derived therefrom?

Well, there is much good to come from a shorter work day in the intellectual and social advancement of the workers, but one of the benefits is that it will be the means of affording more employment to labor.

How? Give an example.

Well, take a manufacturing establishment for instance. Say it requires 400 hands working 10 hours a day to do the work of this establishment. To have the same amount of work performed in 8 hours it will require 500 hands, thus giving 100 additional men or women employment. Reducing the hours of labor to 8 for every four men employed, will make room for one more. The demand for labor increased, wages will go up.

I understand. The law of supply and demand regulating the price of labor, under the wage system, it is to your interest to keep up the demand.

Correct. While there are men and women out of employment wages come down. The efforts of those at work to obtain better wages fail, because those out of employment are willing to work at any price to relieve their distress and want. Every strike that has taken place of late years, we find hundreds willing to take the place of the strikers; not because they do not desire better wages themselves, but because the necessity forced them to offer their services for less money than the strikers demanded. The success of a demand for better wages, or against a reduction, depends upon how many wage workers are looking for one job. To better the condition of the workers under the wage system, it is therefore necessary that there shall be work found for the unemployed, and that can be done by shortening the hours of labor.—Southern Industry.

A WASTEFUL EXPENSE.

The useless expenditures of money in conventions has just been exemplified in the International Typographical Union convention at Denver. The cost of entertaining the delegates to the Denver Union was about \$10,000, fully \$7,500 of which was raised by a two per cent. a week assessment on the members of the Denver Union. The convention seems to have been quite a picnic for the delegates. If to the \$10,000 spent by the Denver Union was added what it cost each subordinate union to send its delegates to the convention, what a strong fund it would have made for the emergencies always arising in a trades organization.

GOOD REASONS TO ORGANIZE.

There is every indication that a great struggle will occur between capital and labor in 1890. Probably the most intense that has ever taken place on the American continent. Capital is grasping and selfish, it yields sparingly to labor and yields only when it is forced. There never was a period in the history of the world when capital was more thoroughly organized or in better condition to wield a vigorous protest against the just demands of labor than at present. During the past ten years trusts and gigantic combinations of capital have been the order of the day. A half dozen men control the entire facilities for the transportation of freight, passengers, and intelligence; another half dozen control the fuel of the country; another half dozen the meat product, and still another half dozen control the flour, grain and other necessities of life. One tenth of one per cent. of the population of the United States can starve or freeze all the balance under the present legal and societary system. This has been accomplished by an almost infinitesimal minority of the people through the influence of organization and combination of wealth. In the meantime the working classes, who are the principal sufferers in this gigantic game of freeze out, are making feeble efforts to counteract the powerful monopolies. The eight-hour day it is firmly believed is one of the means to this end. It is proposed on the 1st of May, 1890, to inaugurate the eight-hour day. Are the workmen preparing themselves for this struggle? Organization if properly completed will effect everything that is hoped for. Are the working classes organizing? or will they like in 1886, put it off until the very last day, and then, with an imperfect organization of labor, attempt to measure swords with a perfect organization of capital? If they propose to be prepared and disciplined they must begin active work at once. There is sometimes a feeling of despair among the workmen, when they say to themselves and others that organization has not benefited them in the past and will not in the future. Let us take a retrospect of the field in our immediate vicinity and see what organization has done.

Eight years ago the masons were working ten hours a day for \$1.50 to \$2. They are now the most thorough organization in Chicago and in consequence they work eight hours a day for which they receive from \$3.50 to 4.00. Six or seven years ago the carpenters worked ten hours a day for \$1.50 a day. They are not yet thoroughly organized but what they have accomplished in that direction has resulted in reducing the hours to eight and increasing their pay from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. A few years ago the painters toiled for ten hours for the meagre pittance of \$1.00 to \$1.25 a day. They organized and brought into the fold 1600 workmen, their wages were increased to \$2.25 and \$2.75 per day. In 1886 the boxmakers completed an organization, their pay was increased twenty per cent, and they secured a Saturday half-holiday which they have ever since maintained.

The West Side street car men organized and succeeded likewise in getting their hours reduced and their pay increased. The cigar-makers, one of the most perfect organizations in the country, have clearly demonstrated the benefits of organization. A few years ago the bakers were working 16 and 18 hours a day. They organized local and national unions and the result is that very few now work more than 12 hours, most of them ten. The brick-makers prior to 1886 worked long hours for a meagre wage. They completed their organization, made their demand and 1772 men gained an average increase of ten per cent. in wages and a decrease to eight and nine hours, which they have maintained. In 1886, 2240 men were working at the harvesters works an average of twelve and a half hours each day. They organized, made a demand for eight hours and got it. The instances of successful demands by thorough organized bodies are innumerable. There would seem to be no necessity to refer to them and yet there are workingmen, strange as it may seem, whom we are compelled to convince that organization is essential.—From a Chicago Paper.

A VANISHING CLASS.

THE MIDDLE CLASS DISAPPEARING BEFORE THE VERY RICH.

Watching the course of events, one is prompted to ask if the middle classes, which have always been considered the strength of our institutions, are not disappearing. Very few of the middle class join the rich; but the overwhelming majority are pressed by the force of circumstances into the ranks of the poor. Between plutocracy and the proletariat, the intelligent, the refined, the educated, the professional classes have to choose. How few of the new business enterprises are successful. The retail dealers are fast disappearing and their functions are assumed by wholesale establishments. Store proprietors fail and become clerks, or sink even lower in the industrial scale. Everything favors the development of trusts, and all circumstances are against the middlemen. Out of 100 merchants, 95 become bankrupt. In the United States and Canada 11,000

business failures occur every year. The great bazars become what they are by swallowing innumerable smaller concerns. A large grocery business drives smaller ones to the wall. Big beef butchers ruin many individual butchers. Big firms of clothiers run smaller clothing stores out of the market. Our farmers are absorbed by gigantic companies that control tens of thousands of acres. The day of the small farmer is passing away, and in his stead we see a new system of agriculture. Thousands of farmers go into bankruptcy every year; for their profits are small, and the interests on their mortgages are unbearable. Soon the time will come when we shall have no more prosperous middle class of farmers. Our colleges, universities and other institutions are grinding out young physicians, lawyers and clergymen by the thousands. They lower the standard of salaries in these professions, and nine-tenths of them have to try some other way of making a living. They invade literature and journalism, and the consequences there are the same. There are now fifth-rate lawyers, impecunious doctors and would-be clergymen who take the bread from the mouths of those into whose professions they smuggle themselves.

For their own protection the lawyers, doctors and clergy have formed organizations which have as stringent cast-iron rules as the most conservative trade union to prevent others from entering their professions. Trade jealousy is nowhere stronger than among members of the learned professions. One can get teachers of languages, literature, music, etc., for about 50 to 25 cents an hour—good certificated, experienced teachers. These educated educators are glad to get a couple of hours of regular employment every day. They work for less wages than common laborers. Competition among physicians occasionally makes them resort to any measures, no matter how dishonest or immoral. Even clergymen look out for number one, and are obliged to do outside work on week days, as well as preach on Sundays, if they can get it. The struggle for existence compels journalists to write against their convictions, ministers to preach against their consciences and lawyers to plead for clients whom they know to be scoundrels. This principle permeates all of society, from top to bottom, all classes, all profession, all trades, all callings, with hardly an exception. Even the scientists, the artists, the actors, are not exempt.—Buffalo Truth.

A PEN PICTURE OF THE TIMES.

In 1868 I worked in Denver. On the day that I arrived in town two men called on me and offered me work as a printer. I went to the case at 72 cents a thousand. I earned \$10 to \$50 a week. I lived well. I had a room with a private family, took table-board at the American House—then the first hotel of the place—and enjoyed myself. I put away \$20 to \$25 a week.

To-day, in Denver, in seeking work I would be obliged to take my place among many other printers and sub a good while before getting a situation. I would get 45 cents a thousand. I might earn \$20 a week, taking the average of the first year, as sub and regular.

In 1868 there were few idle working people in Denver. Now the city is full of them. Then it had no millionaires. Now it has a lot of them. Then all of its citizens felt pretty nearly equal. Now there are castes and a moneyed aristocracy, just as there is in New York.

On the other hand, then the number of dollars per head in Denver was small. Now it is very great. Then the wealth-getting and wealth-exchanging machinery was primitive. Now it is the latest and best—railroads, the telegraph, electrical apparatus, great smelters, all are there.

Why are there any idle in Denver? How have some men been able to gather millions that they have not earned? Why does not Denver, the magnificently rich community, pay as high wages as did Denver when a poor community? Every improvement in the arts brings more wealth. Why, then, are not all the people of Denver more wealthy?

I believe that the distribution of wealth may be arranged on a basis of justice. I think it is just that each man should take all that he produces. I know that if a man is independent he is able to claim all he makes. If the poor of the Denver of to-day were their own masters, as they were in 1868, printers would be paid better wages than ever.

I think it possible so to arrange our laws as to let Denver composers and New York composers earn \$8 a day in an eight-hour day and have the job seeking man.

The laws of this country in regard to property have been so framed as to give some men privileges over the masses. I believe that all that is necessary is to abolish these privileges. Then every man will be his own master, as nature meant him to be. Then there will be work always for every one that wants it, business will never be dull, and wealth will be increased many fold. Enforced competition for work will cease, wages generally will advance, and no sober, industrious man need ever be poor, any more than a printer or any other worker could have been poor in Denver in 1868.—J. W. Sullivan.

MONTHLY REPORT.

The monthly report, as below, includes on first line the charter number of the local union, name of city, and state of trade. The second line gives the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, and the amount of moneys received by the G. S. from said union for tax and supplies for the month ending July 31, 1889, inclusive. All moneys received in August will appear in next month's report. The [7] denotes the unions not having sent in their monthly F. S. report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.

ALABAMA.

507. BIRMINGHAM—Dull.
A. M. Grant, 2163 Second Ave.
508. BIRMINGHAM—Dull.
Ed. Marschal, 3 S. Elm St.
509. BIRMINGHAM—Dull.
J. T. Heathman, 10 Broad St., near Congress.
510. SHEFFIELD—Dull, Crowded.
Ward Parker, Box 16.

ARKANSAS.

479. FORT SMITH—Crowded.
F. Neighbors, 1023 N. 12th St.
511. HENNA—Dull.
P. Robertson, Box 60.
512. HOT SPRINGS—Fair.
W. R. Smith, 12 School.
513. LITTLE ROCK—Dull.
D. W. Gaskill, Box 371.
514. LITTLE ROCK—Dull.
L. F. Foe, 21st and G Street.

CALIFORNIA.

47. ALAMEDA—Quiet, 9 hours.
F. A. Randall,
515. BAKERSFIELD—Fair.
E. J. Harrah,
516. LOS ANGELES—Crowded, 9 hrs.
Theo. E. Cross, Box 42.
517. LOS ANGELES—Fair.
W. G. Warden, Box 111.
518. LOS ANGELES—Fair.
J. F. Galt, 1419 N. 10th St.
519. OAKLAND—Crowded, 9 hrs.
C. Postell,
520. RIVERSIDE—Fair, 9 hrs.
J. W. Carroll, Box 666.
521. SACRAMENTO—Dull, 9 hrs.
W. H. Dalley, 1202 4th St.
522. SAN FRANCISCO—Fair, 9 hrs.
H. Weichert, Box 797.
523. SAN FRANCISCO—Fair, 9 hrs.
F. Harburt, Box 327.
524. SAN FRANCISCO—Dull, 9 hrs.
H. Meyer, 234 Birch Ave.
525. CHAS. GOLDEN—Dull, 9 hrs.
J. H. Bates,
526. LOS ANGELES—Dull, 9 hrs.
J. H. Bates,
527. LOS ANGELES—Dull, 9 hrs.
J. H. Bates,
528. LOS ANGELES—Dull, 9 hrs.
J. H. Bates,
529. LOS ANGELES—Dull, 9 hrs.
J. H. Bates,
530. LOS ANGELES—Dull, 9 hrs.
J. H. Bates,

CANADA.

161. BELLVILLE—Dull, 50 hrs.
R. McPherson, Box 547.
531. CHATHAM.
Hugh Gallagher, Box 325.
532. HALIFAX, N. S., Brisk.
A. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.
533. HAMILTON—Dull, 55 hrs.
Wm. Nix, 114 Catharine St. N.
534. LONDON—Very dull, 9 hrs.
J. A. Auld, 670 King St.
535. MONTREAL—Stay away, dull.
Olivier Miron, 178 Malson St.
536. ALFRED BOULANGER.
537. SUIR—Dull, 418 Richmond St.
538. NIAGARA FALLS—Dull.
W. E. McCordie, Box 112.
539. PETERBOROUGH—Dull.
C. Westlake, 114 Dublin St.
540. ST. CATHARINES—Dull, 9 hrs.
Henry Reid, 1000 St. St.
541. ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—Dull, 39 hrs.
W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St.
542. ST. THOMAS—Fair, 50 hours.
S. R. Hayes, Box 531.
543. TORONTO—Dull, 50 hours.
D. D. McNeill, 10 Carlisle St.
544. D. MANSON, 384 Bathurst St.
545. (E. J. Ross, 467 Gerard St.)
546. WILLOWBURG.
547. WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Dull.
J. B. Robertson, Box 56.
548. WINNIPEG—Dull, 9 hours.
George Patton,

COLORADO.

515. COLORADO SPRINGS.
Frank Sawyer, Box 976.
516. DENVER—Dull, 8 hours.
Stay away.
517. I. T. BIRN, 326 15th St.
518. PUEBLO—Crowded, Stay away.
W. A. Roucher, Victoria and D Streets.
519. SOUTH DENVER.
J. W. Bush, 527 12th St.
520. TRINIDAD—Dull.
L. E. Ross, Box 569.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Medium, 9 hrs.
C. H. Botsford, 446 Franklin Ave.
121. DANBURY—Dull, Stay away.
Geo. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St.
122. HARTFORD—Fair, 50 hours.
J. W. Wallace,
123. MERIDEN—Improved, 9 hrs.
Geo. J. Stanley, 125 Grove St.
124. NEW BRITAIN—Crowded, 9 hrs.
A. E. Potter, 42 Wallace St.
125. NEW HAVEN—Dull, 9 hrs.
Jas. Mills, 81 Meadow St.
126. NORWICH—Quiet, 9 hrs.
Frank Warburton, Balte St.

DELAWARE.

40. WILMINGTON—Crowded.
J. M. Phillips, Highlands P. O.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

- WASHINGTON—Dull, 3-9 hrs.
190. L. Burner, Columbia Road and Boundary, N. W.
531. Wm. Clark.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—Fair.
W. H. Simons, 91 Pine St.
74. PANAMA—Slack, 9 hrs.
R. H. Massey, Box 4.
127. (Col.) A. B. Pettway, St. Augustine—Crowded.
259. Stephen Kujawski, Box 863.

GEORGIA.

502. ATLANTA—Dull.
J. T. Stephenson, E. T. V. & G. R. R. Car Shops, Augusta—Fair.
136. (Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad.
144. MACON—Dull.
W. L. Berry, C. R. R. Car Shops.
448. (Col.) Titus Deloach, 22 Holt.
SAVANNAH—Dull, Stay away.
Secretary of District Council, V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190.
286. Frank Barber, 95 S. Broad.
408. C. F. Meitzler, 6 Hall St.
57. (Colored) P. A. Proctor, 17 Maple St.
THOMASVILLE—Dull.
457. (Col.) S. J. Smith.

ILLINOIS.

79. ALTON—Dull, Plenty of men. J. W. Walton, 515 E. 10th St.
80. AUSTIN.
Rasmus Mickelson, Oak Park, Cook Co.
433. BELLEVILLE—Dull.
Louis H. Grone, 110 West A. St.
519. BLOOMINGTON—C. C. Dick, 401 W. Graham.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—Quiet, 8 hrs.
Charles Fournier, 2111 38th St.
CHICAGO—District Council.
R. B. Hall, 394 53d St.
1. H. Wichmann, 960 Dudley St.
21. (French) S. Sauvageau, 57 Norton St.
24. W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St.
54. (Bohem.) J. S. Macek, 556 29th Street.
73. (Ger.) William Schapper, 2938 Butler St.
181. (Scand.) Paul A. Scott, 942 Milwaukee Ave.
256. (Boh.) A. Wondrasch, 22 Fisk St.
416. A. Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell.
419. E. Ecarus, 3131 Wall St.
399. DANVILLE—Middling.
A. C. Barton, 9 S. Gilbert.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—Fair, 9 hrs.
Albert Bailey, Box 92.
281. FREEPORT—Dull.
H. D. Emerick.
141. GRAND CROSSING—Middling.
John S. Lightbown, Box 187.
162. HYDE PARK—Fair, 8 hours.
R. J. Fuke, 4331 Champlain Ave.
319. JACKSONVILLE—Dull.
E. T. Mason, 981 S. Clay Ave.
442. JOLIET—Dull.
J. Jackson, 627 Cass St.
434. KENOSHA (Fr.)—Fair.
Marius Rougeron, Box 356.
PEORIA—Dull.
245. Wm. H. Catcott, Box 94.
313. (Ger.) J. Reichel, 301 Butler St.
189. QUINCY—Fair, 50 hours.
H. J. Marks, 437 Hamp Ave.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Quiet, 59 hrs.
R. G. Hudson, 1423 7th Ave.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—Fair, 8 hrs.
Knut Petersen, Box 47.
15. SPRINGFIELD—59 hours.
John Dick, 615 Eastman Ave.
TOWN OF LAKE—Dull, 8 hrs.
23. Thos. P. Doran, 708 S. Centre Ave., Englewood.
62. Chas. O. Johnson, 427 5th St., Englewood.
430. (Bohem.) Frank Pribil, 5014 Robt St., Chicago.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—Overcrowded.
John C. Spence.
383. AUBURN.
J. J. Henderson, Cochran.
463. BRAZIL—Very poor. Stay away. I. M. Cox.
494. CRAWFORDVILLE—Dull.
Silas Long, 204 Whitlock Ave.
517. ELKHART—Quiet, 54 hrs.
Henry Foltz, 412 Middlebury St.
90. EVANSVILLE—Stay away.
J. Kehler, 114 W. Delaware.
FORT WAYNE—Dull.
153 H. J. Lapp, 34 Stephen St.
525. GARRETT—B. F. Warner, Indianapolis—Mod. 58 hrs.
(Ger.) H. Vahle, 48 N. Sterling St.
299. D. E. Mogle, 415 W. 2d St.
446. J. M. Pruitt, 31 S. West St.
532. JEFFERSONVILLE—Dull.
W. T. Parks, Box 283.
265. KOKOMO—Quiet.
Chas. E. Miller, Box 710.
215. LAFAYETTE.
J. M. Adkins, 150 N. 10th St.
429. MUNCIE—Dull.
C. E. Vantress.
19. NEW ALBANY—Dull.
P. H. McKamey, 83 W. 9th.
48. TERRE HAUTE—Crowded.
John Ohmart, 909 S. 3d.

IOWA.

531. BURLINGTON.
108. CEDAR RAPIDS—Very dull.
W. H. Baylis, 60 Fifth St.
156. CHESTON—Dull, Men leaving.
I. R. Jordan, Box 59.
68. DES MOINES—Work scarce.
J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High Grove.
81. FORT MADISON—Dull.
H. H. McLeilan.
147. STOUT CITY—Dull, 59 hrs.
H. O. Potter, 414 Iowa St.
KANSAS.
264. ATCHISON—Middling, 9 hrs.
H. Stork, 438 S. Seventh.
66. CONCORDIA—Very dull.
J. W. Graham, Box 170.
268. HORTON.
F. N. Cole, Box 293.
306. HUTCHINSON—Dull.
J. W. Johnson.

THE CARPENTER.

July Tax.

499. LEAVENWORTH—Dull.
L. W. Downs, Box 25.
412. McPHERSON—Fair.
S. B. Beebe.
524. OSWEGO.
John McLane.
56. PITTSBURG—Overcrowded.
J. H. Sentenn.
360. SALINA—Overcrowded.
J. W. Bralshaw, Box 60.
158. TOPKA—Many idle.
A. M. H. Clardy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

- LOUISVILLE—Overcrowded.
7. C. J. Corcoran, 827 E. Walnut St.
214. (German) Simon Wolf, 1666 Shelby St.
504. OWENSBORO—Dull.
R. A. Miller, Box 211.
301. PADUCAH—Mod.
Geo. Hebel, 1027 Clark St.
491. PINEVILLE.
Edw. Cryor.
149. PRINCETON—Dull, Stay away.
Eph Outten.

LOUISIANA.

151. MONROE—Dull.
H. Risher.
76. NEW ORLEANS—Dull.
J. G. Bloomer, 432 1/2 S. Liberty St.
SHERBOURNE—Quiet.
45. Peter Garson, Box 539.

MAINE.

345. BATH—Medium.
Alpheus Gove.
407. LEWISTON—Fair.
C. M. Page, 78 Franklin St.
344. PORTLAND—Quiet.
W. H. Gilpatrick, 22 Casco.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Dull, 9 hours.
H. W. Hale, 403 Courtland St.
503. CUMBERLAND—Moderate.
G. W. Everstine, 312 Mechanic.

MASSACHUSETTS.

333. ALLESTON.
G. G. Maskell, Wilton St.
221. ARIZONA—Dull, 59 hours.
Jas. A. Martin, Box 319.
33. BOSTON—Very dull, 53 hrs.
R. S. Floyd, 1139 Washington St.
130. BROCKTON—Dull, 9 hours.
Ed. Shattuck, 30 Snell St.
321. BROOKLINE—Quiet, 9 hours.
J. D. McIntosh, Pearl St.
320. CAMBRIDGE—Dull, 9 hours.
M. W. Trow, 30 Putnam Ave.
204. F. Leydon, 2 Crescent St.
324. CHARLESTOWN—Dull, 59 hrs.
J. F. Kelly, 3 Bunker Hill St.
135. CHELSEA—Medium, 59 hrs.
J. L. Miller, 122 Broadway.
400. CLINTON.
J. G. Martin, Box 1262.
373. DORCHESTER—Fair, 9 hours.
D. P. Conroy.
306. DORCHESTER.
E. B. Taylor, 1125 Washington St.
218. EAST BOSTON—Medium, 9 hrs.
Hector McKay, 5 Union Place.
403. FALL RIVER.
Lawr. Hayden, 60 Maple St.
396. FITCHBURG—Brisk.
L. W. Merriam, 148 Pearl St.
380. GLOUCESTER—Dull, 59 hrs.
H. McPherson, 124 Duncan St.
82. HAZEN—Dull, 59 hrs.
M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson St.
424. HINGHAM.
Colin Campbell, North St.
96. A. J. Laviolette, 82 Appleton Street.
508. (French) Geo. H. Dugas, 320 Summer St.
196. HYDE PARK—Slack, 9 hours.
C. S. Elliott, 57 Dana Ave.
111. Geo. Kingston, 5 Florence Place.
314. (French)—Alphonse Drouin, 497 Common St.
445. LEWISTON—Fair.
Geo. W. Cogswell, Shrewsbury, Mass.
269. LOWELL—Medium, 9 hrs.
F. J. Rief, 19 1/2 Walker St.
214. (French) A. Lenny, 23 W. Fourth St.
152. MALDEN—Good, Plenty men.
J. B. Green, 4 Irving St.
154. MARLBOROUGH—Fair.
A. B. Poole, 1 Highland St.
423. MEDFORD.
Chas. E. Wilson, Box 491.
192. NATICK—Middling, 9 hrs.
N. J. Swenson, Box 477.
409. NEW BEDFORD.
Ed. Allen, 72 Thomas St.
375. NEWTON—Quiet, 9 hours.
C. C. Connors, Lock Box 71.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Very dull, 59 hrs.
A. T. Quinton, 37 Meadow St.
435. NORWOOD—Fair, 9 hours.
F. L. Colton, Box 41.
444. PITTSFIELD—Quiet.
Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St.
417. QUINCY—Moderate, 9 hrs.
W. F. McCalder, Box 27.
83. QUINCY.
J. H. Murphy, 6 Meservey St.
24. SHERBORNE—Fair, 9 hours.
Jos. McIntyre, 95 Franklin St.
230. S. FRANKINGHAM—Middling.
A. C. Tracey, Box 910.
96. SPRINGFIELD—Dull, 9 hrs.
F. P. Morey, 68 Quincy St.
415. TAUNTON—Quiet.
J. C. Rochford, Jenny Lind St.
216. WALTHAM—Dull, 9 hours.
Robt. M. Irving, Beaver Brook.
331. WATERTOWN—Fair, 59 hrs.
John S. Derrison, Box 673.
630. WYOMOUTH—Dull.
John J. Downs, R. Brain-tree.

MINNESOTA.

364. ALBERT LEA—Dull.
W. P. Farham.
361. DULUTH—Overcrowded.
J. H. Robinson, 1814 2d St. West.
120. LITTLE FALLS.
Nelson E. Stanton.
MINNEAPOLIS—Quiet, Crowded.
34. Thos. McCourt, 12 No. 3th.
411. (Scand.) J. Nelson, 2214 2nd Avenue, South.
27. PAUL—Dull, 9 hours.
J. McGuire, 301 Chestnut St.
157. (Ger.) Chr. Bretschneider, 663 Van Buren St.
312. (Scand.) P. L. Lindskog, 67 E. Eleventh St.
WINONA—Very dull.
362. F. Grant, 423 W. Howard St.
427. A. C. Noetzelmann, Hackly Block.

MISSISSIPPI.

317. BILOXI—Fair, 9 hours.
Wm. Kent.
GREENVILLE—Dull.
C. A. G. S. Knaa, Box 285.
496. VICKSBURG—Very dull.
H. F. Fehl, Lock Box 344.
406. CARONDELET—8 hours.
R. Werkmeister, 824 Vulcan St.
255. HANNIBAL—Very dull.
Morris Ditts, 113 Dowling St.
KANSAS CITY—Dull, crowded.
160. C. W. Worthington, 1616 Grove St.
441. NEVADA—Dull.
L. A. Graham, Box 476.
522. POPLAR BLUFF.
J. S. Stanton.
98. SEDALIA—Business dead.
W. B. Hurt, 1566 Vermont St.
377. SPRINGFIELD—Moderate.
J. Adams, Eloc, Box 261.
St. JOSEPH—Very dull.
91. J. F. Collins, 1940 N. Clay St.
295. J. H. Marsh, 509 South 21st St.
St. LOUIS—Dull, 8 hrs.
Secretary of District Council, G. J. Swank, 1704 Newstead St.
4. W. N. Whipple, 3325 Easton Ave.
5. (Ger.) J. Egle, 2210 Menard St.
12. (Ger.) H. C. Schneider, 3107 Magazine St.
240. (Ger.) F. Hanheide, 2341 Benton St.
257. Bert. Little, 806 Morgan St.
270. (Cote Brillante).
W. W. Rollins, 4579 Evans Avenue.
395. (Mull hands) John Wharton, 208 Mound St.
518. (Ger.) A. W. off, 2636 Cherokee St.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. A. Hall.
280. HELIX.
A. E. Schleder, 126 Jefferson.

NEBRASKA.

248. CRETE—Poor.
F. J. Willson.
231. KEARNEY—Dull.
W. K. Bly.
148. LINCOLN—Dull, 9 hours.
John Widmer, Box 716.
330. NEBRASKA CITY—Very poor.
W. C. Willmen, 3228 17th St.
OMAHA—Flooded, 53 hours.
58. J. E. Perry, 24th & Luke.
71. Jas. Fordice, Box 582.
271. (Ger.) Carl Kluge, Keeper's Hall, South 13th St.
112. SOUTH OMAHA—Dull, 59 hrs.
W. A. McCollister, Box 646.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
286. DOVER—Quiet, 59 hours.
John E. Leiser, 30 Cushing St.
118. MANCHESTER—Quiet.
Chas. W. Powell, 540 Maple St.
303. NASHUA.
Jas. Hopwood, 3 McDonald's Ave.

MICHIGAN.

65. ANN ARBOR—Crowded, 59 hrs.
Chas. A. Poland, 89 Broadway.
7. BATTLE CREEK—Improving.
M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay St.
129. BAY CITY—Very dull.
Jos. A. Lessard, 304 Stanton St.
418. CHARLOTTE—Dull.
G. G. Hickman, Box 110.
367. DELRAY—Fair, 9 hours.
Jos. Kinnell, Box 26.
DETROIT—Dull, 9 hours.
W. E. Cannon, Secretary of District Council, Windsor, Ont.
10. F. A. Mellick, 775 Rivard St.
32. M. O'Hara, 794 Baker St.
59. Frank Voigt, 450 Gratiot Av.
219. (Ger.) Herman Pahnke, 109 Hendricks St.
452. (Machine Hands), J. B. Fournier, 179 Wight St.
EAST LANSING—Fair, 9 hrs.
163. A. K. Horning, 6298 Franklin St.
466. (Ger.) H. C. Scholz, 602 Walnut St.
335. ESCANABA—Paul Danel.
405. GLADWIN—Jas. Gillan.
65. GRAND RAPIDS—Quiet, 10 hrs.
W. S. Jones, 6253 Division St.
623. IANPERING.
Wm. Conrad, Box 713.
26. JACKSON—Quiet.
P. J. Curtin, 211 Park Ave.
184. LAKE LINDEN.
H. H. Baker, Groverton.
260. LAKE ODESSA.
F. M. Meyers, Box 68.
372. MARIE CITY.
Wm. Klennann.
392. MARQUETTE—Dull, Stay away.
Jas. E. Hudson, 112 Fisher St.
100. MUSKOGEE—Dull.
G. H. Sprague, 13 E. Jackson.
110. OWASCO—Crowded.
E. Thus, Box 614.
347. PORT HURON—Medium.
A. N. Streeter, Box 869.
334. SAGINAW CITY—Quiet.
Geo. Hicks, 13 Jefferson St.
322. WEST BAY CITY—Crowded.
G. S. Potter.
538. WYANDOTTE.

MINNESOTA.

364. ALBERT LEA—Dull.
W. P. Farham.
361. DULUTH—Overcrowded.
J. H. Robinson, 1814 2d St. West.
120. LITTLE FALLS.
Nelson E. Stanton.
MINNEAPOLIS—Quiet, Crowded.
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411. (Scand.) J. Nelson, 2214 2nd Avenue, South.
27. PAUL—Dull, 9 hours.
J. McGuire, 301 Chestnut St.
157. (Ger.) Chr. Bretschneider, 663 Van Buren St.
312. (Scand.) P. L. Lindskog, 67 E. Eleventh St.
WINONA—Very dull.
362. F. Grant, 423 W. Howard St.
427. A. C. Noetzelmann, Hackly Block.

MISSISSIPPI.

317. BILOXI—Fair, 9 hours.
Wm. Kent.
GREENVILLE—Dull.
C. A. G. S. Knaa, Box 285.
496. VICKSBURG—Very dull.
H. F. Fehl, Lock Box 344.
406. CARONDELET—8 hours.
R. Werkmeister, 824 Vulcan St.
255. HANNIBAL—Very dull.
Morris Ditts, 113 Dowling St.
KANSAS CITY—Dull, crowded.
160. C. W. Worthington, 1616 Grove St.
441. NEVADA—Dull.
L. A. Graham, Box 476.
522. POPLAR BLUFF.
J. S. Stanton.
98. SEDALIA—Business dead.
W. B. Hurt, 1566 Vermont St.
377. SPRINGFIELD—Moderate.
J. Adams, Eloc, Box 261.
St. JOSEPH—Very dull.
91. J. F. Collins, 1940 N. Clay St.
295. J. H. Marsh, 509 South 21st St.
St. LOUIS—Dull, 8 hrs.
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W. W. Rollins, 4579 Evans Avenue.
395. (Mull hands) John Wharton, 208 Mound St.
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A. E. Schleder, 126 Jefferson.

NEBRASKA.

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F. J. Willson.
231. KEARNEY—Dull.
W. K. Bly.
148. LINCOLN—Dull, 9 hours.
John Widmer, Box 716.
330. NEBRASKA CITY—Very poor.
W. C. Willmen, 3228 17th St.
OMAHA—Flooded, 53 hours.
58. J. E. Perry, 24th & Luke.
71. Jas. Fordice, Box 582.
271. (Ger.) Carl Kluge, Keeper's Hall, South 13th St.
112. SOUTH OMAHA—Dull, 59 hrs.
W. A. McCollister, Box 646.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
286. DOVER—Quiet, 59 hours.
John E. Leiser, 30 Cushing St.
118. MANCHESTER—Quiet.
Chas. W. Powell, 540 Maple St.
303. NASHUA.
Jas. Hopwood, 3 McDonald's Ave.

NEW JERSEY.

428. ATLANTIC CITY—Dull.
A. Moore, 105 N. Georgia.
488. BAYONNE—Medium, 9 hrs.
F. R. Vreeland, 572 Ave B.
20. CAMDEN—Dull, 9 hours.
T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic St.
467. EAST ORANGE.
E. Ryerson, 45 Oliver St.
167. ELIZABETH—Dull, 9 hours.
H. Zimmermann, 35 Fort St.
301. HOBOKEN—Quiet, 53 hours.
Pat. Norton, 211 Bloomfield St.
JERSEY CITY—
482. Wm. H. Dodd, 2197th St.
488. Chas. H. Kelly, 14 Oswego St.
232. MILBURN.
J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE.
Luke Vardaman, Box 400.
NEWARK—Fair, 9 hours.
Secretary of District Council, J. N. Dalley, 25 S. Orange Ave.
119. Z. E. Jacobus, 52 Hawkins St.
172. (Ger.) R. Mueller, 244 Charlton St.
308. Wm. C. Farquhar, 107 Condit St.
510. NEW BRUNSWICK—
Geo. Slater, 41 French St.
477. ORANGE—Fair, 9 hours.
Jos. Jordan, 78 Gleebe St.
325. Oskar Zabricki, 113 Straight St.
484. A. J. J. Stuyter, 49 Haledon Ave.
490. PASSAIC—
P. J. Vanderbeck, 312 Passaic St.
399. PHILIPSBURG—Good.
P. O. L. Creveling, Shlimer P. O.
155. PLAINFIELD—Quiet, 9 hrs.
Levi C. Kline, Box 249.
31. TRENTON—Middling, 9 hrs.
O. B. Gaston, 221 Mercer St.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—Fair, 53 hours.
G. H. Anderson, 248 2d St.
6. AMSTERDAM—Fair, 59 hrs.
W. A. Delamater, 43 Store St.
453. AUBURN.
N. Van Auker, 24 1/2 E. Genesee St.
262. BALLSTON—Very dull.
Martin Larabee, Box 95.
13. BATAVIA—
John Frank, Jr., 28 State St.
402. BATH BRANCH—Quiet, 53 hrs.
George Dingman.
131. BINGHAMTON—Fair.
J. D. Marius, 221 Chennango St.
BROOKLYN—Very dull, 53 hrs.
Secretary of District Council, Wm. Cheriton, 434 Thirteenth St.
109. Adolph Silber, 236 14th St.
175. R. B. Logan, 70 Ellery St.
223. Robert Young, 589 Lorimer St.
247. G. Paynton, 1249 Fulton St.
258. Chas. Reils, 28 Schaeffer St.
291. (Ger.) Bruno Weittel, 224 Troutman St.
296. (E. D.) Wm. H. Miller, 249 1/2 Schaeffer St.
349. (Sash, etc.) W. J. Shaw, 888 Atlantic Avenue.
381. W. T. Hall, 2140 Fulton St.
451. George Oelkers, Backman St.
471. Fred. Smith, 321 18th St.
BUFFALO—Fair, Stay away.
9. E. R. Snyder, 38 Lemon St.
355. (Ger.) J. Heffernan, 699 E. Ulster St.
539. (Mill hands).
99. COHOES—Middling, 9 hrs.
S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson St.
315. ELmira—Dull.
J. S. Ballard, 716 Windor Ave.
323. FISHKILL-ON HUDSON—Fair.
39 hours.
Edward Briggs, Box 85.
200. FORT PLAIN—Middling.
Charles W. Sauer.
229. GLENS FALLS—Quiet, 59 hrs.
Edw. P. Perkins.
139. GLOVERSVILLE—Dull.
James Houlin, 156 N. Main.
272. HERKIMER—Dull, 59 hrs.
C. H. Mack.
173. HOOSICK FALLS—Dull, 59 hrs.
Edwin Chapman.
251. KINGSTON—Medium.
Harry Dunn, Box 639.
465. LONG ISLAND CITY—Dull.
Michael J. Casey, 79 Munson St.
493. MT. VERNON.
V. W. Bogart.
301. NEWBURGH—Dull, 9 hrs.
Jas. A. Frazer, 146 Liberty St.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—
Michael Doherty, Warren St.
NEW YORK—Very dull, 53 hrs.
Secretary of District Council, W. A. Trotter, 918 Ninth Ave., N. Y.
51. J. S. Combs, 161 E. 125 St.
61. T. C. Walsh, 340 E. 54th St.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, 14 Leroy St.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 444 W. 49th St.
382. T. J. Brennan,

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, August, 1889.

Vereint für Freiheit und Recht!

Run heran am heil'gen Bunde
Deren Herz für Arbeit glüht,
Die das Elend jede Stunde
Nicht zu tilgen sind bemüht!
Ihr da, die ihr den Kampf um's Leben
Trotz des bösen Mannes Schweig:
Der Gerechtigkeit schändes Banner
Jammert zu fügen weh!

Wollt ihr hungern, euch vernichten,
Da ihr duldet, was euch drückt?
„Nein!“ — Run, dann, für's Recht!
Trum heran mit euff'gen Streichen,
Jugend, Alter, Frisch, hebel!
Nicht gekümmert um Noth und Leben
Stehet jetzt die Lösung frei.

Laßt nicht warten uns, noch sagen
Um der Menschheit beßes Gut,
Wollen Alles wir ja wagen
Uns erkämpfen es mit Muth.
Freud' des besten, beßes Sings
„Mit Stand Arbeit“ ist das Ziel;
Muth, Betrübnis! es wird seligen
Wenn das Volk des Arbeit weilt!

Pittsburg, Pa. — Karl Heuser.

Wird Armuth durch Trunkenheit verursacht?

In einer kürzlich abgehaltenen Versammlung der Gewerbe- und Arbeiter-Assemblies Chicagos wurde folgende Schrift verlesen, welche den Stand jenes Körpers in Bezug auf die manichäische Beisulbigung andeutet, daß die Leiden der Arbeiter durch anhaltendes Trinken hervorgerufen werden.

„Mitarbeiter! Wir wünschen eure Aufmerksamkeit auf die vorherrschende und befeindliche Beisulbigung zu lenken, welche von der sog. respectablen Klasse, der Women's Christian Temperance Union und anderen ähnlichen Gesellschaften, von der Kasse, Preße und Plattform vorgebracht wird, nämlich, daß wir, die Lohnarbeiter als eine Klasse, der Trunkenheit beisulbigt werden und daß alle unsere Beschwerden daraus entstehen. Diese Beisulbigung wurde schon so weit vorgehoben, daß auch manche von uns es als wahr angenommen haben und dem kapitalistischen Chorus beistimmen, so daß wir diesem Nebel, das nur unserer Klasse einen Feind ist, mit allen unseren Kräften begegnen müssen. Wahrheit und Selbstgefühl und durch diese verlangt es das allgemeine Wohl unserer Klasse, daß diese infame Beisulbigung und der darauf erbaute seine Trug zurückgewiesen und, sobald es wieder vorgebracht wird, als eine Lüge und Beisulbigung unserer Intelligenz und Moralität behandelt werde. Wir sollten die unlegbare Tharade der Unmöglichkeit anerkennen und tief bereuen; wir geben zu, daß es die Arbeiterklasse einigermassen trifft, aber es ist nicht die Ursache, sondern das Resultat unserer Armuth. Es ist bekannt, daß geistige Erhaltung und körperliche Ermattung, welches unsere industrielle Lage mit sich bringt, ein alkoholisches Narkotikum verlangen und dies wird dauern, solange die übermäßige Arbeit und die kleinen Löhne unsere Armuth verewigen. Während wir nun die Folgen unserer Armuth und Unterdrückung hervorheben, dürfen wir nicht vergessen, daß der übermäßige Reichtum und die Trägheit der kapitalistischen Klasse eine viel größere und ausgebreitete Betrunktheit unter unserer fogenannten besseren Klasse hervorbringt. Die Kapitalisten haben in ihrer Trägheit und ihrem Luxus weit größere und verachtete Narkotika, denn die Armen und es ist daher eben so absurd, wenn wir behaupten, daß sie durch diese Unmöglichkeit reich wurden, als wenn wir die Armuth des Arbeiters seiner Betrunktheit zuschreiben. Wir sollten darauf sehen, daß die Unmöglichkeit von beiden Seiten anerkannt wird. Wenn der Polizeihauptmann, der Patrollenagen und das Zuchthaus das ärmliche Betrunktheit des armen Mannes bestraft, sollte die Schwelgerei des Reichen dem Publikum aufgedeckt und die Befreiung beider befohlen werden. Seither wurde die Trunkenheit der oberen Klasse mit dem gemeinen Ausdruck belegt: „Betrunktheit wie ein Lord!“ Durch die kürzliche zur Schau getragene Betrunktheit und Unordnung unserer feinsten kapitalistischen Klasse am New-Yorker Centennial Dinner, bei welcher Gelegenheit die Weinrechnung eines jeden sich ins Unerhörliche belief und bei dem großen Ball, an welchem sie sich so schamlos benahm, das die Polizei einschreiten und das Gebäude von dem Saufen betrunkener Kapitalisten reinigen mußte, können die Arbeiter sich hinfür mit dem neuen Spruch: „Betrunktheit wie ein Kapitalist!“ mit Recht befehlen. Wir müssen jedoch zugleich einsehen, daß, wenn die industriellen und sozialen Zustände auf einer Seite Millionäre und auf der andern Bagabunden erzeugen, die Trunkenheit beider jener Lage zuzuschreiben ist, und wenn wir solches Uebel beseitigen wollen, müssen wir zuerst den Bagabunden aufrichten und den Millionär herunterziehen.“

Diese Schrift wurde im „Trades Assembly Record“ veröffentlicht und alle Arbeiterzeitungen sind hiermit ersucht, dieses zu kopiren und der Sekretär wurde befohlen, ein tausend Exemplare des „Records“ zu kaufen und an die verschiedenen Arbeiterorganisationen in Chicago und über das ganze Land hin zu verbreiten.

Talent und Genie verhalten sich zu einem, der wie Photographie und Malerei.

Präf. der American Federation of Labor.

Die richtige Philosophie.

Da die Lohnfrage, nachdem die Arbeiter festgelegt ist, schon ins Reine kommen wird, verlangen die Arbeiterorganisationen keine zehnminütige Bezahlung, wenn sie nur acht Stunden arbeiten. Es wird in diesem Jahr der Versuch gemacht werden, diese Frage von allen Seiten zu betrachten, so daß, wenn die Zeit herantritt, in welcher unser Verlangen befriedigt werden soll, das Volk ein klares Verständnis von den Bedürfnissen des Arbeiters und zu dem was er berechtigt ist, besitzt. Nach den besten Berichten sind über ein Fünftel der Arbeiter dieses Landes überständig arbeitslos und auf die anderen vier Fünftel für ihren Unterhalt angewiesen. Dieses wäre ein guter Vorschlag, wenn zehn Männer acht Stunden arbeiten würden, um

Der Erzbischof von York in England hielt unlängst eine Ansprache, welche seither viel Aufmerksamkeit auf sich gezogen. Politische Defonomie, sagte er, vergleicht die menschliche Gesellschaft einer Art Geschäftsfirma, binnen gewisser Grenzen. Seit den Adam Smith's jedoch wurden mehrere Faktoren entdeckt, die sich an dem Krieg beteiligten; er wurde nicht mehr als in gewissen Grenzen herrschend betrachtet, sondern man fand, daß das verworfene Element — die schwachen Menschen, die unbehültenen Waisen und die Arbeitslosen, welche durch Ueberproduktion und geschlossene Fabriken zu Zeiten keinen Unterhalt verdienen — zu einer großen Konkurrenz herangewachsen ist.

Die herrschenden Umstände wurden bedenklich, und sogar drohend für die menschliche Gesellschaft. Es mußte etwas gethan werden. Der politische Philosoph entdeckte gar bald die Ursache, welche solche Umstände hervorbrachten; er fand in seinen Beobachtungen, daß es die dem Drogenperiode Ausgeleiteten waren. Es muß aber diesem Zustande noch etwas Tieferes unterliegen.

Unsere Civilisation bildete eine große Klasse heran, welche vom ersten bis zum letzten nicht mußte, wo sie ihre Nahrung oder die notwendigen Lebensbedürfnisse erhalten werden. Unsere Staatsmänner gaben sich weil sie kein Mittel wußten, so wenig als möglich mit der Sache ab.

Beständige Ueberproduktion und Ueberbevölkerung vergrößerte jene gefährliche Klasse. Nach zwei Generationen vermehrte der Erzbischof einen kläglich Zustand der Dinge; das ganze Gefäßsystem wird in Gefahr sein und ein Jeder wird auf ein Segement, zur Linderung führend, sinnen. Den Arbeitern mag von Wohlstand geredet werden, wenn sie die Millionen erparien, welche für Getränke ausgegeben werden; aber das Gefährliche an der Sache ist, daß ihnen nur ein einseitiges Heilmittel gepredigt wurde.

Es handelte sich darum, was wohl die große Klasse thun werde, wenn sie den Mangel an Einkommen beständig im Auge behalten finden werden, während ihre Arbeit verarmt, und Tausende, ja Millionen von Menschen aufwachen, ohne etwas ihr eigen nennen zu können und nicht einmal mit der Befriedigung, daß sie ihre Arbeitskraft anbringen können. Dieses ist ein Problem, welches bis jetzt noch Niemand gelöst hat, und das unseren späteren Generationen noch viel Schmerzen und Kämpfe verursachen wird.

Jene Vereine, zu denen der Erzbischof redete, veruchten die Verachteten und Gefährdeten aufzurichten, während die weltliche Gesellschaft jene Armen unterdrückte, sie mit Füßen traten und unter Mäthern zermalmete. Jene veruchten zurechtzuweisen, was die politische Defonomie, vielleicht nothwendig: erweise, verunkeltete; sie veruchten denen zu helfen, welche sich selbst nicht helfen konnten. Der strenge Wandwortschäfer, der hauptete der Erzbischof, konnte an den Vereinen nichts Ungerechtes entdecken.

Gomper's Vorschläge.

1. Beruft Achtstundenvorstellungen seitens eurer Unions ungefähr einmal monatlich ein oder wägnet eine Stunde in jeder Verammlung zur Diskussion dieser Frage.

2. Beruft Shop-Verammungen der unorganisierten Arbeiter in der Nachbarschaft ihrer Arbeitsstellen ein.

3. Wo immer zweckmäßig, erlaßt eine Amnestie für einen bestimmten Zeitraum für solche Mitarbeiter, die sich vielleicht eines Unrechts schuldig gemacht.

4. Vertheilt untere Achtstundenvorstellung unter unsere Mitarbeiter, die Arbeitgeber, die Geheiligkeit und die Preise.

5. Bildet Central Labor Unions, Trades Assemblies oder Councils und Achtstundenvorstellungen.

6. Bezahlt in die Kasse eurer Unions eine gewisse Summe Geldes, die speziell für die Achtstundenvorstellung verwendet werden soll und bis zum 1. Mai 1890 zu keinem anderen Zwecke benutzt werden darf.

7. Erhebt authentische Statistiken über die in euerem Betrieb beschäftigten und unbeschäftigten Arbeiter.

8. Auf in Massen zu den Achtstundenvorstellungen ein am 4. Juli, am Labor Day und Washington's Geburtstag in 1890.

Arbeiter America's, steht Schulter an Schulter, Alle vereint mit dem einen Ziel im Auge — den Achtstundentag, den Tag der Hoffnung — den 1. Mai 1890.

Mit Brudergruß
Samuel Compers,
Präf. der American Federation of Labor.

Die richtige Philosophie.

Da die Lohnfrage, nachdem die Arbeiter festgelegt ist, schon ins Reine kommen wird, verlangen die Arbeiterorganisationen keine zehnminütige Bezahlung, wenn sie nur acht Stunden arbeiten. Es wird in diesem Jahr der Versuch gemacht werden, diese Frage von allen Seiten zu betrachten, so daß, wenn die Zeit herantritt, in welcher unser Verlangen befriedigt werden soll, das Volk ein klares Verständnis von den Bedürfnissen des Arbeiters und zu dem was er berechtigt ist, besitzt. Nach den besten Berichten sind über ein Fünftel der Arbeiter dieses Landes überständig arbeitslos und auf die anderen vier Fünftel für ihren Unterhalt angewiesen. Dieses wäre ein guter Vorschlag, wenn zehn Männer acht Stunden arbeiten würden, um

July Tar.	July Tar.	July Tar.	July Tar.
263. SALAMANCA. A. J. Ward. 2 00	436. LOCK HAVEN—Crowded. J. B. Sperring. 1 30	330. PETERSBURG—Dull. W. A. McCulloch, 411 West. 1 90	132. RICHMOND—Dull. 9 hours. Geo. F. Perrott, 507 W. Leigh St. 16 80
249. SARATOGA—Dull. Stay away. C. L. Champine, Jr., Box 283. 1 30	438. MANAYUNK—Slack. J. S. Harley, 4210 Peachlin St., R. 4th floor. 7 20	498. ROANOKE—Dull. J. E. Turnbull, 125 1st Av., S. W. 3 75	
146. SCHENECTADY—Fair. F. A. Scraftford, 307 Paige Wm. Kramer, Box 71. 9 80	431. MANSFIELD—Dull. Wm. McClaren, Box 106, Piquette P. O. 2 50	WASHINGTON.	
413. SHEEPHEAD RAY—SYRACUSE—Very dull. 59 hrs. (Ger.) M. G. Raph, 221 Grumbach Avenue. 11 00	500. MEDIA—Quiet. Geo. W. Glass. 5 30	521. PORT TOWNSEND. H. P. Herthum. 7 15	
134. J. C. French, 119 Delhi St. (Fr.) Edw. St. Pierre. 503 Robinson St. 4 80	440. NICETOWN. Colbert Walker, 3878 Nice New Castle—Dull. 59 hrs. Wm. McCleary, 238 Harbor St. 4 80	351. SEATTLE—Dull. 9 hrs. Robert Martin, Box 816. 10 10	
78. Troy—Middling. 9 hours. Thos. Souther, Box 145. 4 80	481. NEW HAVEN—Slack. W. S. Miller, Connellsville. 3 10	41. SPOKANE FALLS—Crowded. F. P. Burkhardt, Box 135. 2 40	
125. UTOCH—Dull. L. H. Gagin, 6 Bristol. 14 90	388. NORRISTOWN—Quiet. Julius Pressnar, 108 Main St. 2 90	197. TACOMA—Quiet. 9 hrs. S. G. Taylor, Box 1011. 6 40	
307. WATERFORD—Middling. J. C. McGill, Box 589. 1 50	414. OIL CITY—Quiet. J. L. Terwilliger, Box 171. 2 10	536. WHITCOM. 3 10	
233. WAVELEY—Slack. Chas. A. Mead, Box 112. 1 20	227. PHILADELPHIA—Dull. 9 hrs. Secretary of District Council, J. J. McKinstry, 238 E. Susquehanna Ave. 6 20	WEST VIRGINIA.	
252. WEST TAC—Moderate. 8 hrs. C. F. Shanting er, cor. High and Fifth Sts. 4 00	238. (German) G. Schmidt, 41 Hackly St. 4 10	261. BUCK HANNON—Slack. R. T. Alexander. 1 50	
273. YONKERS—Crowded. 58 hrs. John W. Gore, 4 Locust Hill Ave. 6 20	239. (W. Phila.) J. H. Birks, 1311 S. 46th St. 16 40	511. CHARLESTON. A. W. Fitzwater. 7 0	
NORTH CAROLINA.		216. CLARKSBURG. D. H. Watkins, Box 124. 1 50	
384. ASHEVILLE—Dull. A. M. Goodman, Box 81. 4 10		516. GRAPTO. G. Butcher, West Grafton. 2 40	
OHIO.		475. NEW CUMBERLAND. Wm. Johnson. 4 80	
84. AKRON—Dull. Many leaving. Jac. Glass, 111 Thornton. 3 40		353. PIEDMONT. T. J. Pettit. 3 00	
17. BELLARE—Dull. 9 hours. G. W. Curtis. 6 45		425. WELLSBURG—Dull. Samuel Patterson. 1 20	
44. BOWLING GREEN—Dull. H. B. Brooks, Box 133. 4 65		3. WHEELING—Stay away. 9 hrs. E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey. 20 20	
170. BRIDGEPORT. L. McHugh. 3 30		WISCONSIN.	
501. BUTTE. J. W. Gamble. 2 50		379. ASHLAND—Overstocked. Joseph Herlan, 1016 St. Clair St. 3 60	
143. CANTOS—Improving. 59 hrs. C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry. 6 80		378. LA CROSSE—Very dull. Wm. Albrecht, 1459 Redfield St. 4 20	
CINCINNATI—Dull. Crowded. 2. C. A. Rockwood, Box 185. 37 10		MILWAUKEE—Dull. 9 hrs. Secretary of District Council, Charles Schmitt, 637 5th Ave. 16 80	
206. (German) Chas. Scheer, 14 Mansfield St. 9 60		30. (Ger.) Chas. Heuer, 501 25 St. 13 50	
COLUMBUS—Very dull. C. M. Smithers, 261½ N. High St. 2 00		228. (Ger.) John Schuler, 413 3d Av. 4 00	
325. R. Miller, 51 N. Front St. CLEVELAND—Dull. 2 20		290. (Ger.) Wm. Hilly, 843 3d St. (Ger.) R. Schwarze, 608 18th St. 2 20	
11. C. E. Coover, 1 Cowan St. 39. (Bohem.) Vincent J. Havin, 90 Finn St. 3 80		472. NORTH LACROSSE. Peter Nelson, 1822 Kane St. 1 70	
234. (Ger.) Wm. Deuring, 121 Hoyt Ave. 10 50		531. OAKHOSH. 8 40	
419. (West End) F. Moschewitz, 51 Seiden Ave. 5 40		178. RHINELANDER. Crowded. G. W. Beers, Box 57. 8 40	
DAVTON—Dull. 9 10		454. WEST SUPERIOR—Very dull. S. G. Perinler, Box 647. 3 00	
104. J. H. Garner, 211 Henry St. (German) Paul Wirth, North Taylor St. 3 40		Total. \$3214 82	
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—Dull. 9 hrs. J. S. Kennedy, Box 313. 3 50			
188. FINDLAY—Very dull. A. D. Neumeyer, 237 Laquino Street. 3 40			
202. FORTORIA—Dull. Crowded. F. M. Smith, Box 180. 4 20			
257. LIMA—Fair. 59 hours. B. H. Kepner, 253 South Pine St. 3 30			
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—Slack. 9 hrs. L. J. Shuman. 3 40			
294. PIQUA—Fair. Stay away. Ed. Speelman, 529 Park Ave. 2 15			
168. SALER—Crowded. Stay away. J. S. Holloway, 42 Walnut St. 2 15			
107. SANDUSKY—Very dull. James Cross, 528 Railroad St. 3 40			
284. SPRINGFIELD—Dull. 59 hrs. W. E. Jones, 128½ Taylor St. 7 00			
186. STEUBENVILLE—Medium. Chas. Bucy, 151 South 3d St. 4 40			
213. Tiffin. John H. Diemer, Ella St. 8 30			
25. TOLEDO—Fair. 9 hours. C. W. Murphy, 524 Erie St. 27 80			
505. TORONTO. Geo. B. Arnold. 2 00			
181. WELLSTON—Dull. E. C. Wallace. 30			
171. YOUNGSTOWN—Dull. 9 hrs. Alex. Irvine, 543 High St. 7 40			
OREGON.			
241. ASHLAND. J. O. Miller. 1 40			
530. ASTORIA—Very dull. J. P. Seethan. 2 10			
527. EAST PORTLAND. Ralph Ober. 15 00			
348. LA GRANGE—Dull. 9 hrs. C. R. Thornton. 2 10			
531. OREGON CITY. J. B. Hutton. 15 00			
50. PORTLAND—Very dull 9 hrs. J. F. Grimes, Box 548. 24 70			
PENNSYLVANIA.			
211. Geo. Ryan, 166 Arch St. (Ger.) E. Mueller, 45 Buchanan St. 54 90			
476. (Stairs, St.) A. A. Groetzing, Elmworth, Pa. 16 60			
487. ALTOONA—Very dull. James C. Kephart, 5.2 Crawford Ave. 3 25			
216. BEAVER FALLS—Fair. 9 hrs. H. A. Lord, 3 Church St. 6 00			
492. BELLEVUE—Dull. 9 hrs. F. Woods. 3 00			
254. BELLEROSVE—Very dull. Richard W. Miller. 1 80			
180. BRADDOCK—Fair. 9 hrs. John Morton. 2 70			
450. BRYN MAWR. Walter Warnick, Box 113. 3 50			
222. BUTLER—Very dull. W. J. Armstrong, Box 414. 55			
207. CHESTER. Charles Sharpless, 1101 W. Second St. 50			
55. DU BOIS. 10 03			
631. DEQUETTE. 10 03			
116. Erie—Dull. H. A. Lillibridge, 1601 German. 5 70			
422. FRANKFORD—Fair. 9 hrs. W. H. Cheeseman, 4602 Leiper. 25			
401. FRANKLIN. W. S. Gray. 2 50			
122. GERMANTOWN—Dull and crowded. 9 hrs. W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson. 12 70			
462. GREENSBURG—Flooded. S. R. Stewart. 14 20			
398. GREENVILLE—Dull. 9 hrs. B. F. Brown, Box 468. 1 80			
287. HARRISBURG—Quiet. J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth St. 3 20			
288. HOMESTEAD—Slack. 9 hrs. J. A. Wolf. 18 90			
253. JENKINTE—Dull. 9 hrs. C. J. Rice, Box 52. 3 90			
205. JOHNSTOWN—Fair. John Way, 192 Sherman. 7 00			
206. LAKECASTER—Dull. G. Miller, 333 N. Lime St. 8 70			

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE U. E. B.

1885.
July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1887.
Feb 25.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.
March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

It is prudent for local unions in the District not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.
March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to G. E. B.
June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 23.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution. Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit. During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.
July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.
Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended, a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.
Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place, an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.
Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after decisions of G. E. B.
March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.
July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" on any other trade, by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Oct. 19.—A withdrawal card at end of one year from date of issue is null and void.
Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.
Jan. 5.—The U. E. B. cannot recognize the working cards of or any other organization of carpenters.
A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

Feb. 2.—No matter when suspended whether under old or new Constitution, a reinstated member must conform to the new Constitution adopted by the Detroit Convention, and must pay all charges for dues, etc., standing against him when suspended and the additional fee prescribed in the Constitution for reinstatement. The only law governing reinstatements in the U. E. B. is in the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich.

MARCH 2.—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

UTAH.
W. N. Stephens. 2 50
SALT LAKE CITY—Stay away. J. C. Dowlin, 161 8th West St. South. 9 20

VERMONT.
BURLINGTON—Dull. Marial Lavine, 51 N. Willard St. 4 10
53. RUTLAND—Fair. 59 hrs. Alanzo Persaw, 16 Temple St. 3 20

VIRGINIA.
DANVILLE. John W. Keeton, Cor Cabell and Beauregard. 3 90
285. NORFOLK—Crowded. 53 hrs. C. F. McCoy. 7 00
333½ Church St. 8 70

hat acht Männer zehn Stunden und dabei die anderen zwei in Mühseligkeit erhalten. Die schmerzende Klasse muß auch leben. Das lächerliche Argument der Kapitalisten und Arbeiter aber ist, daß, wenn die Arbeiter alle beschäftigt sind, sie unabhängig werden, oder, in anderen Worten, daß dann Arbeit und Kapital auf derselben Basis stehen. Wenn der Meister und Geselle gemeinsam über Löhne und Arbeitszeit nicht einig werden können, wird ersterer, mit einem großen Heberhaken Unbeschäftigter an der Wand, gewöhnlich leiser zu seinem Ansehen zwingen, ob recht oder ungerecht.

Die Carpenter in St. Louis.

Trotz der gegenwärtigen Zeitungsberichte, daß man es sich erlaubt hat, die Carpenter-Strikes in St. Louis und Buffalo nicht penitentlos zu verurteilen. Anfangs spotteten die Contractor über das Gerede der Leute um eine Unterhandlung. Jetzt kann man mit Sicherheit sagen, daß sie in Zukunft besser bereit sein werden zu hören, was die Arbeiter wollen.

In beiden Städten gingen die Leute etwas früher in der Saison vor und fragten beim jeweiligen Comité nicht an, bis der Strike schon im Gange war.

In St. Louis haben die Leute den achtstündigen Arbeitstag und 35 Cts. die Stunde als Normallohn fest etabliert, während im vorigen Jahr neun und zehn Stunden bei einem Lohn von 22-25 Cts. der Stunde die Regel war. Der Kampf wurde in förmlicher Weise vom Vice-Präsidenten Kliver geleitet. Die St. Louiser Unions der verschiedenen Gewerbe, die zur American Federation of Labor gehören, gaben über \$1000 zur Unterstützung der Strike und das Executive Comité der Brotherhood bewilligte ebenfalls \$1000. Die St. Louiser Carpenter wachen jetzt in Mitleidschaft und indem sie fest zu ihrer Union stehen, erwarten sie den achtstündigen Arbeitstag und eine gute Lohnrate erreicht zu erhalten.

Der Chicagoer Stadtrat führt die Achtstundens-Arbeit ein.

Die neue Achtstunden-Verordnung wurde in der Sitzung des Chicagoer Stadtrats am 24. Juni einstimmig angenommen. Sie ist wesentlich dasselbe, was die frühere Common-law Achtstunden-Ordnung war. Es heißt darin, daß alle Angestellten der Stadt zwischen 6 Uhr Morgens und 6 Uhr Abends acht Stunden täglich arbeiten sollen. Die Ordnung soll sich nicht auf die Polizei und das Feuer-Department beziehen und auch nicht auf irgend welche sonstige Departmente oder Arbeitsstätten, welche befähigt in Thätigkeit sein müssen. In Nothfällen sollen alle Arbeiter und Angestellten so lange arbeiten dürfen, als es nötig ist, doch sollen sie für die Mehrzahl einen Zuschlag von der Hälfte ihres gewöhnlichen Lohnes erhalten. Alle Ordinanzen, welche mit dieser im Widerspruch stehen, sollen widerrufen werden und die neue Ordnung soll sofort in Kraft treten. Diese Achtstunden-Verordnung dahin zu ergreifen, daß auch bei städtischen Bauten und in städtischen Bureaus und Werkstätten nur Material zur Verwendung kommen darf, welches in Achtstunden-Werkstätten angefertigt wurde, bleibt einer einfacheren Behörde vorbehalten. (Conc. Arb.-Ztg.)

Eine Skizze der Situation.

Wie können die Arbeiter überhaupt auf Erfolg hoffen, solange die Gesetze gegen sie sind; wenn die Presse und die Kanzel sich zu ihren Feinden stellen? Daß die Gesetze gegen die Arbeiter sind, ist ihnen zu Genüge bekannt. Ungeachtet der fundamentalen Gesetze auf welchen die heutige Gesellschaft beruht, werden sie wissen, daß wenige Kapitalisten verabschieden können, ein Tausend Personen arbeitslos zu machen, um die Produktion zu vermindern oder einen anderen Zweck zu erreichen; daß sie den Arbeiter von einem Ende des Landes bis zum anderen infamisch verfolgen und auf die schwarze Liste setzen können, ohne daß er irgendwo einen Schutz hätte. Wenn dagegen die Arbeiter sich einigen, einem Laden ihre Kundenschaft zu entziehen oder einen „Scab“ zu verurteilen, so macht sie das Gesetz zu Verurteilten. Kapitalisten können die Habseligkeiten eines armen Mannes auf die Straße werfen, wenn er die Miete nicht bezahlt hat, wenn aber der Arbeiter das Eigentum des Kapitalisten um einen Dollar beschädigt, können in diesem Lande angelegte Polizeikräfte ihn verhaften. Sie werden überall und auf jede Weise finden, daß das Gesetz gegen die Organisation der Arbeiter und für die Organisation der Kapitalisten ist. Gleichbedeutend damit, denn hinter ihm steht die Polizei und die Mitz mit Knütteln und Bajonetten.“ (Her. Hugh Pentecost.)

Neun Stunden.

Kansas City, 23. Juli.—Etwa 800 Zimmerleute hatten gestern Morgen die Arbeit eingestellt. Die Striker verlangten eine Verminderung der Arbeitszeit auf neun Stunden pro Tag. In einer Beratung der Arbeitgeber erklärte sich die Mehrzahl derselben bereit, die Forderung zu bewilligen, falls mit der verkürzten Arbeitszeit eine entsprechende Lohnverminderung eintreten würde. Diese Bedingung wurde acceptiert, und die meisten der Striker haben am Nachmittag die Arbeit wieder aufgenommen.

Die Achtstundenbewegung und ihre Feinde.

Die natürlichen Feinde der Achtstundenbewegung sind stets diejenigen, die überhaupt nicht arbeiten, sondern nur von dem Arbeitsertrag Anderer leben. Je mehr Andere arbeiten, um so mehr können sie einstecken, und die heutige Ausbeuterklasse versteht ihr Interesse gut genug, um sich einer Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit und damit einer Verringerung ihres Profits mit allen Kräften zu widersetzen. Doch mit diesen natürlichen Feinden der verkürzten Arbeitszeit wollen wir uns heute nicht weiter beschäftigen, vielmehr mit den unnatürlichen—den Feinden unter den Arbeitern selbst.

Hier ist es vor allem „der Unverstand der Massen“, der sich als ein großer Feind der neuen Bewegung beweist. Tausende und Abertausende glauben noch immer, je mehr der Mensch arbeitet, um so mehr müße er auch verdienen, während doch gerade das Umgekehrte der Fall ist, denn in der ganzen Welt sehen wir, daß diejenigen, welche am wenigsten arbeiten, am meisten verdienen. Wer diese Wahrheit noch bezweifeln sollte, der betrachte nur eines Morgens in einer größeren Fabrikstadt die Scharen der Arbeiter, welche ihrem täglichen Erwerb nachgehen. Von 6-7 Uhr kommt die Armee der am längsten arbeitenden, aber auch am schlechtesten bezahlten. Schon der erste Anblick erregt dies. Sie sehen meist abgelebt und abgehärtet aus, sind schlecht gekleidet und führen ihr dürftiges Mittagmahl in einem Kessel bei sich. Die Klasse jener, welche zwischen 7 und 8 Uhr nach den Arbeitsstätten strömt, macht schon einen bedeutend günstigeren Eindruck; es sind meist besser genährte und besser gekleidete Leute und auch der „Lunch basket“ oder „Dinner kettle“ verschwindet mehr und mehr. Zwischen 8 und 9 Uhr tritt der Kontrast immer deutlicher hervor, man sieht schon die Arbeiter mit dem Cylindershut, dem Spatierstock und der Gapanah-Cigarre auftauchen. Eine einzige derartige Beobachtung sollte Jedem, der noch in Zweifel ist über die Praktikabilität der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit, von der Nothwendigkeit derselben überzeugen. (D. A. Buchdrucker Zeitung.)

Gefährdungs eines „Self-made Man.“

„Ich war der Glücklichste aller Sterblichen, bis mir eines schönen Tages der Kaufmann ein baumwollenes Unterhemd verkaufte und mir heilig und theuer versicherte, daß es reinwollig sei. Bei einem anderen Kaufmann holte ich mir ein Pfund Butter und als ich nach Hause kam, sagte mir meine Frau, es sei Oleomargarin; noch nicht genug damit, mußte ich entdecken, daß mich dieses eblen Händlers pfiffiger Cash-Boy beim Herausgehen um 20 Cents betrogen hatte. Am gleichen Tage holte ich ein Pfund Kaffee und als meine Frau es zu Hause wog, fehlten drei Unzen. Meiner Frau war es mittlerweile passiert, daß ihr ein Hausierer einen Meißel für einen echten gegeben hatte; der „Lanternlord“ machte die „guten Geschäfte“ voll, indem er für zwei Wochen mehr Rente aus mir herauszuckte, als ich schuldig war.“

Diese selbige Nacht ging ich dann hinaus und holte einem Grocer ein Barrel Salz; am nächsten Tage brachte er mir vier Pfund Zucker—was er niemals zuvor gethan hatte. Von diesem Tage an bin ich immer in die Höhe gekommen und heute würde ich mein Vermögen nicht für \$3,000 abtreten.

Verchiedener.

Nach Bradstreet's Journal haben in den ersten 5 Monaten dieses Jahres weniger Striker stattgefunden als in der gleichen Periode des Vorjahres. Die Anzahl der Striker in diesem Jahr belief sich auf 296 und waren 75,110 Arbeiter inaktiv. 1888 fanden in denselben 5 Monaten 389 Striker statt, an denen 111,201 Striker beteiligt waren; und 1887 511 Striker mit 212,317 Striker.

„Du sollst nicht wünschen, deines Arbeitgebers Vermögen zu bekommen oder seine Bequemlichkeit; aber arbeiten sollst du fleißig.“

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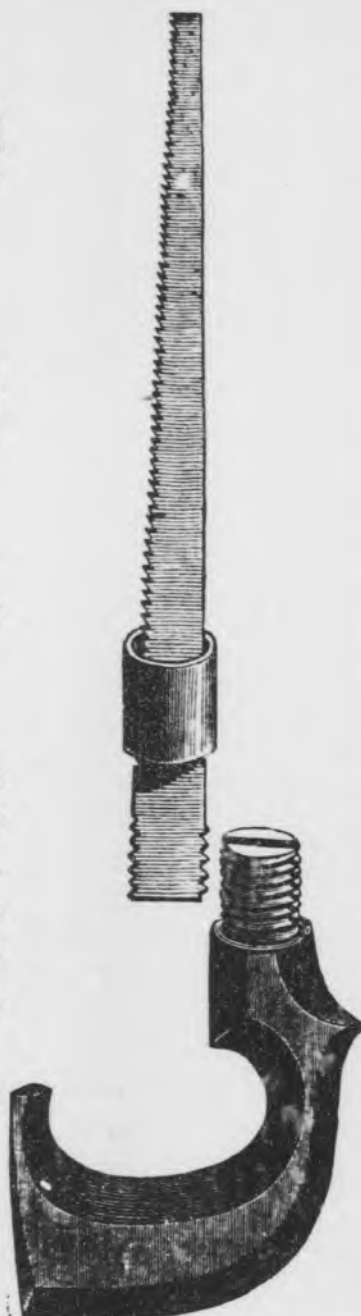
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other tools.
Sample 8 inch sent by mail
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C. A. IVES, AGENT,
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THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor
of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for
convict labor, in deadly competition
with free labor, smoke union-made
cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke
union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-

house factories, smoke none but union
made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor,
smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organiza-
tion of labor, strictly union shops, do
not purchase the product of scabs, rats
and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

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THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES
SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD
IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME IX.—No. 9

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1889.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

NORFOLK, Va.—The rule of Union 285 is nine hours a day and eight hours Saturday.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Union 50 paraded in a body to the funeral of its late Treasurer Gabriel Baumgartner.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.—By request of Union 436 the City Council is investigating the condition of certain unsafe houses in this city.

THE LABOR organizations of Baltimore held a huge demonstration at Pimlico Park, on the 12th inst., preceded in the morning by a street parade.

UNION 50, Portland, Oregon, sent \$10 to Denver to aid Union 55 in its Eight Hour agitation. Union 50 also sent \$25 direct to Seattle Washington Territory to help Union 351.

UNION 41, Spokane Falls, Washington Ter., lost all its books and property in the great fire recently in that city. A complete new outfit was then furnished them free from this office.

J. G. CLINKARD is Walking Delegate for Union 33 of Boston, 67 of Roxbury, 218 of E. Boston and 369 of Dorchester. His headquarters are at Room 6, 1139 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—The Exposition Co. needs a few men for a few weeks and has advertised for 300 carpenters. Other contractors have done likewise, so this town is flooded with idle carpenters.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Trade not brisk: Carpenters are generally working eight hours a day for 35 cents per hour. Some few are working 9 hours, but we are getting 8 hour jobs for them as rapidly as we can.

AN EIGHT HOUR city ordinance is now before the City Council in Erie, Pa., and is provoking general public discussion. If nothing more, the introduction of such measures in every city will have a salutary effect in stirring up public thought on this live issue.

THE CARPENTERS and furniture workers of Copenhagen, Denmark, were victorious in their recent strike. They obtained an increase of wages from 15 to 16 crowns a week (1 crown equal to 26.8 cts.), and for work paid by the hour from 25 to 30 coppers an hour.

THE AMALGAMATED Carpenters' report for August shows 468 Branches and 26,066 members, of which 34 Branches are in the United States and 8 in Canada. These 42 Branches are located in 29 cities and have in all only 1852 members, of whom 613 are in New York city, a loss of 240 members since this time a year ago.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—A national congress to form a Carpenters' National Union was held here July 25-26, and with gratifying success the work was accomplished. A system of mutual recognition with the Carpenters' National Union of Denmark was effected, and it was resolved to move for the adoption of the Eight Hour Day.

UNION 436, of Lock Haven, reports receipt of \$5 donation from Union 14, Martins Ferry, O. In addition to the \$541.67 from our Relief fund, Johnstown Union reports also receiving \$399 from the Pittsburgh District; \$200 from the Custom Tailors' Union of New York; \$60, from P. J. McGuire; \$20, from Union 122; \$26.25, from Union 344; \$15, from Union 246; \$5, from Union 14, and \$3 from Union 30, making in all \$1269.92.

TARENTUM, PA.—David Baker & Sons, contracting tinner, of this city, have demonstrated that they are opposed to union labor, and have given two buildings to scab labor. When persuaded with, they used violent and abusive language against our union and in return we have decided to not work on any building where their tin work is used. They now threaten to sue us for so doing, but we certainly have the right to say where we shall work.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONIES received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Monies received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied and if for tax what month or months it is for.

THE G. S. sends a receipt for all monies received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be inspected by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

PERSONAL.

A. T. SMITH, of Union 19, New Albany, Ind., has been chosen walking delegate for the Louisville and New Albany carpenters unions.

JOHN T. ELLIOTT, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Painters, has been elected President of the Baltimore Federation of Labor.

LOUIS J. BOYER, of Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., is working the past four months in St. Louis, Mo., as foreman on a job for a St. Louis firm.

T. P. DEGAN, of Union 468, New York, is the choice of the carpenter unions of that district for appointment by Mayor Grant to represent them in the World's Fair Committee.

JOHN MARSH, Preceptor of Union 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba, was presented with a watch chain bearing the emblem of the U. B. as a prize for proposing the most new members in said union during the past term. W. H. REEVES, of Union 343, won a similar prize the last term.

R. C. LONGSDON, of Union 257, St. Louis, Mo., the representative of the carpenters in the Workmen's European Expedition of the Scripps League, has just returned from Europe. While in England it was discovered he is the prospective heir of the Longson estate of 500 acres near Ashley-in-the-Water, on the River Nye. The Labour Elector, of London, says of Longson: "He is a very cute carpenter with the thorough Yankee cut, but no bombast."

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

UNIONS not having sent in their list of officers should do so without further delay.

TRUSTEE BLANKS to be filled for the current quarter ending Sept. 30, 1889, are also sent the local unions.

NEW PASSWORD for quarter beginning Oct. 1, 1889, has just been sent the Fin. Sec. of each local union. He will hand it to the President. Unions not receiving the password should at once notify the G. S.

COPIES of the General Secretary's Ninth Annual Report, as published last month, are now ready in pamphlet form. Price, \$1 per 100; postage free. This document should have wide spread circulation, and the local unions will find it a good investment to purchase copies of the same.

NEGLIGENT FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

THE F. S. of the following unions neglected to send in their monthly reports for the past two successive months.

46, 51, 105, 106, 112, 113, 115, 126, 147, 150, 162, 210, 213, 221, 226, 233, 241, 244, 250, 278, 283, 289, 300, 303, 319, 322, 333, 346, 354, 358, 362, 365, 379, 387, 390, 398, 419, 420.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS.

Labor erects mansions, but doesn't inhabit them. Labor causes the earth to give up her hidden treasures to be bestowed on others than the producer. Labor weaves the silken fabrics for the daughter of luxury and indolence, yet must clothe her own weary child with rags. The busy fingers of labor turn the wheels of commerce, propel the locomotive, till the soil, garner the grain, grind the grist, fell the forest, subdue the wilderness, build the city, and enjoy a scant, meagre existence in return. Why should these things be? Why should labor bow in weak submission? Why should it shrivel up its aching form, kneel down and humbly kiss the feet of the creature of its own creation—capital? Laborers, be men! Let quarrels, dissensions and strife among brothers forever cease, or let all hopes of triumph die. Bind yourselves together with the bonds of brotherly love and mutual assistance. We have a common cause. Gold is the god of most; it should be the servant of all. Concentration of effort, rectitude of purpose and simultaneous action are the three vital elements of success.—*Liberator*.

MODERN HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Hon. Henry W. Grady, editor of the *Daily Constitution*, Atlanta, Ga., in a recent college address, said: "The fact that a man ten years from poverty has an income of \$20,000,000—and his two associates nearly as much—from the control and arbitrary pricing of an article of universal use, falls strangely on the ears of those who hear it as they sit empty-handed while children cry for bread. The tendency deepens the dangers suggested by the statistics. What is to be the end of this swift piling up of wealth? When the agents of a dozen men, who have captured and control an article of prime necessity, meet the representatives of a million farmers from whom they have forced \$3,000,000 the year before, with no more moral right than is behind the highwayman who halts the traveler at his pistol's point, and insolently gives them the measure of this year's rapacity and tells them—men who live in the sweat of their brows and stand before God and nature—that they must submit to the infancy because they are helpless, the first fruits of this system are gathered and have turned to ashes on their lips. When a dozen men get together in the morning and fix the price of a dozen articles of common use—with no standard but their arbitrary will and no limit but their greed and daring—and then notify the sovereign people of this free republic how much, in the mercy of their masters, they shall pay for the necessities of life, then the point of intolerable shame has been reached. Economists have held that wheat, grown everywhere, could never be cornered by capital. And yet one man in Chicago tied the wheat crop in his handkerchief and held it until a sewing woman in my city, working for ninety cents a week, had to pay him twenty cents tax on the sack of flour she bore home in her famished hands. Three men held the cotton crop until the English spindles were stopped and the lights went out in three million English homes. Last summer one man cornered pork until he had levied a tax of \$3 per barrel on every consumer and pocketed a profit of millions. The Czar of Russia would not have dared to do these things, and yet they are no secrets in this free government of ours."

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of "Master" Builders of Great Britain held its half-yearly meeting at Hull, England, July 23. Representatives from only eight cities were present. The principal topics were the Employers Liability Bill and the proposed eight-hour movement of the journeymen. Thus this great organization, which once had delegates from two hundred cities, has dwindled down to eight cities, as will likewise dwindle a similar society of "master" builders which has made a great flourish of trumpets in this country.

THE TYRANNY OF TRADES UNIONS.

It is charged against the labor movement that it is cruel. They say we combine, we form trades unions, and do various things that are inimical to the well-to-do classes, the corporations, and the capitalistic gentlemen who seem to think that the laboring men should be in subjugation to them. Well, what if we do! Where did we learn it? "To be sure, we say to the Chinese, stay at home. Don't come here." We say to the crowding millions who try to swamp our trade, "Stand aloof, we won't teach you." We say to the mills of Lowell who have turned us out of doors, we'll starve you into submission. Well, "it's a narrow contest, it's an unjust, it's a cruel, it's an avaricious method." So it is. Where did we learn it? Learned it of Capital. Learned it of our enemies.

We know Labor is narrow. We know she is aggressive. We know she arms herself with the best weapon that a corrupt civilization furnishes—all true. Where do we get these ideas? Borrowed them from Capital; every one of them; and when you advance to us on the level of peace, unarmed, we'll meet you on the same. While you combine and plot and defend, so will we.

But our opponents say, "Come into the world with the white banner of peace." Aye, we will, when you disarm. How foolish it would have been for Grant to have sent home his Sharpe's rifles to Springfield, and garnered all his cannon in New York, and put all his monitors in the harbor of Norfolk, and gone down to Virginia with 80,000 unarmed men to look her in the face. Labor comes up and says, "They have shot their cannon to the lips; they have rough-ground their swords as in battle; they have adopted every new method; they have invented every dangerous machine; and it is all planted like a great park of artillery against us. They have incorporated wealth; they have hidden behind banks; they have concealed themselves in currency; they have sheltered themselves in taxation; they have passed rules to govern us; and we will improve upon the lesson they have taught us. When they disarm we will—not before.—*Wendell Phillips*.

NO LONGER TO BE FOOLED.

General Francis A. Walker, the Superintendent of the last census, asks: "What shall we tell the working classes?" and in the course of his answer says: "Whatever we may tell, we shall not tell them as twenty or thirty years ago we surely should have done, that the possible amount of their compensation is limited by the 'trust fund,' that the remuneration of their labor is irrespective of their own industrial character, irrespective of the present profits of industry. The reason the political economist of the old school won't tell the working class what they used to, is that the working classes are thinking for themselves they won't accept the chaff. They are saying: 'We are much the largest class who produce all the wealth and have the least of it to enjoy, and consequently we have no use for those who are trying to keep us contented with this state of things by teaching us that it is inevitable, therefore right, and that we must not make any effort to change it.' The flat of human necessity has gone forth, the new philosophy of humanity for humanity is being substituted for the old which is the rule and ruin of the masses for the honor and glory of the few."

THE STRENGTH OF ROPE.

The following is a simple method, says "Building," for calculating the strength of a rope, which builders will find useful. Multiply the circumference of the rope in inches by itself, and the fifth part of the product will express the number of tons the rope will carry. For example, if the rope be six inches in circumference, six by six equals thirty-six, the fifth of which is seven and one-fifth, the number of tons which such rope will sustain.

SUCCESS AT BEAVER FALLS, PA.

On August 15th, Carpenters' Union 246 of Beaver Falls, Pa., gave notice to all planing mills and Contractors, that on and after Sept. 1st, they would not work with non-union men nor work lumber coming from non-union mills. Union 246 has been fighting for the nine hours since May 1st, 1888, and finally took the above course to bring matters to a close. Happily the result was success, and without stopping work every carpenter job in Beaver Falls and New Brighton is a union job.

MILLVILLE, N. J.—On Sept. 12th Union 305 inaugurated the nine hour day with very little opposition.

TRADE UNION CONVENTIONS.

Journemen Brewers National Convention in Cincinnati, O., September 8.—Progressive Textile Workers' National Union met in New York in convention last month.—Railroad Switchmen's Mutual Aid National Association convened at Columbus, O., September 16th.—Cigar Makers International Union has its convention in New York City on September 16th.—The National Association of Stationary Engineers met in convention in Detroit, Mich., September 5. It now has 4,811 members.

TAILORS' CONVENTION.

The National Union of Custom Tailors meets in convention every two years. This year it met in August, at Columbus, O., and the officers' reports show two years ago the organization had 26 locals and 2,100 members. Now it has over 100 unions and 5,400 members. Out of 51 strikes the past year only 5 were lost, and 46 were won. Two thousand members gained 10 per cent. advance in their wages the past year. The General Secretary, J. B. Lennon, was re-elected. The offices of President and Vice-President were abolished and a General Executive Board, all resident in New York, assumes control of the organization. The country is divided into seven districts for organizing purposes, and a tax of 50 cents per member is levied for organizing purposes. The death benefit is fixed at \$100, and next Convention will be in St. Louis in 1891.

THE CARPENTERS OF GERMANY.

The Carpenters' National Union of Germany now numbers 130 branches and 10,500 members. It has been making a general movement this season for reduced hours of labor and advanced wages. Long and sturdy struggles have been made in scores of towns. In Berlin, after six weeks strike, over 2,010 carpenters have gained the nine-hour day, while in Frankfurt, Bremen, Nurnberg, Dusseldorf, and other places, increases in wages have been secured and eleven-hour towns have come down to the ten-hour rule, and all are moving to eventually establish the eight-hour day. Each member of the National Union of Germany pays 10 pennies dues per week and 50 pennies per year extra for expenses of National Convention. For these dues each member receives a copy of the official journal, which is now published weekly. He also receives assistance in law suits for wages or in disputes with employers; also has a right to sick and death benefits, and a tool insurance in case of fire. Sixty per cent. of all receipts go to the General Treasury; 40 per cent. to the local treasuries. Last year 14,516 marks were spent in strikes.

ANOTHER LABOR DISTURBANCE.

(After the style of the daily press.)

The strike of the United States Government against the Western Union Telegraph Co., which was ordered by Walking Delegate Wanamaker, of the P. O. Department, some time ago, has been settled for the time being in favor of the telegraph company. It is hoped that the matter will be finally settled to the satisfaction of both parties.—*The Laster*.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 124 North Ninth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as
second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1889.

THE HAMMER.

One hard doth wish the plough "God speed,"
Another for the spade doth plead,
The hammer I will sing,
Its power is mighty in the land,
When grasped within a brawny hand,
It makes the welkin ring.

The warrior's sword, and poet's pen,
The marble dome, the hermit's den,
The cot and regal hall,
The engine—mighty giant—too,
The preacher's pulpit, laymen's pew,
By it are fashioned all.

God bless the mighty, peaceful hammer,
That mid the city's din, and clamour,
Its notes of thrift doth fling,
No nobler emblem, any land,
Can have, than an uplifted hand,
With hammer grasped therein.

And bless the man that wields it, too,
Whose honest sweat like morning dew,
Upon his brow doth shine;
Those drops of sweat far brighter are
Than kingly crown, or knightly star,
Of manhood they're the sign.

THOS. C. WATSON, Local 63
NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE ETHICS OF THE MOVEMENT.

One of the most eloquent Fourth of July orations was that delivered at Minneapolis last Fourth, by Attorney Darrow, of Chicago. He said: "The labor movement is at the forefront of civilization. It advances morality a step farther, for it declares that most of the acts which the present morality of trade encourages as virtues are sins of lying, stealing and murder. It is in advance of the churches. It preaches that men must be brothers across the wages line as well as on each side of it, and brothers in the mills, mines and fields as well as in Fourth of July orations and church creeds. It is the most religious movement of the day, for it carries the golden rule into the market and insists that the gospel which men profess in their families they shall also profess and practice in their factories.

"It holds the man or woman who buys cheap responsible for all that may have caused that cheapness. If it was not right in slave times to buy men because they were for sale, it is no more right now to buy criminally cheap things because they are for sale. It is the most religious movement of the day, for it alone sees that for mankind to have recognized that they stand as brothers in the face of the power beyond, and the mysteries about us is but the preliminary to recognizing that we are brothers in everything. Once a brother, always a brother; a brother anywhere, a brother everywhere, says the labor movement. It declares the infidels and heretics of to-day to be those who, as owners of land (which no one but God owns), as lords of the factory and the mine, as monopolists of money and privilege, are denying the brotherhood of their fellow-men."

JAPANESE WOOD-WORKERS.

The methods of labor in Japan are the direct opposite to those of America. The carpenters, for instance, pull their planes the other way, and when they use the drawing-knife they push it from them instead of pulling it toward them. They do most of their work sitting, and they do all the work on the pull stroke instead of the push stroke, and they stand the board, as a rule, at an angle of forty-five degrees against something rather than lay it on a saw-horse or bench as we do. They do their marking, not with chalk, but with a reel and an inked string, when they wish to saw in a straight line, and the whole of the work of turning the rough logs into the finest cabinet work is done by hand.

There are no planing-mills in Japan, and the saw-mills can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The usual method of sawing logs into boards is to stand the log at an angle against a support and to saw it by hand. The saw used is not the powerful cross cut saw of America, but a wide, short Japanese instrument, which has a handle about two feet long, and which looks like a butcher's cleaver fitted into a saw. The human saw-mill stands on top of the log or under it, and pulls away for ten hours a day for about thirty cents. Skilled carpenters in cities get about forty American cents a day, and the best men in the business do not get over forty-five cents. Still, you will find no better workmen in the world than there. Their work is done with the use of very few nails, and they have to be cabinet-makers as well as carpenters. Every Japanese house has walls which must move in grooves in and out every day, and the ordinary home is as finely put together as a bureau. The joining of everything is by dovetailing, and the Japanese could teach our American workmen much in the polishing and joining of fine woods.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

Cardinal Gibbons, American Cardinal and Archbishop of Baltimore, in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for August, has an interesting paper on the dignity, rights and responsibility of labor. It is interesting to obtain from so high a dignity of the Church a recognition of the rights of labor.

"A contented and happy class," says the Cardinal, "is the best safeguard of the republic, whilst discontented laborers like the starving and enslaved populace of Rome in the time of Augustus Caesar, would be a constant menace and reproach to the country.

LABOR HAS ITS SACRED RIGHTS.

as well as its dignity. Paramount among the rights of the laboring classes is their privilege to organize or to form themselves for mutual protection and benefit. It is in accordance with this natural right that those who have one common interest should unite together for its promotion. Our modern labor associations are legitimate successors of the guilds of England. In our days there is a universal tendency toward organization in every department of trade and business. In union there is strength, in the physical, moral and social world. Just as the power and majesty of our republic are derived from the political union of the several states, so do men clearly perceive that the healthy combination of human forces in the economic world can accomplish results which could not be effected by any individual efforts. Throughout the United States and Great Britain there is to-day a continuous network of syndicates and trusts, of companies and partnerships, so that every operation, from the construction of a leviathan steamship to the manufacture of a needle,

IS CONTROLLED BY A CORPORATION.

When corporations thus combine it is quite natural that mechanics and laborers should follow their example. It would be as unjust to deny to workmen the right to band together because of abuses in regard to such combines, as to withhold the same right from capitalists, because they sometime seek to crush or absorb weaker rivals. Another patent reason for encouraging labor unions suggests itself. Secret societies lurking in dark places and plotting the overthrow of existing governments and their mistrust of the intelligence and virtue of the people have given rise to these mischievous organizations; for men are apt to conspire in secret, if not permitted to express their views openly. The public recognition of the right to organize implies a confidence in

THE INTELLIGENCE AND HONESTY OF THE MASSES.

It affords them an opportunity of training themselves in the school of self-government and in the art of self-discipline. It takes away from them every excuse and pretext for the formation of dangerous societies. It exposes to the light of public scrutiny the constitution and laws of the association, and the deliberations of the members. It inspires them with a sense of their responsibility as citizens and with a laudable view of meeting the approval of their fellow citizens. "It is better," as Mr. Matthew Arnold observes, "that the body of the people, with all its faults, should act for itself and control its own affairs, than that it should be set aside as ignorant and incapable or have its affairs managed by a so-called superior class." God forbid that the prerogatives which we are maintaining for the working classes should be construed as implying the slightest invasion of

THE RIGHTS AND AUTONOMY OF EMPLOYERS.

There should not, and need not, be any conflict between labor and capital, since both are necessary for the public good, and one depends on the co-operation of the other. A contest between employer and employed is as unreasonable and hurtful to a social body as a war between the head and hands would be to the physical body. Whoever tries to sow discord between the capitalists and the laborer is an enemy of social order. Every measure should therefore be disavowed that sustains one at the expense of the other. Whoever strives to improve friendly relations between proprietors and labor unions, by suggesting the most efficacious means of diminishing and removing the causes of discontent, is a benefactor to the community.

VERY LARGE BOARDS.

A lumber pile made of boards each 100 feet long and 6 feet in width would be an unprecedented sight in the East, but a gentleman recently returned from a visit to the coast of the North Pacific Ocean says that piles of lumber such as that are common at the mills on Puget Sound. "Boards 100 feet long and 6 feet wide, without a knot in them," he said, "are common cuts from the gigantic fir trees of the Puget Sound forests. These trees grow to the enormous height of 250 feet, and the forests are so vast that, although the sawmills have been ripping 500,000,000 feet of lumber out of them every year for ten years, the spaces made by these tremendous incursions seem no more than garden patches.

HOURS OF LABOR.

There can be no hope of a reform in society that will remove hard times, ignorance and vice, says the *Minneapolis N. W. Labor Union*, so long as it is taken for granted that all business men and workingmen must spend the greater part of their waking hours in earnest mental and bodily labor, simply to supply our bodily wants. If God has so constituted the world as to make such sacrifices to the animal wants necessary, then there is, and can be, no hope of a high condition of humanity.

It is self-evident that if only one-half the present amount of labor were thrown into market the prices of labor would rise.

But it has been objected that production would be diminished, and the cost and prices of all articles of trade would be increased in proportion to the rise in wages. It is true there could not be a general rise or fall of wages, nothing more than local or occasional adjustments, and all fear of anybody being hurt or helped would be purely imaginary. But nobody except newspaper political economists believe this. No great writer of any school would sanction this notion.

Adam Smith says: "That portion of the price of articles which is caused by wages would rise and fall as labor rises and falls," and this is true. A yard of cloth may cost:

Wages	\$2 00
Material	2 00
Profit, rent, etc.	1 00

Whole cost \$5 00

In which case it would take two and a half days' work to buy one yard of cloth.

Let wages be doubled, and the other elements of cost remain unchanged, and the price of a yard of cloth would stand thus:

Wages	\$4 00
Material	2 00
Profit, rent, etc.	1 00

Whole cost \$7 00

In this case it would take but one and three-fourths days' labor to buy a yard of cloth.

But let wages be reduced to \$1 a day, the other elements of cost remaining as before, and it would take the income of four days to purchase a yard.

But, again, production beyond consumption is waste, or worse; the surplus will be a football for speculators in Wall street, who will use it as an instrument of lowering the value of the whole mass of products. The producers can, in the event, be profited by it.

High wages would stimulate healthfully the local or home trade, and would thus furnish the proper stimulus to useful productions and natural wealth.

Higher wages would furnish strong inducements to many sellers of liquors and many useless agents and speculators to go into the ranks of honorable, useful labor.

High wages would prevent intemperance by taking away its most powerful help—want, dirt and discouragement.

All these good results would follow high wages. But short hours of labor are absolutely essential to any natural, permanent rise in wages.

'TIS TRUE! TOO TRUE!

Man cannot find a more unenviable position in all the world than that of a labor leader, says the *New York Daily News*, and then goes on to say: "He is attacked in front by the enemies of labor and their parasites, and while battling manfully for justice, summoning to his aid all his energy and intellect, the 'green-eyed monster,' jealousy, among his own brothers then causes not only his defeat, but destroys the efficiency of the organization itself.

This monster is the most powerful auxiliary the enemies of labor have, and death and destruction mark its march. It is clever in insinuations, skilled in vilifications and feeds on the mistakes that are but human. To the conscientious and patriotic man the shafts hurled at him by the enemies of labor disturb him not, but the debasing work of his ally within the ranks of labor is beyond endurance.

There are many patriotic, honest, conscientious, energetic men who have been pushed to the front ranks of labor by their own fellowmen, that have given up enough of their lives, coupled with the intelligence that they have been enabled to summon to their aid, to have won their fame and competency in any other walk of life, that now are in poverty.

Brains and energy coupled with greed and unscrupulousness can still win fame and money under the present condition of society. But the man who strives to better the condition of his fellowman, gives up his life, his energy and his intelligence for this purpose, and after years of service should prove that he was only human by making an error, or should old age take from him some of the elements that have made him useful to those he has faithfully served, then it is that he awakens to the sad truth that laboring men are ungrateful to their own class, and he is left in poverty.

NOT IN THE SWIM.

Competition of producers, concentration of industries, combination of capitalists, confusion and guesswork in production—features of the affairs under which we have our liberties to day result in monopoly and its dependants arrayed against the rest of humanity.

Many classes of men are becoming aware of the situation. They are seeking principles upon which they may unite and fight against the common oppressors, shoulder to shoulder. They form a stream of people marching to a goal. But it is noticeable that certain stripes of men have their eyes set in an opposite direction—toward the "let-alone" mile stone.

They are men whose interests are taken care of best by things as they are.

Of such are the statesmen who shout aloud the statistics of the country's wealth, and sing the praises of modern methods of wealth-making—and over up the fact that the majority are not far from want.

Of such are the doctors of morals, who in convention, denounce Trades Unions of the journeymen and say nothing of the Trades Unions of bankers, employers, syndicates and speculators. They strain at gnats and milk the camels.

Of such are the leaders of social life, whose grand-fathers' investments in the sources of wealth give them the control of the masses struggling for bread.

Of such are the unthinking and unsympathetic parasites of the superfluously rich who are content to scramble for places of servitors.

Of such are some wage-beggars whose wages are still above the starvation level.

In each of these classes there are a few men who prove exceptions to their kind by showing that they are fully alive to the sufferings of their fellow-men and to the prevailing social wrongs; but they are only a few.

The classes mentioned are powerful in the tribunals from which men make themselves heard—the pulpit and the press. But the note of alarm is carried from lip to ear over all the land, and it is uttered in tones that neither press nor pulpit can imitate—the tones of human sympathy.

JOHN SWINTON.

VICTOR HUGO ON CO-OPERATION.

All the problems that the co-operators propose to themselves, cosmogonic visions, reverie, and mysticism being cast aside, can be reduced to two principal problems:

First problem—To produce wealth.

Second problem—To share it.

The first problem contains the question of work.

The second contains the question of salary.

In the first problem the employment of forces is in question.

In the second the distribution of enjoyment.

From the proper employment of these forces results public power.

From a good distribution of enjoyments results individual happiness.

By "a good distribution of enjoyments," not an equal, but an equitable distribution must be understood.

From these two things combined, the public power without, individual happiness within, results social prosperity.

Social prosperity means the man happy the citizen free, the nation great.

England solves the first of these two problems. She creates wealth admirably—she divides it badly. This solution which is complete on one side only leads her fatally to two extremes—monstrous opulence, monstrous wretchedness. All enjoyments are for some, all privations for the rest, that is to say, for the people; privileges, exception, monopoly, feudalism, born from toil itself. A false and dangerous situation, which sets public power on private misery, which sets the roots of the State in the sufferings of the individual. A badly constituted grandeur in which are combined all the material elements, and into which no moral element enters.

Communism and agrarian law think that they solve the second problem. They are mistaken. Their division kills production. Equal partition abolishes emulation, and consequently labor. It is a partition made by the butcher, which kills what it divides. It is therefore, impossible to pause over these pretended solutions. Slaying wealth is not the same as dividing it.

The two problems require to be solved together to be well solved. The two problems must be combined and made but one.—*St. Denis, Les Misérables, chap. 4.*

WHY BUILDING IS BRISK.

One reason given for the great activity in building operations this year is that there is to be a strike for eight hours May 1, 1890, and employers and contractors propose to be on the safe side. All over the United States a great deal of new work is under way, and beyond all doubt this year's building operations will exceed last year's by 25 per cent. All building material is cheap. Lumber is at its lowest. So are iron, steel, hardware, shingles, laths, etc.—*Trades Journal.*

ANCIENT GUILDS OR TRADE UNIONS

Guilds have always had a certain democratic character. They owe their origin to the endeavors of the toiling masses to free themselves from the galling yoke of oppression, and to secure to themselves and to their posterity the privilege of citizenship, equality before the law, rights of labor, and other unalienable rights. To secure these ends organization was necessary, for individuals, acting single-handed, were powerless to achieve anything against a tyrannical aristocracy, sustained by wealth, royalty and the sword. From time immemorial gold, property and rank, as they have been possessed by the aristocratic minority, have had far more value and influence than the toil of the great majority, who held the secrets of the workshop and brought to light the treasures of the mines, and it is only of late that the laborer and the artisan have found it possible to stand up like men and make themselves felt in the social and political history of nations. In the days of the so-called Athenian and Roman liberty there was but little freedom in fact, except among the privileged few whom the accident of birth had placed in a happier position than that enjoyed by their fellowmen. Thus, during the dawn of authentic history, we find no traces of guilds, because all the freedom there was, and all the power that really existed were lodged with the aristocracy, who guarded what they supposed was their own well-being by the enslavement of the toilers, and it was not until these nations had developed an intellectual civilization of such grand magnitude that its benign rays penetrated the ranks of the laboring millions, and aroused in them an inextinguishable desire to secure certain rights and privileges which belonged to them as members of the family of man. When this period was reached history begins to tell us of certain organizations and unions among artisans, which had many characteristics resembling the trades unions of more recent times. But before the Christian era history is very meagre in its details concerning the various trades and the peculiar features of the organizations which may have controlled them.—*The Laster.*

EIGHT HOURS.

The lecture of C. S. Darrow, a young attorney of Chicago, before the Economic Conference, made a strong impression because it was a clear cut presentation of the plea for a laboring day of eight hours. Either it is true or untrue that "on one side stand a few men with bursting granaries and warehouses overstocked eagerly seeking to prevent a further production of commodities and goods, and on the other a vast unorganized army, with eyes as hollow and hungry as those that on gazed in the palace windows of the French nobility." This was the proposition of Mr. Darrow.

When working hours were twelve, as in Rhode Island and Connecticut, it was considered a rebellion against God and nature to prescribe ten hours. But experience has shown that with ten hours "over production" was still easily possible. Ten-hour reform was introduced before the war. All the great labor-saving machines have been perfected since that era. The telephone, the telegraph, the cheap and ubiquitous mails, the universal railroad, the factory machines, the farming utensils are nearly all post bellum. The inventions have been in operation many years. The wage-earner still stays at toil ten hours. It is not denied that he secures more pay in goods, yet his education and pleasure are neglected as sternly as in 1850. Those who know by experience prescribe eight hours as a sufficient quota of work. The machines should supply the difference in hours. It is plain that machinery belongs to humanity, not to a portion of humanity. Justice commands a dividend, even at a late day. Eight hours for legal day's labor is the dividend.—*Chicago Herald.*

MODERN SLAVERY.

A farmer devotes a year of hard labor to the accumulation of five hundred dollars. A lawyer takes it as a fee for three days' professional services. And yet we say slavery is abolished. A poor sewing-girl bends over the death-dealing needle from sunrise to sunset and gets a pittance barely sufficient for the necessities of life. The wife of her employer lives luxuriously, dresses elegantly, and flits around in the enjoyment of her butterfly life. The sewing-girl pays the bills. And yet we say that slavery is abolished. A carpenter devotes five years to learn his trade, a doctor four years to qualify him for his profession. The carpenter falls from a scaffold and breaks his leg. For devoting two hours for re-setting that leg the doctor charges \$100. The carpenter pays the bill by working for the doctor forty days at \$2.50 a day. He has worked thirty-nine and one-half days for nothing. And yet we say that slavery is abolished. Bosh! Slavery in its worst form exists in this boasted land of freedom. Not only slavery of the body, but slavery of the mind; the slavery that makes men demons and sends women to destruction.—*Ex.*

CLAIMS APPROVED.

- No. 611.—JOHN BAKER, age 43, Union 172, Newark, N. J., phthisis pulmonalis, June 12.
- No. 612.—MRS. MARTHA A. GROBLE, age 41, wife of Mars Groble, Union 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, paralysis of brain, June 1.
- No. 613.—FRANK W. CONQUEST, age 25, Union 28, Chicago, Ill., phthisis pulmonalis, June 10.
- No. 614.—JOHN J. POWELL, age 31, Union 169, East St. Louis, Ill., lung trouble, April 29.
- No. 615.—JAS. M. COLSON, age 28, Union 435, Newwood, Mass., consumption, June 1.
- No. 616.—MRS. H. HENPHILL, age 50, wife of H. S. Henphill, Union 36, Los Angeles, Cal., cancer, April 21.
- No. 617.—JAMES S. GOULD, age 23, Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., typhoid fever, May 11.
- No. 618.—CHARLES CARR, age 29, Union 3, Philadelphia, Pa., accidental injuries, May 23.
- No. 619.—MRS. MARTHA GREBE, age 47, wife of Aaron L. Grebe, Union 29, Indianapolis, Ind., cerebro-spinal meningitis, June 21.
- No. 620.—MRS. EMILY D. BLISS, age 34, wife of Robert Bliss, Union 48, Charlotte, Mich., bilious fever and pneumonia, May 29.
- No. 621.—MRS. MARGARET STAIR, age 47, wife of Geo. Stair, Union 172, Newark, N. J., phthisis pulmonalis, May 6.
- No. 622.—J. J. KING, age 58, Union 132, Richmond, Va., obstruction of the bowels, July 2.
- No. 623.—MRS. EMMA J. HORN, age 22, wife of F. Horn, Union 255, Johnstown, Pa., drowned.
- No. 624.—MRS. VICTORIA WASHINGTON, age 53, wife of Jos. Washington, Union 92, Mobile, Ala., infarction, July 6.
- No. 625.—MRS. GERTRUDE REINHARTZ, age 41, wife of H. Reinhart, Union 179, Rochester, N. Y., child-birth, June 20.
- No. 626.—AUG. FORTHMAN, age 54, Union 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, abscess, June 25.
- No. 627.—MRS. MARTHA A. SCHUMANN, age 29, wife of E. Schumann, Union 3, Wheeling, West Virginia, consumption, May 15.
- No. 628.—A. J. RICHILL, age 56, Union 229, South Framingham, Mass., paralysis, June 9.
- No. 629.—JOHN M. GIBSON, age 35, Union 256, Tarentum, Pa., congestion of the lungs, May 26.
- No. 630.—GEORGE S. FEOR, age 21, Union 285, Norfolk, Va., tuberculosis, May 29.
- No. 631.—MRS. FLORA D. FISHER, age 66, wife of H. N. Fisher, Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio, heart disease, July 3.
- No. 632.—MRS. CHARLOTTE R. BICKARTON, age 40, wife of J. R. Bickarton, Union 36, Oakland, Cal., cancer of the uterus, July 12.
- No. 633.—MRS. LENA SCHEMMER, age 29, wife of P. Schiemmer, Union 38, Philadelphia, Pa., shock caused by surgical operation, June 14.
- No. 634.—MRS. SARAH M. PHINNEY, age 30, wife of H. R. Phinney, Union 117, Quincy, Mass., consumption, May 21.
- No. 635.—JOHN HARDY, age 45, Union 246, Beaver Falls, Pa., phthisis, March 27.
- No. 636.—JOHN P. DREM, age 50, Union 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., paralysis, June 28.
- No. 637.—MARTIN PHENNY, age 60, Union 84, Halifax, Nova Scotia, stricture of the bowels, July 18.
- No. 638.—MRS. EMMA GAGE, age 27, wife of E. H. Gage, Union 362, Winona, Minn., consumption, June 26.
- No. 639.—MRS. SELINDA DREIBACK, age 40, wife of E. Dreiback, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., cancer of the stomach, July 14.
- No. 640.—ALBERT T. ARMSTRONG, age 35, Union 38, Sharnburgh, Pa., typhoid fever, June 26.
- No. 641.—HENRY SCHLUTER, age 31, Union 179, Rochester, N. Y., Bright's disease, July 28.
- No. 642.—TIMOTHY RIORDAN, age 33, Union 63, New York, N. Y., dysentery, July 24.
- No. 643.—JOHN HEIDEN, age 35, Union 230, Milwaukee, Wis., diphtheria, March 29.
- No. 644.—ROBERT CRR, age 27, Union 182, San Diego, Cal., obstruction of the bowels, May 31.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

- On recommendation of the General Vice-Presidents of the Districts concerned, the General Executive Board has approved of the following list of Deputy Organizers. Commissions in due form have been issued to these Organizers:
- A. C. Lessell, 41 Brinton Pl., Halifax, N. S.
- W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St., St. John's, N. B.
- J. A. Plummer, 62 Myrtle St., Portland, Me.
- Ph. De St. Croix, Box 647, Bellows Falls, Vt.
- Geo. W. Bacon, 65 Canal St., Manchester, N. H.
- F. C. Howard, Grove St., Cor. 5th, Dover, N. H.
- J. W. Gray, 41 Broadway, Providence, R. I.
- J. G. Chinkard, 26 Mt. Pleasant St., Somerville, Mass.
- Hugh McKay, 392 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
- Robt. F. McCreor, 509 Water St., Peterboro, Ont.
- Henry Mullen, 3 Pictou St., E. Hamilton, Ont.
- W. E. Cannon, Windsor, Canada.
- A. M. Mutchler, Box 55, Shamokin, Pa.
- John J. Maguire, 1533 Clarion St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- R. B. Connolly, 70 Mahon Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- J. G. Hand, Box 761, Millville, N. J.
- Robert Beatty, 353 Felton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th St., Paterson, N. J.
- Geo. E. Ward, 109 1/2 Aqueduct St., Newark, N. J.
- E. E. Barnes, 10 B-gard St., Charleston, S. C.
- James Cannon, 40 Washington St., Memphis, Tenn.
- Joshua Hard, P. O. Pineville, Ky.
- Ed. H. Horst, Box 318, Monroe, La.
- Edward H. Knight, Brunswick, Ga.
- W. H. H. Davis, P. O. Tallapoosa, Ga.
- V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190, Savannah, Ga.
- D. W. Gaskill, 222 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.
- Geo. L. Muhn, P. O. Parkersburg, W. Va.
- Vict. Sample, P. O. Sheepsport, La.
- M. A. Higgins, 1018 El Paso St., San Antonio, Tex.
- J. C. Kernan, 56 E. Ashley St., Jacksonville, Fla.
- H. M. Steele, 223 Madison St., Topeka, Kan.
- Geo. Rice, 100 King St., Winnipeg, Man.
- W. J. Colegrove, Box 62, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 1st St., E. Saginaw, Mich.
- A. Kelly, Duluth, Minn.
- H. Blackmore, 2507 Dodder St., St. Louis, Mo.
- D. E. Megie, 115 W. 21 St., Indianapolis, Ind.
- P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th St., New Albany, Ind.
- J. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind.
- J. W. Moss, 20 Linden St., Cleveland, O.
- C. A. Rockwood, Box 185, Cincinnati, O.
- C. E. Shoof, 608 Cherry St., Canton, O.
- T. M. Smith, Box 180, Fostoria, O.
- C. W. Worthington, 1622 Grove St., Kansas City, Mo.
- R. Schwarz, 608, 18th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- L. T. Brown, Box 675, Seattle, Wash.
- Pete J. Watts, Portland Oregon.
- James F. Black, Box 839, San Jose, Cal.
- R. A. Williams, Ogden, Utah.

THE PARIS carpenters' union is 600 years old, and is the continuation of the old carpenters guild of that city.

EXPULSIONS.

- WM. BARKER and F. B. CLEMENTS, from Union 165, Pittsburg, Pa., for violation of their working rules.
- SIDNEY S. McKINNEY, from Union 169, East St. Louis, Ill., for defrauding fellow-members.
- L. S. MOODY, from Union 269, Lowell, Mass., fined \$85 for scabbing 18 days.
- JAMES WHITE, from Union 274, Albany, N. Y., for violating working rules of the Union.
- GEORGE R. SMITH, from Union 405, Gladwin, Mich., for undermining brother members.
- JOSEPH DEVEAU, from Union 140, Salem, Mass., for violation of obligation and contempt of Union.
- JEAN BOURCET, from Union 21, Chicago, Ill., for violation of trade rules.
- M. C. DUFF and GEO. WATT, from Union 780, Braddock, Pa., for contempt and sub-contracting in violation of rules.
- T. A. PERKINS, J. P. THOMAS and J. E. ARBUCKLE, from Union 477, Quincy, Mass., for violation of working rules.
- R. L. MARSHALL, from Union 230, Pittsburg, Pa., for assaulting the special agent of the district while in the discharge of his duty.
- A. E. NOBLE, from Union 410, Pueblo, Colo., for defrauding fellow-members, and A. J. HELMS, from the same union for violation of working rules and contempt. Jack Helms has gone to Washington Ter.
- EDGEM SMITH, from Union 25, Toledo, Ohio, for violation of the nine-hour rule.
- NELSON ANDERSON, from Union 63, New York, for violating Sec. 5, Art. 6, of the Constitution in sub-contracting.
- DAVID O'CONNELL, from Union 111, Lawrence, Mass., for violation of nine-hour rule.
- W. R. WRAY, from Union 494, Crawfordville, Ind., for employing non-union men and contempt of union.
- JOHN BUTTERWORTH, from Union 18, Hamilton Canada, for working piece-work and contempt of union.
- J. R. TUGMAN, from Union 158, Topeka, Kan., as being incompetent.

REJECTIONS.

- A. J. FLOYD, from Union 416, of Indianapolis, Ind., for unfitness.
- THOMAS WELLS, from Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., working for non-union contractor.
- JOHN G. BOWERS, from Union 28, Lancaster, Pa., lack of ability.

OBITUARY.

Resolutions under this Head cost 10 Cents per Line.

- HALL OF LOCAL UNION NO. 89, MOBILE, ALA., Aug. 9th, 1889.
- At a regular meeting of the Carpenters Union No. 89, Mobile, Ala., the following resolutions were adopted:
- WHEREAS, God, the Almighty Ruler, has in His great wisdom seen fit to remove from our brotherhood our friend and brother member HENRY BOICE.
- WHEREAS, Our associations with him have been most pleasant as a friend and brother member of this Union, he it therefore
- Resolved, That in our last sad tribute of respect we tender to his bereaved family in their hour of affliction our sympathy for their great loss; and be it further
- Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on the minute book of this Union, and that a copy be transmitted to his family and one to our monthly journal.
- J. F. OAKLEY, Recording Secretary.

TROY, N. Y., Union No. 78, AUGUST 29, 1889.

- WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God and his allwise Providence to remove by death the wife of our esteemed President, Hugh McWilliams.
- WHEREAS, While we deeply sympathize with the family in their affliction, we remind them for consolation, that our Divine Master, who notes even the fall of a sparrow, will soothe their sorrow in this hour of their great affliction.
- WHEREAS, While her presence will be greatly missed by her friends and relatives, we are satisfied that He doeth all things for the best, and be it
- Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and be printed in our monthly journal, THE CARPENTER.
- Signed Committee,
- THOS. SOUTAR, JAS. KENEDY, JNO. GREGAN, D. M. MURPHY.

PROTECTIVE FUND.

RECEIPTS FOR MONTH ENDING AUGUST 31, 1889.	
Union No. 138 . . . \$16 50	Union No. 321 . . . \$1 35
351 . . . 1 41	285 . . . 2 41
161 . . . 3 43	93 . . . 2 69
73 . . . 1 48	171 . . . 5 65
211 . . . 13 74	128 . . . 2 74
399 . . . 3 86	31 . . . 2 64
69 . . . 3 49	307 . . . 4 50
169 . . . 220 00	287 . . . 1
63 . . . 5 00	296 . . . 78
21 . . . 5 67	351 . . . 35
56 . . . 25 00	
Balance August 1, 1889 . . .	\$320 58
	371 80
	\$692 38
Union 22, By error last month . . .	8 14
Balance Sept. 1, 1889 . . .	\$684 24

RELIEF FUND.

- The balance of above fund on hand on August 1, 1889 was \$841.67. On August 5th the following sums were sent per orders of the G. E. B.:
- To Johnstown, Pa. . . \$541 67
- Lockhaven . . . 100 00
- Williamsport, Pa. . . 100 00
- Seattle, Washington . . . 100 00
- Making a total of . . . \$841 67
- That closed the fund up to that date. Since the above settlement, the following sums have been received, and will be kept on hand as a contingent fund for relief in cases similar to the above.
- From Union No. 7 . . . \$5 00
- " " 401 . . . 4 25
- Total . . . \$9 25

THE ARTICLE "Good Reasons to Organize," published by us last month, should be credited to the Chicago "Knights of Labor" instead of to "a Chicago paper."

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—August, 1889	
Balance, August, 1889 . . .	\$7029 65
From the Unions (Tax, etc.) . . .	3681 41
Advertisers . . .	10 00
Unattached members and sundry supplies . . .	19 20
Rent of part of office building . . .	10 00
Total . . .	\$10750 26
EXPENSES—August, 1889.	
For Printing . . .	1384 25
Office, etc. . .	474 35
July Capital Tax, A. F. of L. . .	35 00
1000 Brotherhood Badges . . .	200 00
Investigations and organizing . . .	124 50
Death Benefits No. 630 and Nos. 651 to 677 inclusive . . .	3075 00
Balance, Sept. 1, 1889 . . .	6457 16
Total . . .	\$10750 26
DETAILED EXPENSES—August, 1889.	
Printing 1000 French Constitutions . . .	15 00
1000 Applications for Membership . . .	15 00
1000 Withdrawal Cards . . .	2 50
1000 German Appeals . . .	2 50
5000 Cards for Agitation . . .	12 50
1000 Sec. Order Books . . .	25 00
1000 Appeals . . .	15 00
25000 Copies August Journal . . .	200 00
5000 Notices of Arrears . . .	10 00
1000 German Applications . . .	1 75
1000 Note-heads for L. U. . .	15 75
5000 Constitutions . . .	60 00
1000 Envelopes . . .	2 50
2000 Copies Report of G. S. . .	6 75
Wrapping and Mailing August Journal . . .	14 40
Postage on August Journal . . .	16 20
Expressage on Supplies, etc. . .	15 30
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc. . .	45 05
1000 Stamped Envelopes . . .	22 00
8 Telegrams during August . . .	1 57
Salary and Clerk Hire . . .	250 15
Services of G. E. B. for August . . .	49 15
Office Rent for August . . .	25 00
1000 Brotherhood Badges . . .	200 00
Investigation of Chas. in New York . . .	35 00
Capita tax for July, A. F. of L. . .	15 00
Henry Blackmore, investigating strike Kansas City, Mo. . .	38 00
W. J. Shields, investigating strike, Lawrence, Mass. . .	6 00
John J. Maguire, organizing Union 531, Washington, D. C. . .	16 75
J. S. W. Saunders, organizing in Cal. . .	19 95
Albert Bally and James Shidcliff, organizing Belleville, Ill. . .	27 90
One typewriter . . .	15 00
Olis Egan, taking depositions, etc. . .	6 00
Stationery for Office . . .	1 28
Services of Janitor and fee Bill 3 months 3 Balance due on claim No. 630, Mrs. E. D. Bliss . . .	6 01
Benefit No. 651 Mrs. Margaretta Stalb . . .	25 00
" 655, J. J. King . . .	50 00
" 656, Mrs. Emma J. Horn . . .	50 00
" 657, Mrs. Victoria Washington . . .	50 00
" 658, Mrs. Gertrude Reinhart . . .	50 00
" 659, Aug. Forthmann . . .	50 00
" 660, Mrs. Martha Schumann . . .	50 00
" 661, A. J. Burrill . . .	50 00
" 662, John M. Gibson . . .	50 00
" 663, George S. Secor . . .	50 00
" 664, Mrs. Flora D. Fisher . . .	50 00
" 665, M. S. C. A. Bickarton . . .	50 00
" 666, Mrs. Lena Schiemmer . . .	50 00
" 667, Mrs. Sarah M. Phinney . . .	50 00
" 668, John Hardy . . .	50 00
" 669, John R. Abraham . . .	50 00
" 670, Martin Phenny . . .	50 00
" 671, Mrs. Emma Gage . . .	50 00
" 672, Mrs. Selinda Dreiback . . .	50 00
" 673, Albert T. Armstrong . . .	50 00
" 674, Henry Schluter . . .	50 00
" 675, Timothy Riordan . . .	100 00
" 676, John Heiden . . .	200 00
" 677, Robert Orr . . .	200 00
Total . . .	\$1233 10

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

AUG. 2, 1889.—By-Laws District Council of New York, approved on condition strike laws of the District are purely local.

Com. Union 119, Newark, N. J., explaining their By-Law reducing initiation fee to \$2. G. E. B. said By-Law is illegal until adopted in due form and approved by G. E. B.

The following sums were donated to the Special Relief Fund to the following unions suffering from flood or fire: Johnstown, Pa., \$541 67; Lock Haven, Pa., \$100; Williamsport, Pa., \$100; Seattle, Wash. Ter., \$100. All future amounts received for relief fund will be reserved for use as contingent fund in similar cases.

By-Law of Union 20, Camden, N. J., fining members for working with non-union members, approved.

Protest Union 211 Allegheny, against call of G. E. B. for Protective Fund. Referred to Vice-Presidents.

Union 160 Kansas City, Mo., on strike for nine hours needs a man to push the strike. H. Blackmore, of St. Louis, chosen to go there.

Com. A. Faulhaber, E. S. of Union 29, Baltimore, Md., enclosing protest of a member against enforcing the Constitution in case of members belonging to more than one carpenters' organization. Answer of G. S. approved.

Com. from Savannah, Ga., giving poor hopes of renewing the nine-hour fight Aug. 1. G. E. B. decided it inadvisable for them to come out again this year.

Report of Lowell strike received; strike closed, men victorious and account given for all money received and expended. Bills ordered paid and thanks of G. E. B. tendered Bro. J. G. Clinkard for his efficient management of the strike.

Claim disapproved: Thos. Casey, Union 301, Newburg, N. Y. (member over three months in arrears).

ARG. 3.—By-Laws of Detroit Council referred back for vote of members in said District.

Appeal of Union 164 Pittsburgh, against Union 176, Allegheny, for initiating a suspended member of Union 164. Appeal sustained and Union 176 must get consent of Union 164 to admit Wm. Kimmell under Art. 6, Sec. 4, Page 6.

J. J. Maguire reported visit to Washington, D. C., and organization of a new union. Report received and bill of \$16.75 ordered paid.

Ordered that publication of membership of the locals be discontinued in THE CARPENTER.

Ordered that to economize that only 75 percent of the journals required be sent to each local union, except in cases where the local number 50 members or less, then they will receive their full count.

Action of G. S. endorsed in endeavoring to reduce the tax paid the A. F. L. to \$35 per month. Balance of tax to be used in sending out speakers for the U. B. in October and November. The G. S. to prepare routes for such speakers and report.

Report of Vice-President Shields on the case of Lawrence, Mass., received and laid over to arrange to send Lawrence a speaker. Bill of \$6 for expenses paid.

ARG. 10.—Auditing Committee reported having examined the books and accounts of the G. S. for July and find the same correct and in good order, \$2945 71 additional of the cash on hand being banked by the General Treasurer.

Appeal J. S. Secord, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., sustained and said Union required to comply with Sec. 5 Art. 6, of the Constitution in regard to piece work.

Bill of Vice-President J. S. W. Saunders, \$129.50, for organizing ordered paid.

Report from Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., as to their strike, also from Bro. Blackmore. Course of Bro. Blackmore endorsed.

Protest of Union 61, New York, against By-Laws of New York District Council. Received and Union 61 instructed they must accept the same inasmuch as they were adopted by a majority vote of the unions in the District and approved by the G. E. B.

Appeal Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y., asking to be relieved of paying loan of \$240 due the G. E. B., as they are indebted to other trade unions for loans. G. E. B. rule when they have paid off their other debts this \$250 will be donated them.

Appeal, Chas. Kemmick, Union 238, Philadelphia, Pa., claiming to be overcharged in dues. Action of Union 238 sustained and Bro. Kemmick must return the 50 cents overpaid him.

Robert Orr, disapproved claim, Union 182, San Diego, Cal., reconsidered and paid on receiving clearer evidence of his good standing.

ARG. 13.—Claim, G. Mayer, Union 172, Newark, N. J., approved, but will not be paid until legal administration papers are received from his wife in Germany.

Claim disapproved: Chas. H. Norton, Union 345, Bath, Me. (Union in arrears).

Appeal, Union 202, Fostoria, O., in disapproved claim of W. H. Bridgier. Case reopened and former decision reaffirmed.

Appeal, Union 209, Milwaukee, Wis., in disapproved claim of John Heiden reconsidered and on sufficient evidence ordered paid.

AUG. 17.—Application of Lodge 4, Clarendon Hall, New York, for a charter laid over for conference of Dist. Council with said Lodge.

Complaint from Dist. Council, Detroit, Mich., against Union 219 not sending delegates to Council. Union 219 ordered to send delegates and comply with law.

Com. Central Labor Union, of Cleveland, O., complaining Union 11 does not send delegates to said body. Union No. 11 requested to do so, as under our laws it is required that our unions should affiliate with such bodies.

Com. Union 162 Hyde Park, Ill., and from the Dist. Council of Chicago, in regard to said Union sending delegates to the Council. Inasmuch as Union 162 agrees to send its delegates again, the D. C. in the interest of harmony, is requested to remit the fine imposed against Union 162 in said Council for non attendance of delegates.

Com. Union 119, Newark, N. J., asking how G. E. B. got information in regard to their initiation fee. G. S. ordered to reply.

Com. Union 80, Mobile, Ala., G. E. B. not certain whether the subject is a resolution or By-Law; referred back the matter.

Appeal, Union 2, Cincinnati, O., in the Peter Gaurleed claim, disapproved. Former decision sustained.

Report of G. S. and Bro. Bennett of visit to New York and investigation of L. McCann claim, report in favor of paying the same. Report adopted, claim ordered paid, also bill of \$15.00 expenses paid.

ARG. 24.—Appeal, O. Billings, Denver, Colo., Union sustained.

Appeal, Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., asking extension of time for payment of Protective Fund in full, owing to financial embarrassment of said union. Time granted.

Evidence offered to show Bro. Biles, of Union 418, Charlotte, Mich., was over one year a member; \$50 wife benefit ordered paid instead of \$25.

Appeal, Union 89, Mobile, Ala., in McDaniel claim, said Union having been entered and judgment secured. G. S. instructed to advise the union as to an appeal.

Disapproved claims: Mrs. C. Parkhurst, Union 382, New York, and Mrs. Julia M. Boyle and Mrs. M. Purdy, Union 182, Jersey City, reconsidered, and on further evidence ordered paid.

Letters read from an attorney in Newark, N. J., in the G. Mayer claim. Answers of G. S. approved.

Letter read from attorney in McCandlish claim. Letters and action of G. S. endorsed.

Appeals in disapproved claims: Mrs. E. Sterling, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., and C. H. Norton, Union 345, Bath, Me., considered and previous decisions reaffirmed.

Claims: M. Simmons and C. Huebenthal, Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill., ordered paid, as said Union is now complying with the Constitution.

Com. L. T. Brown, Seattle, Wash., in regard to organizing a union in Van Couvers. G. S. to procure estimate of cost.

Bill of \$27.50, from Union 160, E. St. Louis, cost of organizing union in Belleville, Ill., ordered paid.

P. E. Van Houten, Paterson, N. J., on recommendation of Union 325, approved as District Organizer, subject to approval of Vice-President Schwartz.

Com. Union 311 Montreal, Canada, as to necessity for uniform dues and fees for unions in that city. Montreal unions ordered to form a District Council.

Com. S. Gompers, Pres. A. F. L., approving of use of part of tax of U. B. to send agitators for the U. B.

Appeal, W. Winfree, Washington, D. C., answer of G. S. endorsed.

ARG. 31.—Report of Bro. Blackmore as to his visit to Kansas City. Report accepted and bill of \$38 ordered paid.

In the case of Union 458, Wilkesburg, Pa., G. E. B. decide said Union can not initiate members resident in Pittsburgh.

Com. Chicago District Council asking financial aid to go on strike September 15, 1889,

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

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PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1889.

ALL HAIL to John Burns and the dock laborers of London! The settlement of that courageous and extensive strike is a grand and glorious victory, and will be of universal hope and benefit to all classes of oppressed labor.

RECENT American visitors to Paris report that in the labor circles of the French Capital, the work and progress of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is well known and described as "phenomenelle"—or in plain English—phenomenal.

THE LATEST FAD is female classes of carpentry. In this city at Vine and Twenty-third streets, there is a carpenter class for girls which is very well attended, and not long ago they had prize contests for the best nail driving and sawing.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—We are arranging for a Labor Fair to raise funds to push the eight-hour movement for May 1, 1890, and to bring labor speakers here of national reputation. We are tired and heartily sick of the twaddle of lawyers, politicians, &c.

THE PRESS notices, both in the daily papers and labor journals, of the Ninth Annual Report of our General Secretary, have been so uniformly flattering and encouraging, we would blush to publish them. Leading dailies like the Philadelphia Ledger, New York World, Boston Herald, Chicago Tribune and others have given the report extended and favorable notice. And to all these, and to every journal which has given it mention, we extend our most profound thanks.

THE success of the hundred thousand coal miners of Germany, who a few months ago secured the eight-hour day in place of the old twelve-hour rule, should be an encouragement to American workmen to move on and organize for the coming eight-hour struggle, May 1, 1890. Notwithstanding these poor German miners were offered an advance in wages to abandon their eight-hour demand, they very wisely insisted on the acceptance of the eight hour day, as they knew full well it was the bottom influence in controlling wages.

LABOR DAY, the first Monday in September, is becoming more and more a National Holiday. Several States have now made it a legal holiday. This year its observance was more general than in any former year, from Maine to California and from Montreal to Texas parades and public meetings were the order of the day. Demonstrations on Labor Day in favor of the eight hours were held in over 400 cities. In all of these the carpenters took a leading part. We are overwhelmed with a multitude of reports of their activity on Labor Day. Next month we will give them more extended mention.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.

Union 507, Birmingham, Ala., after a four days strike, beginning August 22d, scored a signal victory. They gained an advance of five cents per hour on former rates, the advance going into effect August 26th. The strike involved 350 carpenters, and the advance is generally conceded. Business is fair, but the town is overdone with cheap saw-and-hatchet men, and most of the work is of a poor class. Good mechanics are not in much demand and strangers arrive daily from the North, without money enough to go to the next town, so they remain in Birmingham to work for any price they can get. The city is flooded with carpenters.

TEN NEW UNIONS.

During the past month charters have been granted to ten new unions, viz: 540, Narragansett Pier, R. I.; 541, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; 542, Oklahoma, Indian Territory; 543, Ridgefield, Conn.; 544, Porterville, Cal.; 545, Berwyn, Pa.; 546, Albina, Oregon; 547, Olean, N. Y.; 548, Ottawa, Canada, and 549, Eakersfield, Cal.

HARD TIMES may come and good times may go; but Trades Unions will go on forever.

JUST THINK! A carpenters' union organized in OKLAHOMA, Indian Territory—in a town that had no civilized existence six months ago! And it is the only union in the place. Surely, the Americans are a great people, and the U. B. is a pushing organization.

THE GAGE TOOL Co., Vineland, N. J., has just sent its first invoice of planes to Glasgow, Scotland. Said firm now proposes to send on receipt of price to any town in the United States where their planes are not sold by dealers a set of planes on trial, express charges paid. Thirty days trial will be given, with privilege of returning the planes at cost of the firm within thirty days if not suited and the firm will refund the money paid. The firm is strictly reliable, and will fulfil any promise it makes.

MRS. CATHARINE MCGUIRE, age 72, mother of P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, died of dropsy August 16th, 1889, after a short illness. Her funeral took place August 18th from her late residence in New York City.

Rest gentle soul, in the quiet of the grave!
Thy labor's done, thine life was kind and good.

DISCONTENT, THE MOTHER OF PROGRESS.

Lord Macaulay in his writings very truly says: "It may at first seem strange," he said, "that society while constantly moving forward with eager speed, should be constantly looking backward with tender regret. It is in some sense unreasonable and ungrateful in us to be constantly discontented with a condition which is constantly improving. But in truth there is constant improvement precisely because there is constant discontent. If we were perfectly satisfied with the present, we would cease to contrive to labor and to save with a view to the future, and it is natural that being dissatisfied with the present we should form a too favorable estimate of the past."

A NOTABLE VICTORY IN PITTSBURGH.

A. & S. Wilson, the oldest and largest firm of contractors, and doing some of the best work in Pittsburgh, has become a union shop. This has added over 80 new men, at \$10 each, to the unions in that vicinity. The firm employs 75 to 100 carpenters the year around. Every effort was used to convert this shop, but without avail until they got out some work for the Exposition Building and came there on August 19th to put it up. Every one of the 93 carpenters employed on that building then quit work and refused to strike a blow until Wilson's men and material left the building. They had to leave in short order. Then the firm came to terms and signed an agreement to employ none but union men and to live up to union rules. This now leaves only one contractor of any size in Pittsburgh and Allegheny who does not hire union men. This firm is J. B. Hill & Co planing-mill, and union men are cautioned not to handle its material or to work for them. Union men coming to the Pittsburgh District must live up to union rules.

THANKS of the Carpenters District Council of Boston and vicinity are due the business men who contributed so much to the success of the carpenters' turnout on Labor Day, viz: To Messrs. Curtis and Pope for two four-horse teams; Messrs. Cahill and Conley, contractors; Curtis and Pope for lumber and Currey and Hammer for hardware; Matthews and Lawrence for cord wood. These gentlemen gave voluntary donations of material and assisted in the construction of the log cabin and modern dwelling displayed by the carpenters of Boston and vicinity.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Union 171 had a picnic at Rock Point, O., August 9th. Members of the Sharon and New Castle Unions were also present. In a game of base ball Sharon beat Youngstown by a score of 13 to 7.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

BY LAURENCE GRONLUND.

"Self-assertion by the working classes is one of the most important factors in affecting a beneficent distribution of wealth," says Professor F. A. Walker in a late article. It is fortunate for themselves, and not less for society (as undoubtedly it will turn out) that the workmen of our country have at length discovered this truth, and determined on self-assertion—duly tempered by self control, however.

The Federation of Labor, at their convention in St. Louis, resolved to demand on May 1st, 1890, an eight-hour working day, and afterwards the Knights of Labor and all the rest of organized labor—constituting the heart and brain of our wage-earners—have determined to enforce that demand by all the means at their disposal.

Now as to their admirable self control: In order that the public and the press may have a chance to discuss the demands and become convinced of the rectitude of their intentions, the Federation of Labor agreed to wait two years with making their demands, and meanwhile to issue and circulate pamphlets and to call meetings for discussion and agitation on all the intervening holidays, especially on the two 4ths of July. It is very doubtful, however, whether that self-control will have the good effect intended. I noticed that none of our great dailies, which devoted columns to the details of a disgraceful prize-fight—thus virtually training our youths into being brutes—had a word the last 5th of July about any of the large meetings held the day before, and one of them, which a couple of months ago had published a lengthy labor article by this writer, and commissioned him to write a companion paper, when it was found to be a defence of the eight-hour movement, excused it on the ground that the "arguments of the article were opposed to the policy advocated on the editorial page" of the journal.

Yet this movement is one of the noblest and most unselfish of any, and ought to have the assistance of every lover of his kind.

The arguments may be divided into those addressed to their fellow-workers, and those to the general public. But broad views will be found to distinguish both.

When we learn that the average weekly wages throughout the United States don't exceed \$6 a week, and that even in such favored states as Massachusetts and Illinois the great majority of workmen cannot make both ends meet without sending their tender children to the factory, we need not wonder if their principal argument to their comrades would be that a reduction of the working day would increase in due time their wages, as without the slightest doubt would be the case. But, no, they appeal to the most generous sentiments. They frankly admit that eight hours may, and probably will, at the start decrease their pay in proportion, but lay stress on the fact that they will have—since outside Massachusetts the normal day now consists of 11, or even 12 hours—on an average three hours a day to devote to their family, to the enlightenment of their minds, to social intercourse; that they will leave their work far less exhausted than now, and in that way necessarily contract better habits and gain new tastes which in time will crystallize into urgent wants, by which their whole standard of living will be raised. Next, and this is perhaps their principal argument, they urge that thereby, simply to satisfy the present normal consumption, there will instantly be created a demand for about four million new workers, besides setting in motion all present idle machinery, which will give employment and living wages to every unemployed laborer, thus putting an end to this, the greatest industrial horror of all, enforced idleness; abolish pauperism to a great extent and make productive workers out of some of our superfluous middlemen.

The arguments addressed to the general public are yet more broad-minded.

The first, though noble, will appeal only to the most thoughtful of their fellow-citizens. That workmen can have no leisure now is evident. They know, unfortunately too often, idleness, but there is the greatest difference in the world between that and leisure. The latter means the free time which is left after a proper amount of pleasant labor, rewarded by a secured existence. But our wage-earners must toil day in day out, from morning till night, for the barest living; in other words, they live to work, and this is nothing less than outrageous in a civilized country.

But now we come to our point; it is more than outrageous; it is in the highest degree injurious to society. Genius is now looked upon as a rare gem, while mediocrity is considered our normal condition. This is a wholly false view. Genius is abundant, fully as abundant in our working classes as among the well-to-do. Yes, even among the dregs of society, in our social inferno, there are men of genius, men intended for philosophers, artists, inventors, equipped and endowed by nature to be benefactors of society, are in that mournful company of "Lack-alls." This equality of classes is undisputed in the sense that the chances for discovering native genius is the same in the various classes. All that is required to

find and develop this genius and these talents is to extend opportunity, especially leisure to all members of society. This an eight-hour day will do in part, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that in that way society would gain immensely. Then so-called feats of genius will come to be seen to be the normal activity of our race. What ought to be grain is now grass, because the masses are crushed down in a condition far below their possibilities by their excessive long hours of toil.

Now, however, we come to the principal and weightiest argument of all, one that all should be able to understand and appreciate, and the one on which organized labor might well afford to rest its case, for it is impregnable. It is this, that a reduction of the labor hours to eight will wonderfully increase home production and home trade. It actually will have that effect in spite of this sneer of the New York Evening Post: "If a reduction of hours infallibly leads to increased production, why should not the condition of the race be infinitely improved by a general cessation of tiresome exertions?" That seems to be the only kind of argument that our great dailies can think of in reply, and to silence them we need only quote some other words by Prof. Fred. A. Walker: "A certain degree of humility and deference will not misbecome us political economists, for a great deal of advice and instruction has been given to workmen in the name of political economy which we now know to be erroneous." The workmen know what they are talking about, and know they are right; not at all because they are wiser than others, but simply because their deeper concern and intenser interest have brought them more directly face to face with the subject.

Observe, please, that we do not speak of an unlimited reduction of labor, but simply of one to eight hours a day; further, it is not claimed that an operative can produce as much in eight hours as now he can in ten—though undoubtedly in some cases he can and will. The point is that this reduction, as the Evening Post seems to suppose, is not at all assumed to increase production directly. There is not a particle of use for that. The productivity of our age is absolutely unlimited and illimitable—thanks to the present state of inventions and machinery and divisions of labor, due to the enterprise of our employing class. As soon as sufficient stimulus is applied, as soon as, so to speak, you tickle production sufficiently, production immediately responds, is, indeed, inclined to respond too profusely. What is lacking in our days is nothing but sufficient stimulus; that is to say sufficient CONSUMPTION. Under-Consumption is our trouble everywhere. Not that there is any lack of capacity or desire to consume—demand as it is called—all there is of products of human skill. We know too well, that there are everywhere bare backs that want to be covered, bare feet that want to be shod, and empty stomachs that want to be filled. Nor will there ever be insufficient demand; there may be here or there for this or that staple article, but never for commodities in general. Demand for these is and will remain as illimitable as production itself.

The reason for the prevailing under-consumption is that there is not enough of what is called effective demand; that is to say the great body of the people, who of course are workmen, cannot pay for the goods they want and the few capitalists who can pay do not want any more. The great trouble then is inability to buy in the masses, or in the technical phrase, lack of home market. Well, replied organized labor most logically, reduce the working-hours throughout the whole country as we propose. Thereby several millions of new laborers, those of our own people, who now are idle or lead a precarious existence will be provided with employment; that and our own increased standard of living will raise wages all over the land; that again will enable us to buy what we desire and need; but to increase consumption is to increase production. Under-Consumption, or as you please to call it, Over-production, will belong to evil days past: the good time will have come.

There is absolutely no flaw in this argument; yet when brought to the attention of such a paper as the Boston Herald, it shows the dullness of its mind by saying editorially: "We cannot understand how reduction of labor can both raise wages and increase production." But no one tries to meet the argument. At most they avoid it by claiming that it will reduce profits, or increase prices, so what the workmen gain at one end they lose at another. Not at all, this is another mistake. The simple explanation is, that increased production causes the use of more and improved machinery, and thereby goods can be produced at the same cost, without lowering profits; indeed the increase of production shown will often have that effect. This, please understand, is not mere theory. The hours of labor have repeatedly been reduced in England within the last forty years, and the above has always been the consequences. In addition to that the English working-classes have by these measures wonderfully improved their condition, physically, mentally and morally. I have no doubt, that if this eight hour movement should now succeed, many of the employers

who now violently oppose it would in a short time see their business remarkably improved in consequence of the success.

But, really, on the necessity of improving the market there is at bottom no difference between workmen and their would-be teachers, for in the daily journals I have alluded to there is a constant cry for Foreign markets. But from the workmen's standpoint there is a vast difference between these two kinds of markets. The Home market is exclusively beneficial; it is an inexhaustible source of wealth and comfort to all classes; everyone who has followed the preceding arguments must see that. Not so with the Foreign markets. They cannot be had except by competing with foreign labor in matter of cheapness; and that inevitably will tend to decrease wages at home. Though some importers will gain by it, our wage-earners as a class will evidently lose by it. Mr. Evans, when he was Secretary of State was honest and outspoken enough to warn our workmen that they could no longer expect to keep their "excessively high wages, nor could 'our miners in the future expect to be paid twice as much as the Northumberland miners.'" In the next place, it is not merely admitted but constantly insisted on by our importers and their friends, that these foreign markets cannot be had at all except by consenting to take foreign goods in exchange for those we sell; in other words the extent of our possible exports would create a corresponding hole in our home-production. No, I hope that our workmen will be strong to prevent John Fisk's "manif's destiny" from being fulfilled, that 'we shall begin to compete with European countries in all the markets of the world, and the competition in manufactures will be as keen as it is now beginning to be in agriculture'."

If, however, it were otherwise, what would any foreign market for our manufactures amount to, compared with our Home-market and Home trade? It is a wonder people cannot see that the home market of the United States, is in itself a world-market to which our foreign market is but as a drop in the bucket. In spite of all the efforts made by our State departments and Consuls who have been merely the agents of our merchants and certain manufacturers, our manufacturers' exports only amount to \$175,000,000. What is that compared with our annual manufactured products, valued in 1880 at \$5,300,000,000, or with the trade merely of the Mississippi Valley of \$1,700,000,000? What is it compared with the \$1,000,000,000 received by our wage earners in wages, and expended, nearly every cent of it in home products? No, indeed, our very best customers and consumers are at home.

Let our organized labor persevere in self-assertion as in self-control, and may they succeed! Sometime, certainly, they will; and that time is not far off. A Mr. Warden, of Providence, now calls their associations "An Asiatic Despotism," but their predecessors in England suffered for these very things before their unions were legalized in 1824, while now the sons of their persecutors applaud their own fathers' defeat. So it will be here before the commencement of the Twentieth Century. They have now done everything to give the press of their opponents a fair chance to meet them in arguments. This the press has neglected, almost spurned—probably they could not answer them except by the sneer of which I have given an example. Now when the time appointed comes round, let our workmen—a million of them, I hope, at the least—assert themselves in action like men: Make the demand, but again with self control. The workmen, no doubt, are the ones who carry our future civilization on their shoulders. It is a responsible but a noble function.

Boston, Mass.

NOT A SIMULTANEOUS STRIKE.

An important circular was recently issued by the President of the American Federation of Labor. He says: "An erroneous impression has gone forth that the resolutions adopted at the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor implied a simultaneous strike of all the working people of the country for eight hours, May 1, 1890. I assure you that nothing was further from the intention of the convention than the adoption of a resolution implying a general strike. The fact of fixing upon a certain date was advocated because it would concentrate the efforts of the working people about a given point, crystallize the discussion of this important question, and encourage the workmen to become members of their respective trade organizations. I assure you that in the present condition of organized labor no movement looking to a general strike upon so early a date would receive my countenance or support. But we want the eight-hour system, and shall try and aid those who are in a condition to obtain it by May 1, 1890."

ALTOONA, Pa.—Union 487 is growing nicely. We picnicked on August 24th and had a jolly time with a good attendance. The curse of our trade here is the store order system.

A MILESTONE IN SOCIAL PROGRESS.

BY DYER D. LUM.

The Short Hour Movement marks a stage in progress toward the goal of industrial emancipation. Toward that end all modern history points. Even since the Crusades, industry has arisen in social importance and to day claims the place in the world's attention once accorded to Chivalry. The knight in armor clad has given place to the skilled artisan. War upon fellow men is becoming a relic of barbarism; war upon nature is seen to be both the type and the measure of progress.

As the former society was necessarily based upon military, so its forms were aggressive and coercive; so the spirit of the age demands peace for industrial evolution that progress be not impeded. Mark the course of progress, how it coincides with the emancipation of the toilers from previous conditions.

As peaceful industry arose, militant Feudalism declined. Take century by century in the long martyrology of Man, and freedom is seen nurtured precisely as the toilers' condition rose in the social scale. Slavery, serfdom, wages ends not the course of progress. Other mile stones are yet to be reached, other victories won, before the meaning of history stands revealed in an emancipated proletariat.

The Short Hour Movement is such a milestone. The whole century has heard its cry and hours have fallen from fourteen to ten in America, nine in England, and eight in Australia. The increasing exactions of iron making those of flesh and adjuncts of machinery; the increased competition among manufacturing nations to find foreign markets, now rapidly nearing its term; the growing selfishness of incorporated capital in sacrificing social wealth to the percentage of profits; the rise of a superfluous class with brawny arms who "find no cover laid for them at Nature's banquet"; the gradual extinction of a middle class, pressed by extortionate greed into "hewers of wood and drawers of water"; the unseen tears and heartaches, the unnumbered moans and prayers, the stunted years of childhood, the dull despair of once hopeful mothers, the degradation and misery of struggling fathers, and the consequent and constant subordination of life and happiness to the sanctity of property; all alike attest the deep unrest that invariably precedes social changes.

As "Rome was not built in a day," so the evolution from barbarism to still higher civilization cannot be made in a leap. We claim for the Eight hour cause that it legitimately is in the line of historic progress; that it is in vindication of peaceful industrial evolution against reviving militancy. We boldly affirm that wherever hours of labor have been reduced, wages have invariably risen. Nor is the economic reason difficult to grasp. With increased leisure comes increased wants; increased wants leads to greater consumption; and by the law of supply adopting itself to demand, a greater consumptive capacity brings increased productive force.

A million workers have been officially reported idle in this country. By lessening the hours of toil, not alone the "superfluous" million will become profitable consumers, but the relaxation given to present toilers will heighten their wants and increase their consumptive capacity. The production of a country is only limited by the demand of the market; to increase this, to make more consumers, to raise the standard of comfort, is to swell productive power; and we affirm that reducing the hours of toil will not alone make men and women better and happier beings, but men and women with increasing demands, which will yield to a far greater productive output than any country has yet seen.

The powers of consumption are limited by inability to purchase, and wants decrease as the standard of comfort is lowered, as exemplified in the Chinese coolie. Leisure hours, relaxing excessive physical strain, raises this standard and increases demand. Supply, except where artificially restricted, will ever follow demand as running water is said to seek a level. Increased comfort is increased demand.

Another significant feature of the present Eight hour agitation is the spread of a more self-reliant spirit and a greater solidarity among workers. Instead, as in the past, of vainly begging political law makers to solve economic problems, they manfully contend for this right in their own name. An incident significant of much in the future!

It now remains with the workers themselves, by individual resolve and collective action, whether they will unitedly press this demand for leisure, culture, increased comfort and happiness, or sacrifice higher individual and social aims to a narrow and near-sighted parsimony of spirit; virtually, to use a homely adage, to "bite off their nose to spite their face."

Shall we aspire to the courage of their convictions of the toilers of Australia, or be content to sink into the degradation of those of continental Europe? The struggle is a skirmish fight in the eternal conflict of progress—is your answer for social life, or death? Will you heed the lesson of his-

tory and do what lies in your power to further social progress? Consult both head and heart and rally!

"As mountaineer, from crag to crag oft leap
Ascending nature's rough hewn mountain
sides,
And feel new life invoke still harder strides
As nearer grows their goal; and as each heap
Of jutting rocks where wild winds fiercely sweep
Is passed with fearless step—so Progress
guides
Workmen o'er rocky paths where danger hides
Behind each crag till they who erst did creep
In fear, now feel their pulses quicker beat
As they drink in the freer mountain air,
And looking back see far beneath them lie
The vale wherein as slaves they thought to die
Then serfdom's wastes and wages' hard deceit,
And now the promised land of freedom fair."

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

A SPECIAL LETTER FROM PARIS.

Divided and kept apart by rival gangs of politicians the International Workingmen's Congress of 1889 has come to an abortive end.

The foreign delegates, numbering some three hundred representatives of trade unions and other workingmen's societies, were pounced upon as they entered Paris and hustled into one or the other of the rival camps organized by the aspirants for municipal offices. So we have seen delegations, having identical interests, views and aspirations, waste their force and neutralize their efforts to feed the vanity and ambition of a few political wire pullers.

The delegates of Federal Labor Union, No. 2714, and of the Tile Layer's Union, No. 2690, American Federation of Labor, having arrived in Paris one week previous to the date fixed for the Congress, were enabled to get acquainted with the true condition of affairs. They learned that two separate Congresses had been called. One of these was called by a body known as Blanquists and Marxists; the other was called by a body called the "Possibilists." The former was called to order on the morning of Sunday, July 14th, in the Rue Petrelle, but was subsequently removed to more commodious quarters in the Rue Rochefort; the latter held their meetings in a large room in a building belonging to the trade-unions of Paris, situated in the Rue Lancry.

After the most diligent inquiry amid the contending factions there seemed to be no distinguishing principle whatever held by either party. It is true that toward the close of the congresses a faint attempt was made to set up some such principle. This resolved itself into a claim by the Possibilists that the verification of the credentials of delegates should be made by each nationality, while the Blanquists claimed the credentials should be passed upon by the whole body.

In view of the facts brought to the knowledge of the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, before mentioned, they resolved to present their credentials to neither body so long as they remained separate, and to use their best efforts to effect a fusion. Had the other foreign delegates acted in this manner unity would doubtless have been achieved, and the labor movement would have been spared the disgrace and impotency resulting from divided councils. But the foreign delegates, who were certainly most strenuous in the efforts to achieve unity, thought they could work most effectively from the inside. The fallacy of this view will be seen when we notice the avalanche of resolutions for unity presented to both congresses by the foreign delegates and the nullification of the same by the influence of the Parisian delegates, who were represented in overwhelming force.

As a matter of fact the bulk of the time of the Congress was taken up by the examination of credentials, and in discussing projects for unity.

Thus we see that the resolutions of the Baltimore and St. Louis Conventions of the American Federation of Labor not to send delegates to the Congress at Paris were dictated by the utmost wisdom. For it must be borne in mind that a letter, written by President Gompers, appealing for a unity of all the forces was read before both Congresses without effect, and what this letter failed to effect no possible number of American votes could have effected.

In striking contrast to the impotency of the International Workingmen's Congress was the International Typographical Congress, which held its sessions at the same time in the Bourse du Travail and resolved upon the establishment of the eight-hour workday in all countries and a universal fund for defending the interests of the trade throughout the world.

Thus, in despite of piddling politicians and contending metaphysical theorists, the grand positive work of the unification of the working class goes bravely on.

More power to the trade union, the natural and historic form of organization and exponent of the necessities and aspirations of the working class is the wish of,

Yours fraternally,
HUGH MCGREGOR.

PARIS, Aug., 1889.

PADUCAH, Ky., has formed a Trades and Labor Council with seven organizations represented.

LABOR'S CONTINUOUS ADVANCEMENT.

BY THOMAS C. WALSH (Union 63).

Though being always a supporter of any scheme, that would ameliorate the condition of the human machines who drudge for a bare existence themselves while filling the coffers of the lazy, idle iniquitous rich, "who toil not, neither do they spin," yet perhaps I would not trouble you to give this a place in the CARPENTER were it not that of late I have seen some wiseacres put on a solemn visage and, beating the wind with their tongues, say: "The workingmen are better off now than they were ever before," and "they ought to be satisfied," and "it is better to let well alone," and so on ad nauseum.

If our forefathers thought thus, and left capital rule the roost, where would we be to-day? Certain it is that there were times when Labor was downtrodden, and our brave ancestors struggled and elevated it; and again they fell, but yet they kept the struggle up. But to say that we are better off as compared with capitalists is not true.

The history of the rise and fall of labor is too stupendous an undertaking for me, but yet I will give a little sketch of what some writers can treat of more extensively.

The origin of the present organizations of workingmen were the ancient guilds. Dr. Brentano, and others give England credit for being their birthplace, while others give Scandinavia the same honor, but whatever doubt may be about this point, it is conceded by all historians that they existed at a very early age. In Inas' reign (688-725) in England, in Alfred's (871-901), and in Athelstan's (925-940 A. D.) there were laws passed with reference to them. Their motto at this time was "If one misdo, let all bear it; let all share the same lot." (How like the mottoes of many Trade Unions to-day.)

The successes these craftsmen won in their several guilds, by glorious stages led up to the time when they were at the zenith of their power in the time of Edward II. and Edward III. In Edward II.'s reign there was an enactment "that no person, whether inhabitant of the city (London) or otherwise, should be admitted to the freedom of the city unless he were a member of one of the trades or mysteries," and in '49, Edward III., an enactment passed the whole assembled commonalty of the city by which the right of election of all city dignitaries and officers, including members of Parliament, was transferred to the trade guilds.

But their influence did not rest here, for even the monarch Edward III. was enrolled in the linen armorers' guild. In the reign of Henry VI. the victory of the craftsmen was general throughout England and got enactments in their favor. On the Continent their successes were as great. But I suppose there were "kickers" then as well as now, and jacks-of-all-trades, for in the 15th century there were laws passed restraining men from pursuing any other than their own proper trade to which they were apprenticed. I will mention one instance showing the extreme danger there is in overdoing things. At the building of the Strasburg Cathedral, in 1275, the chief warden of the masons held a court sitting under a magnificent canopy, with titled men listening to his commands, as if he were the Great Mogul. Before that job was finished how things were changed.

The Carpenters' Guild had laws governing them more stringent than we have to-day. "So long as any member was out of work no brother dare, under any conditions or considerations, work with a non-member." And it remained on the by-laws of the Carpenters' Guild in Worcester that any freeman (craftsman) having timber or boards should let brother craftsmen have a share, not exceeding a third, at cost price, under penalty of 20 shillings for refusing to share. I mention this to show that they had extraordinary power.

The foregoing shows their triumphs, now for the hours they worked in the years when they were oppressed, and then I will go to the triumphs they won, never pausing, never resting, never saying "let well alone," but working for us, their posterity; showing us the way we have to strive for those who will come after us.

I wonder what would those workmen, with the stagnant, "we're-well-enough-off-as-we-are" disposition do if they lived in the reign of Henry VI. of England, when there was an enactment "to compel laborers and artificers to come to work before 5 o'clock in the morning and not leave off till between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening from the middle of March to the middle of September. During the rest of the year they were to work from sunrise to sunset, and any one asking or taking more pay for working on holiday than the wages of ordinary days should be liable to three months imprisonment with hard labor."

In Henry VIII. it was provided by statute that there should be half an hour for breakfast, half an hour in the afternoon, and an hour and a half for dinner and sleep from the middle of May until the middle of August, and the rest of the year an hour for dinner only.

The opening of the 19th century was marked by a great cry for a reduction in the hours of labor, and in 1801 the first act was passed to restrict the hours of labor for

apprentices to 12 hours. In 1819 Sir Robert Peel's bill to limit the day to 11 hours was defeated. In 1825—well I will now change the scene of the great battle between labor and right against capital and wrong to this country—in this year the question of shorter hours for work was agitated for the first time, as also for better wages, &c. Now watch the progress. In 1828 the Workmen's Party appeared in the United States. In 1829, at the State election in New York, a workingmen's ticket was out, and elected Ebenezer Ford, of New York. In 1832 the ten hour movement. In 1840 a great many labor reform associations organized. In this year President Van Buren established the ten-hour day for Government employes. In 1847 New Hampshire passed a law making ten hours a legal day's work. In 1850 the short day was the best agitated question.

In 1861 to 1865, during the war, the eight-hour day was given a great push forward. In 1868 the eight-hour day was enacted by Congress and signed by President Johnson. In 1884 Congress created the National Bureau of Labor, and in 1888 it was made an independent department of the Government. After this magnificent march it is possible that there are men who work for their bread will cry "halt." Can the words "thus far and no further" be said to labor? No, sir; the nine-hour day must go!

Now it is called nine hours, but what is the actual length of the day. We have got to be at the job at 7 o'clock, breakfast eaten and perhaps one-half hour or an hour getting to the job. The same time getting home in the evening. There are employers who would gladly welcome the eight-hour day if universal, otherwise of course (let us be just) in face of the keen competition going on they could not give it. Take one hour each day off the number of carpenters in the United Brotherhood and see what work it would actually leave undone for others. If none others would be there I venture to say we would all be working full time. Raise that standard up higher, higher still; keep it floating in the breeze; rally under it all true men; let there be no flinching, no cowardly prophecies of what will happen if we fail.

"We'll fail!" is the cry. But screw your courage up to the sticking point and we'll not fail.

Brothers

Be firm of heart:
By fusion of unnumbered years
A Continent its vastness rears!
A drop, 'tis said, through flint will wear.
Toll on, and Nature's conquest share!
Toll on.

Pause not in fear:
Presch no desponding servile view;
Whate'er thou wilt thy will may do!
Streng hen each manly nerve to bend
Truths bold, and bid its shaft ascend!
Toll on.

New York, N. Y.

ONE STEP IN THE PROGRAMME.

Henry D. Lloyd, one of the brightest editorial writers in Chicago, addressed the eight-hour meeting in that city recently as follows:

"These celebrations would be anything but insignificant if they represented organized labor alone with its millions, but they stand for something far more momentous. The agitation of organized labor alone is but a part of the labor movement, and in the labor movement are to be seen the germs of a new, better civilization, growing slowly and painfully to maturity, in the breast of the old. Lord Beaconsfield said there are two nations in Great Britain. The remark is as old as Plato—thousands of years old. It is always true, and true of all nations. In nations as in orange trees, fruit, blossom and bud follow each other in ceaseless succession. There are two nations to day in America; one garlanded with the fruits of the past; the other, with bleeding feet and heart, and too often with starving bodies, is planting the seeds of the yet grander vintage that is to be. They are vastly mistaken who see in this movement of the laboring people only a complaint, a protest, a discordant note in the universal thanksgiving, a mere attempt to get an advantage in the market, more pay for less work. The shorter-hours campaign, which is at this moment the special purpose of the workingman, is but one step in the program, and one great purpose of the program is not to make better bargains, but to put a stop forever to the whole modern practice of bargaining in flesh and blood. The eight-hour agitation is but the first of the practical measures by which the people hope to realize the ideal of a new faith. Whoever does not understand this, that the demonstrations of to-day are but the effort to realize in a single detail one aspiration of a new politics, a new industry, which, in their full development, will be of world-wide sweep—whoever does not understand this has not the faintest conception of what the labor movement is."

A SAMPLE NON-UNION TOWN.

ROME, Ga.—This place needs a carpenters union badly. Wages now are getting worse every month as work gets better. There are carpenters here that are worth first-class wages only getting \$1.25 for eleven hours a day, and sometimes more. They work there just as long as they want to, and the men don't seem to care.

CHRISTIANITY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

"There is no doubt," the Rev. Washington Gladden says, "that good political economy is also good Christianity and Christianity is entirely practicable if the people will only interpret it aright. Tolstoi believes that love of one's neighbors means the surrender of all worldly possessions, and he has admirers in this country who hold him up as a pattern. To my mind, he is a mere visionary. There is nothing sinful in property itself, but only in its selfish administration. Andrew Carnegie's idea, that after a man has taken all he pleases for himself he should give out of his abundances to others, represents another extreme. True Christianity and true political economy both demand that he should share his abundance while it is being created with those who help to create it; in other words, that those who co-operate with him in making business prosperous should have their co-operation adequately requited, which it is not by the mere payment of a weekly stipend. The organization of labor I regard as a necessity, since capital is already organized, but I am not surprised to learn from the *Tribune* that the Knights of Labor are falling to pieces. The principle of their association is unsound, since it is impossible for its managers to keep informed as to the needs of the large number of trades it represents. A system of national unions, formed of the various local trade unions, with, perhaps, a federation composed of delegates from these national unions, would, I think, stand a far better chance of permanent success."

The colonial government of British India and Australia, also most of the British colonies, except Canada, own and operate their railroads and telegraphs. "Speaking broadly," says a writer, "the people of the whole world, with the exception of the United States, own and operate their telegraph systems and mostly their railroads."

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE U. E. B.

1885.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1887.

Feb. 25.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon but 'less.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

It is prudent for local unions in the District not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to G. E. B.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended, a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place, an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after decisions of G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" it on any other trade, by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Oct. 19.—A withdrawal card at end of one year from date of issue is null and void.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—The U. B. cannot recognize the working cards of or any other organization of carpenters.

A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

Feb. 2.—No matter when suspended whether under old or new Constitution, a reinstated member must conform to the new Constitution adopted by the Detroit Convention and must pay all charges for dues, etc., standing against him when suspended and the additional fee prescribed in the Constitution for reinstatement.

The only law governing reinstatements in the U. B. is in the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich.

MARCH 2.—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, September, 1889.

Was ist der Arbeitslohn?

Der Arbeitslohn ist nichts Anderes, als eine bloße Erscheinungsform, eine Grundverleumdung derjenigen Entschädigung, welche für den Preis der Arbeitskraft vom Unternehmer, bezw. Käufer der Arbeitskraft, an deren Verkäufer, den Arbeiter, bezahlt wird. Der Arbeiter ist aber nur dann im Stande, vom Preise seiner Arbeitskraft zu leben, wenn er in ein bestimmtes Abhängigkeitsverhältnis zu einem Unternehmer im Besonderen und zum Kapitalismus im Allgemeinen tritt, zu jener wirtschaftlichen Macht, welche im Besitze der Produktionsmittel ist.

Der Nationalökonom Mollathus hat schon vor 47 Jahren die große Wahrheit enthüllt, dass der Arbeitslohn genau genommen gar nicht aus einem schon beim Beginne der Arbeit vorhandenen Vorrath von Unterhaltungsmitteln bezahlt wird, dass er vielmehr Antheil an dem Produkt der Periode ist, für welche gelohnt wird. Die Arbeiter werden nicht aus dem Kapital, sondern aus dem eigenen Produkt, oder, wenn dieses nicht selbst in Unterhaltungsmitteln besteht, infolge der Theilung der Arbeit und des Tausches, doch aus Unterhaltungsmitteln gelohnt, die Produkt derselben Periode sind, für welche sie ihren Lohn empfangen. „Man muß sich vor Allem dem ununterbrochenen raschen gleichzeitigen Herproduktion in Theilung der Arbeit klar machen, um eine richtige Einsicht in das Verhältniß des Arbeitslohnes zu gewinnen.“

Wie wird der Arbeiter vor der Arbeit gelohnt, sondern nachdem er sie verrichtet, oder ein Produkt geliefert hat, mag dieses auch in Bezug auf den vorliegenden Betrieb noch nicht ganz fertig sein. „Entweder geht der Betrieb seiner Natur nach so rasch, daß, wenn die Lohnzeit kommt, der Unternehmer schon aus dem Erlös des Produktes den Arbeiter bezahlt, oder—was häufiger geschieht—die Lohnzeit kommt früher, als das Produkt ganz fertig und umgelegt ist. In dem ersten Falle bedarf der Unternehmer in seinem Unternehmungslohn nichts zur Lohnung, er bedarf ihn nur in der das nötige Material und die Werkzeuge repräsentierenden Größe, im zweiten Falle bedarf er ihn um so viel größer, als dazu gehört, um den Arbeiter zu lohnen. Allem demnach wird, so wenig in diesem wie in jenem Falle, der Arbeiter aus einem Intervall gelohnt, der beim Beginn der Produktion schon vorhanden wäre und sich deshalb zu dem Betriebe, für den er gelohnt wird, wie Material und Werkzeuge verhält, sondern aus dem Produkt.“ Der zur Lohnzahlung erforderliche Geldfond ist lediglich ein Fond von Anweisungen, die dem Arbeiter nur das schon geleistete, wenn auch nicht ganz fertige oder in Geld umgesetzte Arbeitsresultat als Lohn ausgetauscht werden und die dieser gegen Produkte derselben Zeit, für welche er gelohnt wird, reüssiert; er erhält sie nur, weil er das Produkt schon geliefert hat; er erhält sie auch lediglich als Anweisung auf Lebensmittel.

Nur im Widerspruch mit dem wirklichen Ablauf der Sache und der modernen Rechtsidee kann man den Arbeitslohn als zum Kapital gehörig betrachten. Es ist eine nach seiner Richtung zu rechtfertigende unerhörte unverständliche Praxe, wenn Unternehmer sich den Arbeitern gegenüber damit brüsten, daß sie von ihrem Kapital die Arbeiter lohnen. Vom Verthe des eigenen Produkts erhält der Arbeiter einen Theil als Lohn, und dieser ist für ihn ein unmittelbares Gut. „Die moderne Rechtsidee“—läßt Mollathus sich vernehmen—, „hat auch für die Arbeiter die freie Verantwortlichkeit so vollständig anerkannt, wie für die Rentiers, und es ist daher nicht absurd, warum sie noch in der Staatswirtschaft dahin herabgewürdigt werden sollen, daß es auf ihr Leben und ihren Genuß an sich gar nicht, sondern nur in Bezug auf die Produktion der Lebensgenüsse des Rentiers ankomme.“ Weiterhin bemerkt er: „daß solche staatswirtschaftliche Betrachtungsweise auch unbillig für die Sklaverei voraussetzt“ und daß dann aber allerdings die Arbeiter „nur zu den vollkommenen Maschinen werden und ihre Unterhaltungsmittel aufhöhen ein unmittelbares Gut oder Einkommen zu sein und dem Futter des Zugoches oder den Kohlen, die Maschinen speisen, gleichen werden.“

Als Hauptziel dieser meisterhaften Untersuchungen bezeichnet Mollathus ausdrücklich: „den Antheil der arbeitenden Klassen am Nationaleinkommen zu erhöhen und zwar auf einer soliden, den Einwirkungen des Verkehrs entzogenen Grundlage.“—„Ich will“—sagt er—, „diese Klasse ebenfalls an dem Fortschritt der Produktivität Theil nehmen lassen, und jenes Gesetz aufheben, das sonst einst für unsere Verhältnisse tödtlich werden dürfte, das Gesetz nämlich: daß die Arbeiter, die Produktivität mag noch so sehr zunehmen, immer wieder durch die Gewalt des Verfalls auf einen Lohnsatz zurückgeworfen werden, der nicht den notwendigen Unterhalt übersteigt; einen Lohnsatz, der sie von der Bildung des Zeitalters ausschließt, da diese doch an die Stelle der Dienstbarkeit treten müßte, die sie sonst im Zaume hielt—einen Lohnsatz, der den schreiendsten Widerspruch zu ihrer heutigen rechtlichen Stellung bildet, jener formalen Gleichheit mit den übrigen Ständen, die durch unsere wichtigsten Proklamationen proklamirt wird.“—Ich will dadurch, daß ich

den Arbeitern ein größeres Loos an dem Nationaleinkommen sichere, zugleich die periodischen furchtbaren gewerblichen Krisen beseitigen, die lediglich in einem Mißverhältnis der Kaufkraft zur Produktivkraft liegen. Die Kaufkraft bleibt hinter der Produktivkraft deshalb zurück, weil die Theilnahme an deren Resultaten nicht geregelt ist (mit anderen Worten: weil die Masse des arbeitenden Volkes nicht in der Lage ist, entsprechend zu konsumieren)—denn Kaufkraft ist nichts als Antheil an den Resultaten der Produktivkraft oder dem Nationaleinkommen.“—Bei diesem Augenmerk ist klar, wie sehr es auf den Beweis ankommt: daß der Arbeitslohn nicht vom Kapital bezahlt wird, denn würde er von ihm bezahlt, so hätten nach Mollathus zutreffender Ansicht diejenigen Recht, die den Arbeitern aureden: es sei notwendig, daß sie hungerten. Und zwar hätten sie deshalb Recht, weil ja der Arbeitslohn schlechterdings nicht über die Grenzen des in der Produktion angelegten Kapitals erhöht werden kann, ohne die Produktion an der Wurzel zu verlegen; seine Erhöhung kann nur stattfinden aus dem Nationaleinkommen, indem der Grundsatz beobachtet wird, „daß der Erlös der Feder für geleistete Arbeit erhält, seiner Mithilfe an der Herstellung der Produktionsmittel angemessen ist“, während heute der Arbeiter, „wenn auch die Arbeit noch so produktiv ist, nicht das Produkt seiner Arbeit erhält, sich vielmehr für die Arbeit eines Tages mit weniger Arbeitsprodukt, als ein Tag werth ist, begnügen muß, wenn er nicht verhungern will.“—So verhält sich in Wirklichkeit mit dem Arbeitslohn.

Nicht in der Schwemme.

Konkurrenz in Produkten, konzentrierte Industrien, kapitalistische Verbindungen, Verwirrung und Ueberfüllung in der Produktion von Waaren—tägliche Vorformnisse in unserem freien Leben—enden in Monopolen, welche mit ihren Abhängigen sich dem Rest der Menschheit gegenüber aufstellen.

Ranche Klassen sehen den Stand der Dinge ein. Sie stellen Grundzüge auf, vereinigen sich und so bekämpfen Schulter an Schulter jene Unterdrücker. Sie formiren eine Volksgemeinschaft und marschiren so dem Grenzpunkt zu. Doch kann auch beobachtet werden, daß eine gewisse Klasse Leute nach einer andern Richtung schauen—nach dem „Lohnschmerz“ Marx's.

Diese sind die Leute, deren Interessen durch die gegenwärtigen Zustände am besten gesichert sind.

Solche sind die Staatsmänner, welche Statistiken über unsern Nationalreichtum ausposaunen, die gegenwärtige Geldmacherei befehlen und die näher rückende Nothdurft der großen Masse zu verbergen suchen.

Solche sind die Moraldoctoren, welche in ihren Konventionen unsere Gewerbe-Unionen verwerfen, während sie nichts von denen der Bankiers, Arbeitgeber, Syndikaten und Zehelanten sagen. Diese sind es, die Mäulen säug n und Kamele verschlucken.

Solche sind die Gesellschaftstheorie, welche durch die Kapitalien ihrer Großeltern die Kontrolle über die nach Brod jagenden Massen führen.

Solche sind die gedanken- und gefühllosen Schmarotzer der übermäßigen Reichen, welche auf einen Aufwärtsposten lauern.

Solche sind einige Lohnbetrüger, deren Verdienst sie gerade noch vom Verhungern schätzt. Unter allen diesen Klassen befinden sich immer noch einige Ausnahmen, welche sich um ihre Mitmenschen und die existierenden Uebel bekümmern, doch sind dies nur sehr wenige.

Die oben angeführten Klassen sind eine Macht auf den Rednertribünen—der Kanzel und der Presse. Jedoch der Warnungsruf tönt über das ganze Land hin in Tönen, die keine Presse noch Kanzel nachahmen kann—in Tönen menschlichen Mitleidens.

John Swinton.

Die Gesetze beherrschen die Armen und die Reichen beherrschen die Gesetze. (Goldsmith.)

Um schweigen zu lernen, gehe zu Jenen in die Lehre, die niemals geschwiegen haben—und du erlernst es.

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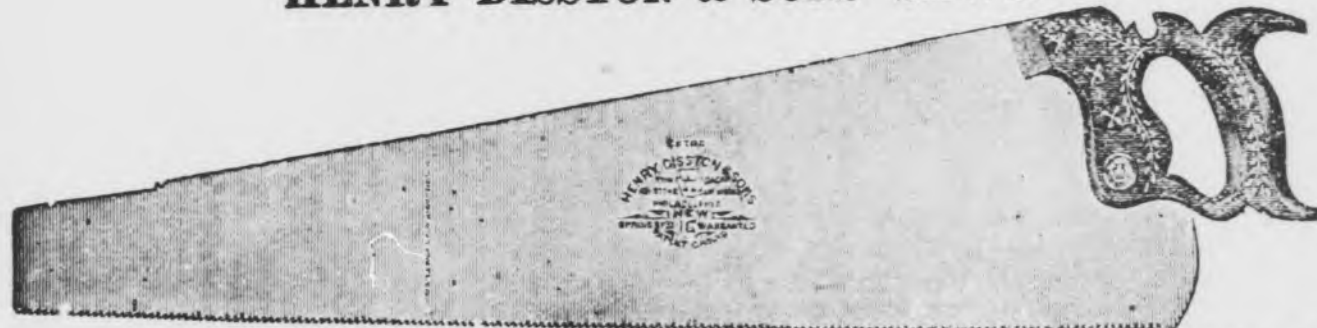
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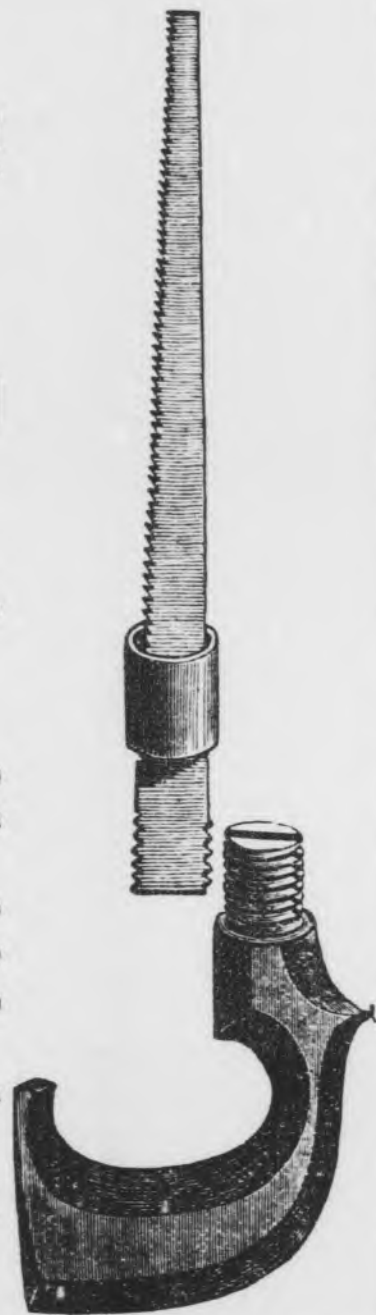
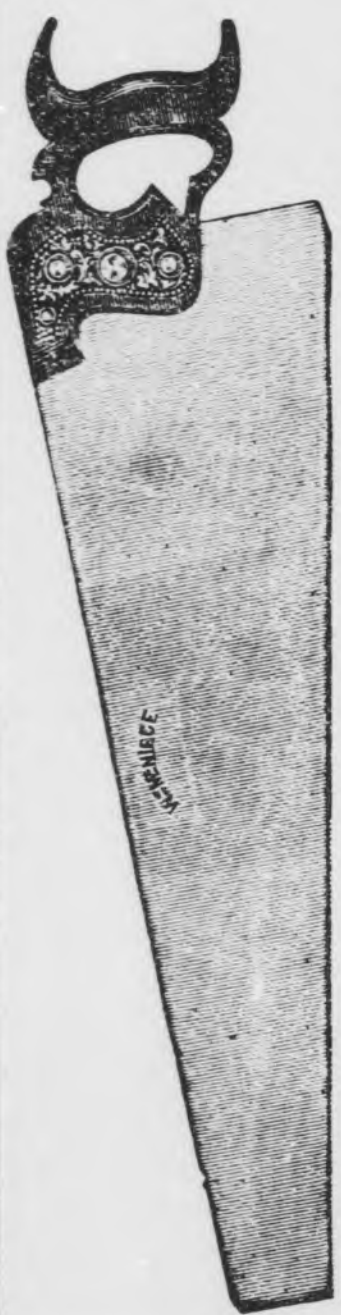
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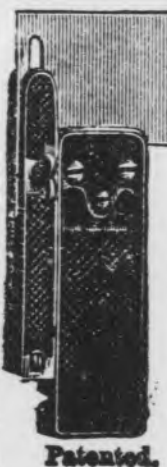
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THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES
SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

VOLUME IX.—No. 10

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD
IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 15th, 1889.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—We have established the nine hour rule on Saturdays.

WAVERLY, N. Y.—Wages, \$2.00, and nine hours is the rule Saturdays.

GREENBURGH, Pa.—Union 462 has advanced its initiation fee to \$5 since Sept. 1st.

NATICK, Mass.—Union 192 now embraces all the worthy Carpenters in this town.

BALTIMORE, Md. Union 29 made a splendid display in the industrial parade on Sept. 12th.

ST. CATHARINES, Canada.—The rule here is "No Card, No Work," and Union 38 strictly enforces it.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO walking delegate is doing splendid work in building up Unions 22 and 483.

BRICKLAYERS and Masons' International Union meets in convention at Kansas City, Mo., January 13, 1890.

CARPENTERS' District Councils have recently been formed in Omaha, Toronto, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

HELENA, Montana, is organizing a Central Labor Union, and the carpenters are taking the initiative in it.

THE WYOMING Constitutional Convention has adopted a provision which declares eight hours a legal day's work.

THE STATE Labor Bureau of Statistics in Wisconsin is this year making a special investigation of the building trades.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—The place of meeting of Union 97, has been burnt out, and the union lost all its books and property.

LOWELL, Mass.—John Keefe, a member of Union 269, died September 20th; the union members contributed to give him burial.

A NEW edition of Vol. 2 of Hodgson's famous book on the "Steel Square" is now in print, and contains many new problems not in the older edition. The price is one dollar.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—All the members of Union 496 turned out in parade at the funeral of Bro. John Clinton, who died Sept. 20th.

WELLSBURGH, W. Va.—We have only 3 or 4 scab carpenters working ten hours a day in this town. All the rest work nine hours a day.

SALAMANCA, N. Y.—Wm. Goodell, ex-Vice-President of Union 263, died Aug. 23, 1889. He was a charter member and a zealous worker.

A. BAILEY of Union 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., has been elected President of the joint conference to form a local federation of labor in that city.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Carpenters work nine hours a day in this city, and get same pay as we did formerly for ten hours. All union men are at work.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., is flooded with the rankest kind of scab carpenters who work for \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, while pick and shovel laborers can get \$2.

THE Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has 7,000 members enrolled in 136 local unions. The receipts last year were \$6,401.33; expenses, \$5,260.20.

LINCOLN, Neb. and Ogden, Utah, are working ten hours a day, but will strive to secure the nine hour day when their carpenters' organizations are stronger.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. Carpenters have two Walking Delegates and their joint efforts result in bringing in from \$250 to \$300 per month to the funds of the local unions.

CARPENTERS in Hanover, Germany, are on strike since Sept. 3d for more pay. Five hundred men are out. In Swinemunde the carpenters are also out for higher wages.

THE PROGRESSIVE Carpenters' Knights of Labor Assemblies, of New York, refuse to enter into any trade council with the Amalgamated or the remnant of the United Order.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—All the labor organizations of this place have formed a central body, with exception of the Bricklayers, who hold aloof from their organized fellow workmen.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In the Industrial parade here, Oct. 1, Union 160 made a splendid display. A float drawn by four horses with ten busy carpenters at work represented the trade.

FRANK ALLEN who once scabbed it against the carpenters of St. Louis, Mo., came to work in Vicksburg, Miss., recently, but his reputation preceded him, and he has had to walk.

IRA B. AYLESWORTH, formerly of the K. of L. Executive Board, is now working in Baltimore and it is said, is outside of the pale of both the carpenters' union and the carpenters' assembly.

IN Italy women are bricklayers and hod-carriers. On all buildings in process of erection women are employed. They carry all loads on their heads and work barefeated. The wages are one lire (20 cents) a day.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Railroad Brakemen proposes to adopt another title more general than their present name, as their society now not only includes brakemen, but also conductors, baggage-men and yardmen.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Railway Conductors is the name of a new national trade union which held its first convention in Los Angeles, Cal. on the 21st ult. Its next convention will be in Toledo, O., Sept. 18, 1890.

SEATTLE, Wash. Ter.—There is a tendency to cut wages since the fire, and non-union carpenters are working for 25 to 50 cents less per day than union men. We have three men for one job and still they keep flocking in.

THE PROGRESSIVE Tile Layers' Union, No. 2690, American Federation of Labor, invites kindred trades unions to correspond with President J. E. Laviolette, 69 Munson street, Astoria, L. I., N. Y., about forming a national union.

MACHINISTS are organizing a National Trade Union. F. Kellar, 515 West 43d street, New York, will furnish full particulars. He has just issued an appeal to that effect by order of the United Machinists, of New York.

TWENTY-SIXTH Annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be held at Denver, Col., Oct. 16, 1889. During the past nine months the Brotherhood paid in insurance to members the sum of \$221,000.

UNION 33, Boston, Mass., has taken a great boom since the reappointment of Bro. J. G. Clinkard as Business Agent. The same is also true of Union No. 8, Philadelphia, under the efficient work of James Day, who is now the Business Agent.

ALTON, Ill.—One contractor in this city prefers laborers to carpenters, for he lately discharged the latter and hired the former, and furnished them tools; the work, rough as it is, is passed by a certain architect, who cringes to favor scab bosses.

UNION 539 of Buffalo, N. Y., is a union of planing mill men, organized last month and it promises to be a powerful union. Henry Sueifer, of the Buffalo Central Labor Union, and Charles F. Gochle, of Union 355, were active in bringing it into the U. B.

BUTLER, Pa.—The large Purviss planing mill has been unionized by the tact of agent Swartz of Pittsburgh. And the men will now work only nine hours per day and live up to union rules. This affects nearly 100 men, most of whom have joined Union 222.

THE New York Operative Painters have a banner which is 25 years old; Philadelphia Union No. 8, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters have one 53 years old,

and the United Piano Makers of New York, have a banner which was presented to their organization in 1830.

ENGLAND.—Carpenters in Greenock and vicinity have abolished the system of overtime in the ship building yards. At Dartford one half-penny advance per hour has been gained, and the same has been gained in the trade in Dundee, Scotland. Carpenters are still on strike in Halifax.

THE FIRM of Vose & Son, piano manufacturers, Boston, Mass., is making war on organized labor. They have discharged all their union men. Organized labor everywhere is asked to visit music dealers who have these pianos on sale, and use proper influence to affect Mr. Vose & Son's sales.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Carpenters' Council have succeeded in establishing eight hours on all public institutions in this city and county except those of the United States Government. The Government Architect refuses to enforce the eight-hour law, and the unions propose to appeal to a higher authority.

THE GRANITE Cutters National Union through its journal uses the word "Oppositionist" as a substitute for "Scab." In the carpenter trade we call them "Bats," for they can not bear the light of day, and their ways and manners are as hateful as those of the winged biped after whom we name them.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Industrial Council, composed of all labor organizations in this city, will hold a grand Labor Fair November 18th to 28th. Donations of articles as prizes are being very successfully solicited. Bro. C. W. Worthington, of Union 160, is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—On Oct. 8th we had a large public mass meeting of workmen in favor of the eight-hour movement. It was addressed by H. W. Eastman of Lawrence, Mass., and E. M. Chamberlin of Boston. On Oct. 7th and 8th, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor held its annual convention in this city.

TORONTO, Canada.—The Carpenters' Unions in this city have formed a District Council, and under its auspices are going to conduct a series of monthly public meetings this Winter—the first of which was held in Richmond Hall Oct. 2, and a large number of non-union men were present; many new members were secured.

QUARTERED oak leads all other woods for paneled ceilings, rafters and hall furnishings. It is usually darkened to resemble old English oak. Next to oak comes mahogany, then cherry—not stained but of its normal color. Most people fail to recognize it at first glance, being used to darkened cherry, which is more like mahogany.

THE CARPENTERS' District Council of Boston and vicinity is pushing the eight-hour movement very energetically. A series of public meetings on the subject are arranged for the whole State of Massachusetts, and a band of devoted workers in the District are out night after night visiting the local unions and stirring them up with great vim.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Located as we are in the centre of one of the finest timber countries on earth, and with hundreds of mills near by, and the largest saw-mill in the United States only eight miles distant, yet many a day we have to lose waiting on lumber. It pays better to ship the lumber than sell it at home. There are more carpenters here to-day than will be needed, with plenty more constantly coming.

THE SECOND NATIONAL convention of the International Union of Barbers is to meet at Detroit, Mich., Dec. 3, 1889. Journeymen barbers are urged to organize and send delegates, also all unions of barbers now established are asked to send delegates. H. G. Hoch, Muskegon, Mich., is President of the Barbers' International Union. In organized cities barbers have raised wages \$2 to \$4 per week and work 4 to 6 hours less per day.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

THE BOOT and Shoe Lasters' National Union have arranged a prize scheme to aid in building a hall of their own in Lynn. The movement is worthy of the support of our locals.

A RAILROAD Brakemen's convention was held at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 1st, the city appropriated \$9000 for decorations on this occasion. There are 41,502 members in the Order. New York State leads the list with 8557 members. Pennsylvania is second in membership.

THE MEMPHIS Daily "Ledger" recently published a graphic sketch of the history and work of our United Brotherhood. Our local unions everywhere will find it to great advantage to use the columns of the local papers in publishing our history and work.

THE INTERNATIONAL Typographical Union now publishes its own official monthly journal, and it is a handsomely prepared sheet. This step will be profitable to the organization, and it is one of the anomalies of life to think that the printers should have done so long without a journal of their own.

THE JOURNEYMEN Brewers National Union in convention in Cincinnati, last month, declared in favor of assisting the coming eight-hour movement next May, wherever it is undertaken. Last April, the Brewers particularly did so in St. Louis, where they contributed financially in aid of our men then on strike for the eight hours.

THE ORGANIZED workmen of Paris have a labor bureau or employment office, known as the Labor Bourse, and its work has been so satisfactory the city government has appropriated two million francs for the erection of a new building for the exclusive use of the bourse and one hundred thousand francs a year for its maintenance.

NYACK, N. Y.—Trade middling, wages \$2.50 per day, 8 hours Saturdays. Oct. 7 of 70 carpenters in the place, all but nine are members of Carpenters' Union No. 474 of this city. In the winter the contractors put us to work nine hours a day and pay us only for the nine hours. This winter we don't propose to allow ourselves to be cut down.

STREUBENVILLE, O.—The Streubenville Pottery Co. of this city, denies to its workmen the right to organize for mutual protection, and has sent out a printed black list of the union men who formerly were employed by the company, and asks all employers in the Pottery trade not to employ any of them. Organized labor should not purchase any of the crockery made by this company.

THE THOS. A. ARMSTRONG monument will be located in City Park, Allegheny, Pa., in a prominent position and will be dedicated on next Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28. The cost of the monument \$3500 has been raised by the voluntary contributions of the labor organizations, for whom "Tom" Armstrong labored so devotedly. The occasion will be a grand one. A grand parade is proposed and a grand requiem concert of 340 pieces of music and 500 voices is promised.

JOHN G. CAVILLE of Brooklyn, N. Y., died Sept. 27th, 1889, after a long and painful illness. For years he was a zealous and effective worker in the cause of labor. It was as an Organizer and Secretary of K. of L. District Assembly 49, of New York, and afterwards as General Auditor of the Order that he displayed a genius and ability well fitted for the work. He leaves a wife and four children in straitened circumstances. The labor organizations of Brooklyn will give a benefit to his family in the Brooklyn Theatre, Sunday evening, Nov. 10th. The Carpenters of Kings County are prominently active in the arrangements.

C. W. WORTHINGTON, of Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., recently provoked each and every one of the daily papers of that city to write lengthy editorials on the eight hour system.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SEND in the vote of your union on the Eight-Hour Circular on or before Oct. 30, 1889. Be prompt.

DON'T EXPEL a member when he is six months in arrears! The proper course is simply to strike his name off the rolls of the union.

OFFICERS or members who desire to address the Recording Secretary of a Local Union can easily reach the same by addressing the envelope to the "Recording Secretary," care of the Financial Secretary.

A MEMBER three months in arrears can not keep himself in good standing by paying part of his arrears. He must pay up all arrearages as required by Sec. 1, Art 10, Page 9 of the Constitution; otherwise he will not be in benefit.

NEW PASSWORD for current quarter up to January 1st, 1890, has been sent to all the Local Unions, also Trustee blanks and circular for general vote on the Eight Hour question. If these have not been received please inform the G. S. at once.

WHEN a member is once three months in arrears, the Financial Secretary so reports him to the G. S., and the number in arrears are deducted from the total number in good standing. Once deducted in this way there should be no deduction made again. A member in arrears is counted suspended until he squares up or is reinstated.

THERE is an organization of Carpenters in Washington, D. C., which styles itself the "National Brotherhood of Carpenters." This is old "Union No. 1" of our Brotherhood; it was suspended from us in January, 1886, for refusing to pay its death assessments. It has no connection at all with our organization and its cards are not recognized by us.

EIGHT-HOUR NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO Trades Council cleared \$1300 surplus on its Eight-Hour festival on Labor Day.

BELLAIRE, Ohio.—Union 17 proposes to have the eight-hour day on Saturdays after April 1st, next, and also an advance in wages of 2 cents per hour.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Building Trades Council of this city has influenced the Board of Public Works to concede the eight hour system with full pay.

PUEBLO, Col.—The furnace workers in the smelters in this city went on strike Sept. 10th, to maintain the eight-hour system which they have had since June last.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Board of Education in this city have been waited on by Bro. R. J. Beatty and others in behalf of the adoption of the eight-hour day on all school work, and the same has been conceded.

COAL MINERS' District Assembly No. 135, Knights of Labor, has instructed its delegates to the General Assembly of the Order which meets in Atlanta, Ga., next month, to vote for the Eight-Hour movement.

PERSONAL.

H. A. LORD, formerly Financial Secretary of Union 246, Beaver Falls, Pa., is now under salary as the General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Berwick, Pa.

S. B. HILLIARD, of Union No. 410, Pueblo Colo., on Oct. 5th, was presented by friends in the Labor movement, with a solid gold watch and chain, valued at \$110, as a testimonial for his services in the cause.

J. A. DEEDS, of Union 50, Portland, Oregon, organized the new union at Oregon City. JAS. F. GRIMES, of the same union, is a great hustler, and keeps this office well supplied with names of carpenters to write to and interest in our organization. In this way several new unions have been organized.

THE CARPENTER.

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SONG OF THE TOILERS.

We build the homes of our masters,
Where a ways at ease they dwell,
And the sound of music greets them
Midst the comfort they loved so well;
But we know that their ease is builded
On the hunger and pain we bear,
Their pleasure upon our toiling,
Their hope upon our despair.

They sing of the merry springtide,
Which is sweet to them indeed—
These wealthy whom we are clothing,
Whose little ones we feed;
But to us is the sun of a furnace,
The spring but a scorching hell,
The sky but a burning caldron,
And life but a prison cell.

But the time will come when the beauties
Of earth shall be for all,
When none on his brother's slavehood
Shall base his freedom from thrall;
When the spring shall bring us gladness,
And pleasure instead of pain—
To us who have toiled and sorrowed,
Nor tasted our toiling's gain.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVE.

History of the Agitation from the Beginning of the Present Century to This Time.

The agitation for shorter hours of daily work begins with the present century. The labor men were then self employed mechanics and the factory system, with its labor-aiding machinery, was hardly yet known. The building trades were then as now in the advance of this short-hour movement. The New York Society of Journeymen Shipwrights was incorporated April 30, 1803, and the House Carpenters of the city of New York in 1806. At that time the journeyman mechanics and the master mechanics were the employees of the merchants, who resolved that view with deep regret the course that some of our fellow citizens, journeymen ship carpenters, calkers, and others, are pursuing in the adoption and maintenance of a system of measures designed to coerce individuals of their craft and to prescribe the time and manner of the labor for which they are liberally paid. In our opinion this combination has a direct tendency to put their business into other hands or seriously to injure it by reducing ship-owners to repair their vessels elsewhere rather than submit to the inconvenience, delays, and vexations to which they would be exposed when they can obtain labor only at such times and on such conditions as the folly and caprice of a few journeyman mechanics may dictate, who are now idle two or three of the most valuable hours of each day. The merchants then declared their intention to black-list all persons belonging to the association which demanded the reduction of the hours of daily work from fourteen to ten.

The journeymen carpenters and calkers of Boston lost their first strike for ten hours in May, 1832, but they gained their demand for ten hours in New York and Philadelphia in 1832 and 1833. The short-hour movement attained such magnitude that the President of the United States, Martin Van Buren, established by proclamation of April 10, 1840, the ten-hour system for all employees of the United States government in the navy-yards. Governor Fort, of New Jersey in 1841 recommended legislation in favor of shorter daily working hours. In 1841 he said: Constant and unremitting toil prevents intellectual improvement and leads to physical and moral debasement. In 1841 a firm of boat-builders in Bath, Me., adopted the ten hour system. All but two of the ship-yards in Bath finally yielded and ten hours became the rule of that city.

On the 16th of June, 1845, a mass-meeting of the working people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City was held at Pittsburgh in favor of a ten hour workday. At least 5,000 persons were in attendance, a large number of whom are females. A strike followed in which 4,000 persons were engaged. After remaining out five weeks the operatives returned under the old conditions.

The first industrial congress of the United States convened in New York Oct. 12, 1845, and proposed a plan for the formation of a secret industrial brotherhood. In the latter part of 1845 and in 1846 immense mass meetings were held in the New England States, New York, and Pennsylvania, and many strikes for ten hours were commenced. The British Parliament passed a ten hour law in the early summer of 1847, and thereupon mass-meetings were held in the principal cities of the United States congratulating the English people in their triumph. On the 3d day of July 1847, a law was passed in New Hampshire making ten hours a legal day's work. The uprising in Europe in 1848 renewed the agitation of American labor reform. A mass meeting of workmen in Faneuil hall, May 9, formulated the following measures: 1. Reduction of the hours of labor. 2. An efficient lien law,

3. The freedom of the public lands. 4. The insalienability of the homestead. 5. The abolition of the poll tax as a condition of the elective franchise. 6. An industrial department in the government. 7. Destruction of all white and black slavery. 8. Reduction of all officers and salaries, especially of those of \$3 a day and upward, to the standard of all useful and necessary labor.

In 1848 petitions were sent to Washington demanding a ten hour law and a law restraining persons from employing children in factories over eight hours a day, and obliging those employing them to give them an opportunity to obtain a common school education.

An industrial congress was held in Chicago on the second Wednesday of June, 1858, and local trade assemblies were formed in many large cities to carry the ten hour system by means of strikes. In 1853 eleven hours were adopted in many parts of the country as the regular work day. In some places the factories continued to run on the old (fourteen or more) hours until about 1865, when the eleven-hour system was adopted as the result of strikes. Ten-hour laws have been adopted in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and other States, but in some Eastern States the hours of labor range from eleven to thirteen, while in the Western States ten hours are the rule. An eight hour-bill for all government workmen was passed by Congress in 1868 and signed by President Johnson. A labor congress met at Baltimore Aug. 20, 1866, and resolved that the time had come when the workmen of the United States should cut themselves loose from all party ties and organize themselves into the national labor party, the object of which shall be to secure the enactment of a law making eight hours a day's work.

The National Labor Congress met Aug. 19, 1867, at Chicago and its President in his report urged the eight hour movement. Many strikes for the eight-hour system were lost in 1867 and following years. In the spring of 1869 the Boston Eight Hour League was formed, whose preamble to the constitution argued that a reduction of hours is an increase of wages; that this increase is without a corresponding increase in the cost of production; that the increase of wages without increased cost is a better general distribution of wealth; that a better distribution of wealth in the process of production lessens profits upon labor, and thus makes co-operative labor practicable; that leisure is the greatest motive power to create civilizing wants and desires; that the unjust wage system must gradually become changed into profit-sharing, co-operation, and socialism.

In the winter of 1869 the Knights of Labor was organized in Philadelphia. In 1870 and 1871 the International Workingmen's Association of Europe commenced to form branches in the United States, and its influence has been felt in labor movements up to the present moment. In the summer of 1872 nearly 100,000 men struck in New York, and the following trades secured the eight hour day: Stone-masons and masons' laborers, brown and bluestone cutters, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, painters, plumbers, paper-hangers, and plate-printers.

The winter of 1873-4 was one of extreme hardship in the United States. From 1873 to 1876 great strikes occurred in the New England States, in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Maryland, Ohio, and New York, and the great railroad strikes of 1877 aroused the people to realization of the actual conflict between capitalism and organized labor.

In 1878 Congress appointed a committee of seven members of the House to ascertain the causes of the general depression of business, and to devise and propose measures for relief. The committee took testimony and reported in full. In 1878 and 1879 the Fourth of July was made an occasion of public demonstrations in the advocacy of the eight-hour movement. In 1879 the discontent among the colored people of Mississippi caused their exodus to Kansas on account of bad treatment by the planters.

In 1880 the federation of the organized trade and labor unions of the United States and Canada was formed. Its platform demands the enforcement of existing labor laws and the enactment of others, and recommends proper representation in all law-making bodies by the ballot. In October, 1884, the federation met in Chicago and set May 1, 1886, as the day for the general introduction of the eight-hour system. A general strike was inaugurated in Chicago on that day, and the building trades, cigarmakers, and some other trades gained an eight-hour day or a less reduction since that day. California, Connecticut, Illinois, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and New York made eight hours a legal day's work, except where otherwise agreed, but most States allow ten hours as a day's work, unless otherwise agreed. Many States limit the hours of labor for women and children; but all these laws remain dead letters where labor-unions can not compel the legal standard to become an enforced custom. Some States require all children between certain ages to attend school a certain number of months in each year.

The unerring instinct of the toiling masses in the United States insists upon a limitation of individual daily wage-work

for the whole population, so as to afford remunerative employment for the great number of able-bodied people who are now out of work; also to provide leisure for those vast masses of people who are now overworked and live without the needful leisure and recreation. Children should be provided with the means of mental and industrial schooling and healthy recreation and ought not to be allowed to compete with adults in the stores, factories, mines, fields, etc. Many hundred thousand children are now employed in gainful occupations in the United States who are thereby stunted in their growth, physically and mentally, and in many cases replace adult workers who are thereby disabled to support themselves and those who depend upon them for their decent support. Society is supreme over the whole living generation, and is in duty bound to protect the children against the greed of parents or employers, and to tax the property and income of the people for the support and needful education of all the children. There is no superabundance of native-born children and no redundancy of highly civilized Americans to make us reckless in working up or quickly using up our new crop of American humanity, and it is contrary to sound public policy to invite the refuse and the undesirable surplus of European and Canadian work-people to supply the mining and manufacturing, railroad and other enterprises with cheap hands.

For self protection of the American nation we must guard the children under fifteen or sixteen years against wage-slavery and exploitation, especially in the protected industries, which are subsidized by a high protective or almost prohibitory tariff. For the last fifty years trade organizations have asked for laws to prevent the employment of children under a certain age and to limit the daily working hours of young persons as a measure of public health and as a matter of economic policy, but the law making powers have neglected their duty with fearful results to the condition of the toiling masses.

The history of the labor movement shows that from 1832 to 1853 a reduction of three hours per day has been made in most of the industrial—manufacturing, mining, etc.—employments, and that this reduction of one hour every six and a half years was followed by an increased purchasing power of the day's work. Less hours of daily labor in the workshops brought a higher rate of actual wages with greater purchasing power of goods and services. Our people are overanxious for remunerative work; they are greedy for making money. Bitter experience has taught them the terrible lesson that overwork means under-pay.

The Cigarmakers' union forbids under heavy penalty any more than eight hours' daily work, because the cigarmakers have found out that this voluntary limitation is the most profitable arrangement for the whole body of cigarmakers in the United States. The stone cutters in Chicago work eight hours a day since 1867 to the full satisfaction of the bosses. Our whole population works six days and rests on the seventh day of each week; it can well afford to limit the working day of the machine-aided factory hands and miners to eight hours, so as to distribute remunerative employment throughout the whole year. Our great industrial armies have no steady work at present, because there are too many unemployed people on account of the long hours of those persons who are at work. To get rid of pauperism wage-work must be equalized among all able-bodied persons. Necessity compels us to insist upon making opportunities for the great number of unemployed, who affect the standard of wages by their pressure to get a job at any price. Men invent new improvements in production, transportation, and distribution, but nobody can invent a new want because human nature is fixed by the Creator.

Labor is a social function for the supply of human wants and must be organized so that everybody gets a chance to work in order to exchange his services with all those who work. It is a mutual service. Compulsory idleness of a portion of the people for lack of opportunity is a burden for the whole community, because the idlers must then live at the expense of the workers. Since the close of the civil war (1865), when 1,000,000 of federal and confederate soldiers came back to civil employments, a very large proportion of industrial (manufacturing, mining, etc.) workers have been overworked and too many people have been pauperized by lack of sufficient work.

We are cursed with a mass of unproductive idlers, who can not be put to work because there is no chance for them to become productive consumers unless the daily working hours for all wage-workers in machine-aided industries are reduced. It is no longer a question of wages and profits, of savings and accumulations of productive capital; but of the abolition of idleness among an increasing mass of able-bodied men who insist upon the right of making their living by the sweat of their brow.

An annual average of 500,000 immigrants in their reproductive age and eager to work at any price and under conditions of a low standard of living, hastens the solution of this short-hour problem, which can not be

put off by the wholesale purchase of votes to enable the manufacturers' plutocracy to win a presidential election for the protected factory lords. They can not buy up the leaders or the rank and file of the eight-hour movement.

CHICAGO, Ill. JOSEPH GRUENHUT.

A UNION MAN VS. A NON-UNIONIST.

The following conversation is supposed to take place between a union man who never loses an opportunity to sow the seeds of unionism and impart a knowledge of its aims and objects, and a man who thinks his end is as well served by working when and where he can and getting any wages he can without subjecting himself to what he is pleased to call the "dictation" of a union.

Do you belong to a labor organization?

No.

Why not?

Well, I don't see the necessity. I have steady work, or nearly so, and good wages. What more can membership in a union give me?

It will insure you steadier work and better wages.

But suppose that I am compelled to engage in a strike to obtain these benefits—

Stop right there and answer this question: Why is it that so many strikes occur among organized working people for better wages, or other rights, or in defense of the principles of their organization?

Because they demand something which the employer thinks unjust and therefore refuses to give.

Precisely. The union, a body of representative men, skilled in their particular branch of industry, after giving the matter intelligent study, determines that their share of the wealth, which they are one of the prime factors in producing, is not in fair and equitable proportion to that received by the employer who furnishes the capital (and brains to manage it) which would be valueless without the labor employed by it and which alone gives it value. The employer—in many cases knowing that the demands of his working people are just and honest—declines to decrease his large profits even to pay his employees their just due, and thereupon declares that such demands are unfair and arbitrary and the outcome of the teachings of radical and hot-headed agitators, who know nothing about the interests of invested capital and should, therefore, leave it to him to say what wages he should pay.

The union refuses to accept any such reasoning, and he is notified that a strike will be ordered unless he accedes to the demands of his employees. The strike occurs, and then you and others, who have no definite idea of the value of your labor, step in and take the places of men who know what their work is worth and refuse to accept less than their just quota.

But has not every man a right to fix the price he shall receive for the labor he performs and work for such a wage as he deems right?

Under certain conditions he may have such a right. But shall he set his opinion against the mature judgment of a hundred others? When a majority of the workers in his calling fix a rate of wages—in some instances from twenty-five to forty per cent.—higher than his it is evident that he does not know how much he is entitled to receive; and it is this pretended independence—but in reality his criminal ignorance—which is not only the cause of strikes and their subsequent hardships, but also the cause of their failure in so many instances, for if all working people were organized it would be impossible for a man to be without a knowledge of his value, or rather that of his labor, in the field of production; and the employer, not having this ignorant element to look to in support of his injustice to his organized employees, would be compelled to pay them honest wages and thus obviate the necessity of a strike. In fact, if we could attain a state so much to be desired, the employer would, of his own volition, pay such a rate as would render unnecessary a demand for higher wages, or the other advantages now alleged to be arbitrary and unjust.

Must not a member of a labor union sink his independence and manhood and submit to the will of the majority in all cases, whether his conscience admonishes him that such action is right or wrong, and whether it is, in fact, just or unjust, thus making of him a greater slave to his organization than he previously was to an employer?

A person joining a union of working people does so avowedly for two reasons—first, to enable him to secure one advantage of organization, namely, better returns for his labor than he was able to secure without this aid, and secondly, to strengthen the union by his membership therein, which he does by subscribing to an obligation to obey the will of the majority in all matters; and it is certain that his conscience will give him no trouble when he reflects that every step in advance made by a labor union tends to the betterment in some degree of the condition of working people, and that the more inviolate he holds his obligation the less will he lose his manhood and independence which will rather be enhanced by his endeavors among his brethren to uphold and spread the principles of unionism.—Philadelphia Union.

OLD TRADE UNIONS.

The first organizations of laboring people known took the shape of trade unions, and 3,000 years has in all probability proved it the best possible form of organization. As one of our canstic Labor editors tersely remarks: "Theories rise and theories fall; trade unions go on forever." Trade unions are the foundation upon which have been built every reform movement for the amelioration of the working class, and behind the bulwarks of trade organizations have rallied the shattered battalions of many advanced movements when all else has failed them.

The red flag was carried by the Mechanics' Union (the "Eranoi" of the Greeks) 1000 years before Christ, when workmen were followers of Zoroaster, fire worshippers, "Children of the Sun," the color of which was emblemized in their scarlet banner. At one time it was unlawful for working people to wear any color but red and black, or a combination of these—brown. Then for some reason the laborers were forbidden to wear red. This latter law operated so injuriously upon one organization—the dyers—that the secret of their peculiar brilliant dyes is now lost.

The first laws engraved on tablets were concerning trades organizations—the twelve tablets of Solon. Solon is supposed to have taken them from the Egyptians, and the Romans translated them from the Greek.

The first of the infamous "conspiracy laws," which modern legislators are so eager to fasten upon trade unions now, was ordered by Caesar 58 years B. C. At that time, according to all religious beliefs, a workman had no soul, nor any right to be treated other than a beast of burden. Many unions were suppressed, but in the law of Constantine, permitting trade unions to exist, there are fifty enumerated among which are the plasterers, wagon workers, fullers, blacksmiths, whiteners, (Albarii), doctors, furriers, painters, plumbers, carpenters, glaziers, masons and pavers.

Under Numa all the building trades were united. Under Numa Pompilius the shoemakers had probably the strongest organization, the greater part of their business being to supply the Roman armies. The bakers were also a powerful organization, and, with the assistance of the millers' union, were enabled to dictate their own prices. The butchers formed a strong ancient organization.

After thousands of years of almost continuous organization, seeing nations rise and fall, religions come and go, and millions of "theories" live and die, does not the very vitality of trade unions prove their usefulness and capability to grapple with the Labor problem of to day?

The fact that organization into trade unions is the best possible form working people can take to combine for their own interest, one must be stupid indeed not to see; but upon what lines shall be conducted the warfare after such organization—ay, there's the rub.—St. Louis Labor Record.

MACAULEY ON THE REDUCTION OF HOURS OF LABOR.

Macauley, the great scholar and eminent English historian, was in Parliament at the time of the agitation for the ten hour day, and made a speech which he classed as his best. He said:

"Man is the great instrument that produces wealth. The natural difference between Comanche and Spitzbergen is trifling when compared with the difference between a country inhabited by men full of bodily and mental vigor, and a country inhabited by men sunk into bodily and mental decrepitude. Therefore, it is that we are not poorer, but richer, because we have, through many ages, rested from our labor one day in seven. That day is not lost. While industry is suspended, while the plough lies in the furrow, while the exchange is silent, while no smoke ascends from the factory, a progress is going on quite as important to the wealth of nations, as any which is performed on more busy days. Man, the machine of machines, the machine compared with which the contrivances of the Watt and Arkwrights are worthless, is repairing and winding up, so that he returns to his labors on Monday with clearer intellect, with livelier spirits, with renewed corporal vigor. Never will I believe that what makes a population stronger, and wiser, and better, can ultimately make it poorer.

You try to frighten us by telling us that in some German factories the young men work seventeen hours out of the twenty-four, that they work so hard that among thousands there is not one that grows to such a stature that he can be admitted to the army; and you ask whether, if we pass this bill we can possibly hold our own against such competition as this? Sir, I laugh at such competition! If ever we are forced to yield the foremost place among the nations, we shall yield it not to a race of degenerate dwarfs, but to some people pre-eminently vigorous in body and mind."

NATIONAL Association of Stationary Engineers held their Seventh Annual Convention last month in Detroit, Mich. The Society now has 4811 members.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 678.—Mrs JULIA M. BOYLE, age 27, wife of P. J. Boyle, Union 482, Jersey City, N. J., consumption, May 6.

No. 679.—Mrs. MARGARET PURDY, age 43, wife of Elmer Purdy, Union 482, Jersey City, N. J., cancer of the pancreas, June 21.

No. 680.—LAWRENCE McCANN, age 58, Union 468, New York, N. Y., tuberculosis pulmonalis, June 21.

No. 681.—Mrs. CYNTHIA M. PARKHURST, age 44, wife of Geo. Parkhurst, Union 382, New York, N. Y., phthisis pulmonalis, June 12.

No. 682.—MICHAEL SIMMONS, age 34, Union 1, Chicago, Ill., pericarditis, May 9.

No. 683.—CONRAD HUBERTHAL, age 22, Union 1, Chicago, Ill., totally disabled by being run over by an engine, May 15.

No. 684.—Mrs. CAROLINE STRELKA, age 45, wife of Frank Strelka, Union 54, Chicago, Ill., pulmonary phthisis, March 18.

No. 685.—Mrs. LAURA M. COOPER, age 38, wife of George W. Cooper, Union 330, Nebraska City, Neb., Dropsy and Paralysis, May 27.

No. 686.—PETER LARSON, age 45, Union 28, Chicago, Ill., cancer of the stomach, July 13.

No. 687.—Mrs. MARY NELSON, age 32, wife of Peter Nelson, Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio, consumption, July 20.

No. 688.—Mrs. HANNAH M. BROWN, age 35, wife of Thomas Brown, Union 391, Newburgh, N. Y., child birth, July 3.

No. 689.—JOHN P. BROWN, age 60, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., heart disease, July 25.

No. 690.—Mrs. CECILIA KENNEDY, age 32, wife of Andrew Kennedy, Union 361, Duluth, Minn., child birth, June 26.

No. 691.—HENRY C. BOICE, age 31, Union 89, Mobile, Ala., killed by a pistol shot, July 31.

No. 692.—WM. H. HASKETT, age 50, Union 32, Detroit, Mich., inflammation of bladder, Aug. 6.

No. 693.—Mrs. MINNA CHRISTIANSEN, age 30, wife of I. Christiansen, Union 497, New York, N. Y., phthisis pulmonalis, July 3.

No. 694.—WM. W. HALSEY, age 52, Union 273, Yonkers, N. Y., heart disease, July 18.

No. 695.—Mrs. FREDERICA PECK, age 27, wife of Geo. Beck, Union 381, Brooklyn, N. Y., heart disease, July 18.

No. 696.—Mrs. MARY McWILLIAMS, age 36, wife of Hugh McWilliams, Union 78, Troy, N. Y., cancer of the stomach, Aug. 5.

No. 697.—Mrs. ANNA C. SEXTON, age 25, wife of Wm. H. Sexton, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., typhoid fever, Aug. 15.

No. 698.—J. W. POPE, age 44, Union 384, Asheville, N. C., consumption, May 31.

EXPULSIONS.

ALBERT MARCO and JOHN SHELL, from Union 330, Buffalo, N. Y., for defrauding the union.

HENRY HEITERMANN, from the same union, for embezzling money entrusted to him as F. S. of the union.

E. L. WOODSEND, from Union 132, Richmond, Va., for working 10 hours and contempt of union.

ALBERT IRELAND, suspended from Union 207, Chester, Pa., for embezzling money.

M. VAN WINKLE, from Union 55, Denver, Colo., for violation of trade rules.

CHARLES MOWRY, from Union 486, Bayonne, N. J., suspended for one year for appropriating to his own use moneys entrusted to him while F. S.

FERDINA FONTAINE, from Union 96, Springfield, Mass., for violation of Constitution and working rules of the union.

JAMES REARDON, from Union 482, Jersey City, N. J., for violation of the Constitution in joining a rival organization of Carpenters, with the hope of getting a steady job.

W. H. CASLER and WM. H. BRADLEY, from Union 38, St. Catharines, Ont., for hiring non-union men and contempt.

CHARLES D. SEXTON, from Union 347, Port Huron, Mich., for embezzling money entrusted to him to be forwarded to the General Office. Our members are cautioned to look out for him. He is said to be in Detroit, and is known as a dead-beat.

PROTECTIVE FUND.

RECEIPTS FOR MONTH ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1889.

Union No. 6	\$ 2.50	Union No. 197	10.00
275	2.65	201	4.49
359	2.25	364	1.69
54	12.50	55	30.35
290	87		
			\$ 71.06
Balance September 1, 1889			684.24
Amount in hand Oct. 1, 1889			\$755.30

RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the amount reported on hand in the September Journal the following sums have been received:

Union 96	\$10.50
Union 361	2.75
Union 273	20.00
	\$33.25
Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1889	\$9.25
Total, Oct. 1, 1889	\$42.50

REJECTIONS.

JEAN BAPTISTE RITTER, from Union 237, Allegheny, Pa., not competent.

WM. ASOLL, from Union 185, Sharpsburg, Pa., not competent.

R. HARKER, from Union 509, New York, N. Y., not of good character—previously run out of Lodge 17, C. O. for "crooked" business.

WM. WEST, from Union 125, Utica, N. Y., for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

A RULE FOR EMPLOYERS TO STUDY.

Chauncy M. Depew is not regarded as a man particularly favorable to labor, but that he has a great fund of common sense is shown in the following sentiments uttered during a recent interview:

"I don't like to advise others, but my way is, to keep my door constantly open to our employees, see their committees, hear their demands, and remedy their grievances when it is possible to do so, and when the demands are reasonable. The main elements of success in this world are good sense, good temper, and minding your own business."

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—September, 1889	
Balance, September 1, 1889	16457 16
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	3835 63
Advertisers	47 50
Unattached members	6 70
Rent of part of office and for gas	11 50
Total	\$10358 49
EXPENSES—September, 1889	
For Printing and electrotyping	\$273 22
Office, etc.	477 42
August Capital Tax, A. F. of L.	35 00
1000 Brotherhood Badges	300 00
Lawyer's fees in Eichman and Newcomb cases	35 00
Traveling and organizing	18 30
Death Benefits Nos. 678 to 698 inclusive	2150 00
Balance, Oct. 1, 1889	7169 55
Total	\$10358 49
DETAILED EXPENSES—September, 1889	
Printing 500 Postal Cards	1 25
600 Circulars for Local Unions	5 75
1000 Letter-heads	5 00
27 000 Copies September Journal	190 00
1000 circulars	11 00
1500 Envelope	3 75
5000 Membership Cards	12 50
5000 Note heads	12 50
Resetting list of Secretaries electrotyping, etc.	31 47
Wrapping and Mailing September Journal	12 15
Postage on September Journal	15 67
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	15 13
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	44 01
1500 Stamped Envelopes	33 00
500 Postal Cards	5 00
1 Telegrams during September	5 24
Salary and Clerk Hire	264 70
Services of G. E. B. for September	36 25
Office Rent for September	25 00
Gas Bill for four months	3 50
1000 B otherhood Badges	300 00
Capital tax for August, A. F. of L.	35 00
J. S. W. Saunders, organizing in Cal.	10 00
P. J. McFuire, visits to Wayne, Berwyn, N. Y., etc.	4 30
Peter Watts, organizing Albina, Oregon, F. J. Lambert, Lawyer's fees in Eichman and Newcomb cases	4 00
28 yds oil-cloth for office	11 20
Stationery and twine for Office	1 20
Services of Janitor, Ice Bill and Coal Oil, Benefit No. 678	4 37
Mrs. Julia M. Boyle	25 00
Mrs. Margaret M. Purdy	25 00
Lawrence McCann	100 00
Mrs. Cynthia M. Parkhurst	25 00
Michael Simmons	200 00
Conrad Hubenthal	200 00
Mrs. Caroline Strelka	50 00
Mrs. Laura M. Cooper	50 00
Peter Larson	200 00
Mrs. Mary Nelson	50 00
Hannah M. Brown	50 00
John P. Brown	25 00
Mrs. Cecilia Kennedy	25 00
Henry C. Boice	200 00
Wm. H. Haskett	200 00
Mrs. M. Christiansen	25 00
Wm. W. Halsey	200 00
Mrs. Frederika Beck	25 00
Mrs. Mary McWilliams	50 00
Mrs. Anna C. Sexton	50 00
J. W. Pope	200 00
Total	\$3188 94

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

SEPT. 7.—Appeal C. D. Bacon, Marlboro, Mass., ruled out. Sixty days' limit expired.

Appeal, G. W. Clark, Union 135 Chelsea, Mass., sustained. Action of Union irregular in adopting minutes.

Appeal, J. R. Hudson, Union 32, Marquette, Mich., sustained. Action in withdrawing moneys from bank is irregular.

Com. Union 20, Camden, N. J., if a member is three months in arrears, he is again in good standing on a partial payment of arrears. G. E. B. decide such member must pay all arrears first before he can be placed in good standing, and he cannot be in benefit until three months after paying all arrears.

Com. Vice-Pres. Saunders in regard to organizing. \$10 appropriated for his use.

Com. Union 11, Cleveland, O., desires to organize a Carpenters District Council, but the three other unions in that city will not act. G. S. instructed to call on all Cleveland unions under our jurisdiction to form a district council.

G. S. reported following list of 25 local unions: 65, Chatou, Kan.; 105, Oakland, Ind.; 108, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; 113, Kansas City, Mo.; 123, Wichita, Kan.; 150, Augusta, Ga.; 159, Armourdale, Kan.; 187, Monongahela City, Pa.; 195, Pasadena, Cal.; 213, Chattanooga, Tenn.; 217, Shreveport, La.; 250, Detroit, Mich.; 278, Manistee, Mich.; 283, Little Falls, N. Y.; 289, Monroe, La.; 293, Santa Monica, Cal.; 310, Newark, N. J.; 312, Oceanside, Cal.; 338, Muscatine, Iowa; 339, Thomasville, Ga.; 361, Ft. Scott, Kan.; 374, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; 387, Brunswick, Ga.; 408, Savannah, Ga.; 437, Tallapoosa, Miss.; 451, Pineville, Ky.; 512, Columbus, O.

Auditing committee report having examined books of Gen. Sec. and Gen. Treas. for August, and find the same correct, and the books kept in good shape, and all surplus moneys are in bank.

SEPT. 14.—Appeal of E. J. Lake sustained, and action of Union 78, Troy, N. Y., reversed. Said union is to restore Bro. Lake to all former rights and benefits.

Ordered the balance due on McCandlish claim be paid the guardian of legal heir, on proper proofs.

Com. Robert McMillan, Union 509, New York, working in New Rochelle, wishes to know if he is compelled to join the union there. G. E. B. decide if he has not taken his clearance card he is not compelled to do so.

Com. Boyd Small, Bellaire, Ohio, refused reinstatement in Union 17. Instructions given G. S. to settle the case.

Appeal from Union 384, Asheville, N. C., to reopen disapproved claim of J. W. Pope. On further evidence claim approved.

Com. Union 85, Ann Arbor, Mich., members blacklisted by employers. Union desires help. Recommended to organize more thoroughly, and G. E. B. will help them if they comply with Art. XX.

Com. Union 70, Chicago, stating their delegate to Chicago District Council, resigned and no one will serve. Union 70 ordered to send a delegate.

Com. Union 306, Patuxent, as to members leaving the trade. G. E. B. rule that in such case it is not compulsory to take a withdrawal card.

Union 2 of Cincinnati, O., complaining Union 209 of Cincinnati, has given the right to a former member to use our emblem on a sign at his saloon door. G. E. B. rule no local union has the right to grant such permission, and requests Union 209 to urge said party to remove the emblem.

Claim disapproved, L. Smith, Union 124, Syracuse, N. Y. (Union out of benefit).

Claims laid over, W. W. Swain, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., for permanent disability to be more fully manifest.

SEPT. 17.—Circular on eight-hour question, as prepared by G. S. discussed and adopted unanimously, and ordered to be sent the local unions.

Com. Union 132, Richmond, Va., in regard to eight-hour movement. Referred for Union 132 to await receipt of circular.

Lecture tours for Vice-Presidents Lloyd and Kliver were then arranged, and the locals visited are requested to furnish suitable hotel quarters for the lecturers.

SEPT. 20.—Complaint Detroit District Council against Union 219 not sending delegates to D. C. Council statement from Union 219 also read. G. E. B. decide the D. C. must send copy of its proceedings and detailed receipts and expenses to all labor unions, and Union 219 must return its delegates to the D. C.

Com. P. E. Van Houten, Union 325 Paterson, N. J., protesting against using funds of said union for purchase of beer after a parade of said union. G. S. instructed to reply such use of funds of union would be illegal and improper.

Com. Union 86, San Bernardino, Cal., desiring G. E. B. to call on local unions for a vote on granting an amnesty to all suspended members, and members in arrears. G. E. B. decide they have not power to do so.

Com. Union 270, St. Louis, Mo., asking a series of questions. G. E. B. given special instructions as to reply.

Com. Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., reporting that the Pittsburgh District Council refuses to recognize their cards. Reasons were also given by said District Council for doing so. G. E. B. decide that McKeesport is in the jurisdiction of the Pittsburgh District, and must continue its support of council and take out working cards, and their members will be then entitled to working benefits of District.

Com. Union 334, East Saginaw, Mich., asking sanction of a resolution for 9 hour work day. Com. Union 21, Chicago, Ill., excusing inability to send a delegate to Dist. Council of U. B. Union 2 ordered to send delegates to said Council exclusively.

Com. W. S. Weeks, Secretary United Carpenters Council, Chicago, laid over for information. G. S. instructed to write all our Chicago unions and ascertain why the said council is maintained.

Com. Union 531, Washington, D. C., members boycotted by K. of L. of that city. Action of G. S. in writing T. V. Powderly on the subject, approved.

Appeal, Union 482, Jersey City, as to legality of a fine of \$3 on members not parading Labor Day. G. E. B. decide fine illegal. Members were not notified to vote on the fine prior to its adoption.

Com. Union 60 against Union 299, Indianapolis. Union 299 instructed to try case presented by Union 60.

SEPT. 27.—Com. Union 29, Baltimore, Md., reporting having preferred charges against members belonging to more than one carpenters organization.

Telegrams from Bros. Kliver and Lloyd approving of lecture routes received.

E. H. Beebe appointed Dist. Organizer on recommendation of Union 26, Jackson, Mich., and referred to Bro. Kliver.

Appeal, J. J. McDaniel, fined \$10 by Union 89, McKeesport, Pa., for working with non-union men in violation of their trade rules. Appeal not sustained; fine must be paid.

Bill of \$4 of John Watts for organizing Albina, Oregon. Ordered paid.

Appeal, Union 124, Syracuse, N. Y., against disapproval of L. Smith claim. Union admits it was in arrears for tax. Former decision reaffirmed.

Appeal, Union 12, St. Louis, Mo., against disapproval of Greaser claim, member admitted in violation of Constitution. Former decision reaffirmed.

Com. Union 531, Washington, D. C., members of U. B. boycotted by K. of L. Letter from T. V. Powderly received showing he had ordered an investigation.

Claims disapproved: R. B. Craddock, Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., (in disabled under terms of Constitution); Mrs. M. Brown, Union 459, Uniontown, Pa., (sick prior to being in benefit); Mrs. M. Winnie, Union 139, Glensville, N. Y., (union in arrears); Mrs. S. S. Wadsworth, Union 46, Trinidad, Colo., (union in arrears).

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

On recommendation of the General Vice-Presidents of the Districts concerned, the General Executive Board has approved of the following list of Deputy Organizers. Commissions in due form have been issued to these Organizers:

A. C. Lessell, 11 Brinton Pl., Halifax, N. S.

W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St., St. Johns, N. B.

W. A. Plummer, 62 Myrtle St., Portland, Me.

Ph. De St. Croix, Box 647, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Geo. W. Bacon, 65 Canal St., Manchester, N. H.

G. C. Howard, Grove St., Cor. 5th, Dover, N. H.

J. W. Gray, 44 Broadway, Providence, R. I.

J. G. Clinkard, 26 Mt. Pleasant St., E. Somerville, Mass.

Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.

Robt. F. McGregor, 509 Water St., Peterboro, Ont.

Henry Mullen, 33 Piquet St., E. Hamilton, Ont.

W. E. Cannon, Windsor, Canada.

A. B. Mutchler, Box 56, Shamokin, Pa.

John J. Maguire, 1513 Clarion St., Philadelphia, Pa.

R. B. Connolly, 70 Mahon Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. G. Hand, Box 761, Millville, N. J.

Robert Beatty, 533 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. E. Van Houten, 718 E. 27th St., Paterson, N. J.

Geo. E. Ward, 109 1/2 Aqueduct St., Newark, N. J.

P. E. Rames, 10 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.

James Cannon, 40 Washington St., Memphis, Tenn.

Joshua Hard, P. O. Pineville, Ky.

Ed. R. Hurst, Box 318, Monroe, La.

Edward H. Knight, Brunswick, Ga.

W. H. H. Davis, P. O. Tallapoosa, Ga.

V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190, Savannah, Ga.

L. R. Gaskill, 222 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.

Geo. L. Muhn, P. O. Parkersburg, W. Va.

Alex. Sample, P. O. Shreveport, La.

M. A. Higgins, 1018 El Paso St., San Antonio, Tex.

J. C. Kerman, 56 E. Ashley St., Jacksonville, Fla.

H. M. Steele, 926 Madison St., Topeka, Kan.

Geo. Rice, 100 King St., Winnipeg, Man.

W. J. Colegrove, Box 62, Ann Arbor, Mich.

O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th St., E. Saginaw, Mich.

A. Kelly, Duluth, Minn.

H. Blackmore, 2507 Dodder St., St. Louis, Mo.

D. E. Mogie, 415 W. 2d St., Indianapolis, Ind.

P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th St., New Albany, Ind.

J. W. Banks, 1214 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind.

J. W. Moss, 19 Linden St., Cleveland, O.

C. A. Brockwood, Box 185, Cincinnati, O.

C. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry St., Canton, O.

T. M. Smith, Box 180, Fostoria, O.

C. W. Worthington, 1622 Grove St., Kansas City, Mo.

R. Schwarze, 608, 18th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

L. T. Brown, Box 675, Seattle, Wash.

Peter Waite, Portland, Oregon.

James F. Black, Box 839, San Jose, Cal.

R. A. Williams, Ogden, Utah.

A STATE Labor Conference was held at Salem, Oregon, September 14th, and some of our Oregon unions were represented.

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1887.

Feb. 23.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon but years.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

It is prudent for local unions in the District not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to G. E. B.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 20.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended, a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place, an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after decisions of G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" it on any other trade, by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Oct. 19.—A withdrawal card at end of one year from date of issue is null and void.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—The U. B. cannot recognize the working cards of any other organization of carpenters.

A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

Feb. 2.—No matter when suspended whether under old or new Constitution, a reinstated member must conform to the new Constitution adopted by the Detroit Convention and must pay all charges for dues, etc., standing against him when suspended and the additional fee prescribed in the Constitution for reinstatement. The only law governing reinstatements in the U. B. is in the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich.

MARCH 2.—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONIES received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied and if for tax what month or months it is for.

THE G. S. sends a receipt for all moneys received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be inspected by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-11, 1888.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the Brotherhood is, and always has been, ready to co-operate with the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization in advancing the principles enunciated by that order—in educating and rallying the masses in all branches of honorable toil.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not deter our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

BUILDING ROOMS.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the west, of advertising fictitious building rooms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That, while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system, which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Resolved, That we most severely censure the course of the Canadian government in appropriating moneys to assist immigration, as it is to the detriment not only of the citizens of the Provinces, but to the workmen of America at large.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

THE EIGHT HOURS' SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, We believe a material reduction of the hours of labor would result to our advantage;

Resolved, That this Convention state a time, not later than June 1, 1890, when the eight hour work day shall be put in force, the same to be submitted to the Local Unions for their approval, a two-thirds vote being necessary to adopt.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

WHEREAS, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess and also give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

UNION 292, Little Rock, Ark., has leased its own hall.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

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PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1889.

THE BUILDERS EXCHANGE, the organ of Secretary Sayward and of the employing builders, fairly gloats over the alleged defeat of the eight-hour rule by the British Trades Congress, at Dundee, Scotland, last month. An investigation reveals the fact that the eight hour resolution was not rejected, but was adopted by a large majority.

THE SCRIPPS Newspaper League sent an expedition of workmen to Europe evidently to show how bad things are for the working people abroad. It would prove surprising and equally interesting to have a similar investigation of the condition of some workers here at home—notably the textile workers in the mills and particularly the coal miners of Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

THE RELIABILITY of the Associated Press in labor matters is evidenced by the story last month that the Courts of St. Louis had decided against the blue label of the International Cigar Makers Union, when in fact the decision was in favor of the Union. In a like spirit of "enterprise" it telegraphed lately that a conference had been held between Samuel Gompers of the Federation and P. J. McGuire of the K. of L.

THE BROOKLYN *Liberalist* says very properly: "Ever since the Carpenters' unions of Brooklyn, N. Y., have consolidated in one body, and are under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, they have had unexampled prosperity and are continually gaining members and assuming a position in the front ranks of labor." They have fourteen unions connected together in the Kings County District Council of the United Brotherhood. This should be a lesson to the New York carpenters who have four distinct and separate organizations. This leads to considerable rivalry and contention which will never cease until the carpenters of New York are all under one organized head.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT and Board of Vice Presidents will meet in Philadelphia, at the office of the G. S. on Monday, Jan. 13th, 1890. Any union or person having any appeal or grievance must send all documents and evidence to the General Secretary, to reach him on or before Jan. 3, 1890. Notice of sending the same should also be sent the General President.

THE EIGHT-HOUR CIRCULAR.

We trust each and every Local Union under our jurisdiction will vote on the Eight-Hour Circular of Sept. 18th, as sent out by the General Secretary. The return of vote must be in this office, on or before Oct. 30th and no later. So don't delay. The vote is rolling in now at a rapid rate. This Circular answers those who were of opinion a general strike was bound to take place, and it outlines a practical policy for the success of the movement with the least possible friction. Those cities best organized and most likely to succeed, will be taken up first and be supported in the demand. And this will be kept up, until one city after the other has adopted the eight hours, and success is complete all over the country.

OTTAWA, Canada.—Union 548 is recently organized, and when Plumbers and Painters can quit at noon Saturdays, carpenters have to work until 5 o'clock. We propose to remedy this by organization.

CELEBRATIONS ON LABOR DAY.

Never was Labor Day so universally and enthusiastically observed as it was this year. Mass meetings, parades or celebrations were the order of the day in over 400 cities. Wonderful impetus was given to the celebration by the resolve of the American Federation of Labor to make the day one of its series of days for public eight-hour mass meetings. In many States there is a law making the day a legal holiday, as in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The usual custom is to have a picnic at some suitable grove, and with speeches and dancing, and sports, and games, the day is pleasantly passed.

This year the day was very popular; Governors, Mayors, City Councilmen and leading public men graced the demonstrations. In the cities below named the carpenters' unions under our jurisdiction took a leading part in the festivities or parades—in some cases even turning out in regalia, almost in every case eight-hour banners were carried by the carpenters. In Boston, Utica and Seattle our unions had handsome, large four to eight horse floats with carpenters at work on them. Splendid shows were made particularly in St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Boston and San Francisco.

In the Spring of 1882, General Secretary P. J. McGuire, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters first originated the observance of a distinct and new holiday,—with parade and picnic—to be known as "Labor Day." He broached the idea to several active labor men and then to the Central Labor Union of New York, and got them to adopt it. The first Monday in September, 1882, was agreed upon as the day for the first public observance of "Labor Day." The first attempt was deemed to be so successful by the Central Labor Union that it decided to celebrate the first Monday in September every year as labor's holiday. The plan was then endorsed by the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and by the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor. The idea met with favor in other cities and States, and the labor organizations in them observed the day in various ways, by parades, festivals, excursions, or meetings, and have continued to do so.

Labor Day has become a fixed institution in the United States. Hundreds of cities which never before gave it any attention, this year surpassed themselves in its honor. Business houses, factories and workshops were closed, employment generally suspended, Mayors of Cities and Governors of States issued proclamations declaring the day a public holiday.

IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, there were demonstrations in Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk and Richmond, Va.; Birmingham, Ala.; Knoxville and Memphis, Tenn.; San Antonio, Tex.; Greenville, Miss.; Ft. Smith and Little Rock, Ark. and Wheeling, W. Va. In the latter city all the carpenters' unions from five adjacent cities participated, Bellaire, O. especially making a fine turnout.

IN THE FAR WEST, huge celebrations were held in Denver and Pueblo, Col.; Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Oregon; Salt Lake City, Utah and San Francisco, Cal. The carpenters' unions of Oakland, Alameda; San Rafael and Berkeley joined with our unions in San Francisco and made a showing of over 1500 carpenters in line.

IN THE WESTERN STATES Chicago, Peoria and Quincy, Ill.; Indianapolis, Evansville and Fort Wayne, Ind.; Concordia and Topeka, Kan.; Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Minn.; Des Moines, Iowa; Kearney and Omaha, Neb.; Milwaukee and West Superior, Wis.; Bellaire, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo and Youngstown, O.; Detroit, Bay City, E. Saginaw, Battle Creek, Grand Rapids, Escanaba, Ishpeming and Kalamazoo, Mich.; Hannibal, Kansas City, Nevada, St. Joseph and St. Louis. In the St. Louis parade all the carpenters' unions of that city were joined by Union 169 of E. St. Louis, Ill. and together they had 1200 men in line.

IN CANADA—Montreal and Quebec had turnouts.

IN NEW ENGLAND the handsomest showing was made in Boston, where 14 carpenters' unions with over 3000 men in

line turned out. In addition to this in Massachusetts, Lynn, Natick, North Adams, Springfield, Westfield and Worcester fittingly observed the day. So did Portland, Me.; Barre, Vt.; Hartford, New Haven, New Britain, New London, Nantucket, Winsted and Lakeville, Conn.

IN THE MIDDLE STATES, Pittsburgh made a fine display with 2200 carpenters in line representing 12 carpenters' unions in Pittsburgh and vicinity. The only parade in that city was made by the carpenters. Philadelphia, Erie, Greensburgh, Lock Haven, Pottsville, Scottsdale, York, Washington, Punxsutawney and Union town, Pa. all had demonstrations or turnouts. Jersey City, Newark, Patterson and Trenton, N. J.; Albany, Troy, Syracuse, New Rochelle, Yonkers, Rochester, Buffalo, Utica, Elmira, Binghamton, New York City and Brooklyn, N. Y., likewise observed the day.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NORMAN BEAN, Greenville, Pa.—1. What dues must a suspended member pay to be reinstated? 2. Suppose I stay in the U. B. until I am 51 years of age will the 50 year limit cut me out of benefit?

ANSWER.—1. A member to be reinstated must pay all charges—fines, dues and assessments—against him on the books and in addition one dollar fine for first reinstatement and not less than \$5 fine for the second reinstatement. But in no case should any charges be placed on the books against a member after he owes six months dues.

2. A member who is now under 50 years of age will not be debarred of benefit when he reaches the age of 50. That age limit only applies to those who are 50 years of age or more when they become admitted to membership.

JOS. THEIS, Rochester, N. Y.—Do suspended members who were suspended before the Detroit constitution was adopted have to pay the reinstatement fine?

ANSWER.—Most certainly they must pay said fine.

W. A. HAWLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—1. If a member joins on the 26th of the month, will he be three months in arrears counting from the 26th or counting from the first of the month?

2. Do benefits date from time of joining or when?

ANSWER.—1. If a member joins on the first meeting night of the month his dues in such a case count from the first of that month. Should he join on any other meeting night of the month, he should then pay his dues in proportion from the time he joins up to the first of the next month. For these reasons the limit of three months for arrears should be counted from the 1st of the month as for example: If a member joins from Sept. 1st to Sept. 7th he will pay a full month's dues for September, and on Nov. 1st he will owe one month's dues for October, and on Jan. 1st he will owe three months dues and be three months in arrears. But should a member join from Sept. 7th to Sept. 30th, he pays in advance for the remaining or proportionate time left in the month of September, and on Nov. 1st he will owe one month's dues for October and will be three months in arrears on Jan. 1st.

2. Benefits date from date of initiation or reinstatement, as for example: a member admitted Sept. 13, 1889, will be six months a member March 13, 1890, and on that date will be in benefit.

MANY INQUIRERS.—Suppose a member 48 or 49 years of age gets into arrears for six months dues, is suspended and becomes 50 years of age can he rejoin in full benefit?

ANSWER.—No, he can only rejoin as an Honorary member. As under our laws a member suspended forfeits all previous rights and benefits and to be reinstated must possess all the qualifications of a new member. To be an Honorary member he must pay such initiation fee as the Union may fix. A member over 50 years of age who gets into arrears for three months dues and does not owe a sum equal to six months dues is simply in arrears and cannot be suspended until he owes a sum equal to more than six months dues.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Does a member in arrears have to pay three months dues or six months dues?

ANSWER.—A member in arrears simply pays all arrears he owes. If it be three months dues he pays that amount, if he owes for more than three months, he pays

accordingly. Six months dues, however, is the limit.

C. A. ROCKWOOD, Cincinnati, Oh'io.—If a member owes 7 or 8 months dues, how can he rejoin?

ANSWER.—Such a person can rejoin as a reinstated member on paying his legal fine and all dues, &c., charged against him on the books. He must have all the qualifications of a new member and be admitted through the regular code of initiation, same as for new members. In no case can 7 or 8 months dues, be charged—six months dues is the highest limit.

PLAIN FACTS.

THE JOURNAL of United Labor, the organ of the K. of L., in its issue of Aug. 29th devotes three paragraphs to friendly criticism of as many items in our August issue.

The genial editor of the K. of L. official journal first disputes our views in regard to the propriety of having only one Carpenters Council in Chicago. On this point there is no need for argument, as the sentiment we expressed is based on experience and fully represents the thought of the vast majority of the organized Carpenters of Chicago.

Next, in regard to organizing the Painters, we do not believe in a dual trade organization or a dual authority in trade matters. One national organization in a trade is sufficient, and to encourage more than one means to encourage strife and discord. The Brotherhood of Painters is the offspring of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and organized on our lines and patterned after our constitution. They were first in the field as a National organization of Painters and as such we feel they are worthy of our sole support.

Third, in regard to the bankruptcy of Batcheller Bros., through their fight with organized labor, we are aware of one fact not stated in the "Journal of United Labor," and it is, that the Shoe Lasters Protective Union of New England had the biggest hand in that prolonged fight for the right of Labor to organize.

TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports have been made to the General Secretary the past month:

TRADE FAIR.

While good mechanics are in demand in the following cities and trade is fair, yet the supply of ordinary workmen is equal to the demand: Monroe, La.; Lock Haven, Pa.; Dover, N. H.; Altoona, Pa.; Waverly, N. Y.; Bowling Green, O.; Akron, O.; Peoria, Ill.; Paterson, N. J.; Malden, Mass.; Chester, Pa.; Hartford Conn.; Olean, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Winthrop, Mass.; Allston, Mass.

TRADE DULL.

Trade is extremely dull in these cities and men are crowding into them. Union men are advised to keep away: Buffalo, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y.; Oswego, Kan.; New Haven, Conn.; Jackson, Mich.; Augusta, Ga.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Winthrop, Mass.; Millville, N. J.; Salamanca, N. Y.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Seattle Wash.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia; Chicago; St. Louis; Astoria, Oregon; Austin, Tex.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Bloomington, Ill.; Lake Linden, Mich.; St. Catharines, Canada; New York; Springfield, Ohio; Riverside, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.

THE WALKING DELEGATE of the remnant of the United Order in New York, seems very eager to always use the New York *Daily News* to disparage the United Brotherhood in New York. It would be indeed a wiser policy for him to use his ability for some worthier purpose.

GENERAL SECRETARY, P. J. McGuire, addressed meetings recently as follows: Berwyn, Pa., August 30; Albany, N. Y., and Cooper Institute, New York City, on Labor Day; Lock Haven, Pa., October 2; York, Pa., October 3; Atlantic City, N. J., October 9. In company with Bro. J. Bennett, of the G. E. B., he visited the New York District Council August 15th, and with Bro. Kerr, Chairman of G. E. B., he addressed a public meeting of Union 388, Norristown, Pa.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANY persons who know of the whereabouts of the below named carpenters will confer a favor in forwarding the information to this office or to the parties herein designated:

JAMES REA, age 50, height, 5 ft. 7 in., sandy complexion. He left Chicago for the Black Hills in 1877. Any tidings will be gladly received by his wife, Mrs. James Rea, No. 15 Seventh street, New York, N. Y.

CHARLES HENRY JAMES, 5 ft. 6 in., high, weighs about 140, dark hair streaked with gray, light brown moustache, blue eyes, little scar about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, under the left eye, an Englishman born in London. At one time he worked in New York city, but is probably in the Western States now. His tools are marked with his name. Address his wife, Mrs. S. James, care of Mrs. Edmonds, 33 Village street, Boston, Mass.

BUILDING LABORERS National Union now has 36 Locals and 3486 members in good standing.

THE JOURNEMEN Bakers of New York and Brooklyn are making a stubborn fight against the Bakers' Association. The latter body proposes to break up the journeymen's unions, and the Bakers' National Union now appeals to us to help organize Bakers unions all over the country, and to strengthen those now existing. Every carpenter should heed their appeal. Documents and information freely furnished by Aug. Delabar, National Secretary, Room 52, 150 Nassau St., New York.

PITTSBURGH POINTS.

THE planing mill of J. B. Hill & Co. is still non-union, and union men and union contractors will not have anything to do with Hill's shop or material.

SOME time ago the stonemasons struck on Contractor Stertzel's non-union carpenters on a job on Highland Ave., East End, and it resulted in having these carpenters join the union and work was resumed. Thus it is one trade can help the other.

UNION 230 suggested and worked up the first grand reunion and picnic of the carpenters' unions of Pittsburgh and vicinity, Aug. 9th, and it was a success. Robert Hice, of Union 230, won the fat men's race, prize offered by J. M. Kelly, of the Commoner. P. L. Sheridan, of Union 211, won the lean men's race, and Union 211 played Union 142 a game of base ball, score, 15 to 9 in favor of Union 211. The prize in the ball game was given by General Secretary P. J. McGuire.

JOB after job of carpenter work and the men on the job are being unionized in Pittsburgh and vicinity, by the co-operation and hand-in-hand work of the plasterers, plumbers, tinners and painters, with the carpenters. All the building trades are united on insisting in having none but union men at work.

SEVEN NEW UNIONS.

During the past month, charters were granted seven new unions, viz.: 103, Scranton, Miss.; 105, Sydney, N. Y.; 108, Lynn, Mass.; 123, Pine Bluff, Ark.; 513, New York (German); 559, Bradford, Pa.; 551, Turtle Creek, Pa.

CLIQUE AND RINGS.

One of the greatest evils that labor organizations have to contend with, says *The Painter*, is the fellow who always wants to run the machine, and with a knowing wink and mysterious insinuation places a bad construction upon the action of others.

These fellows generally manage to secure a following and the formation of a clique is the result, that destroys the harmony of the union and drives men's into non-attendance. The most trivial matters are used as a handle to create discord, petty jealousies and spite is engendered, to gratify which these kickers would disrupt a union. Every man who is imbued with true trade union principles and who feels that the success of the union depends upon its harmonious working should at once place a veto on all such disturbers. No class of people are more easily quieted, if taken in time. Presiding officers should see that every member who desires should be accorded the opportunity to express his views, and that cliques and rings formed to gratify petty animosities and spite should be made to know that there are laws governing all matters that must be adhered to. Beware of the chronic kicker; you will find him without the aid of a telescope, when found, sit on him.

A DISCUSSION ON THE EIGHT HOUR QUESTION.

Jim—Hello, John, are you interested in this new movement for eight-hours a day?

John—Yes; ain't you?

Jim—Not much. It's another of those labor schemes.

John—But it is a good one, nevertheless.

Jim—I can't see it in that light. No boss will pay you 10 hours' pay for 8 hours' work, and the average man has about as much as he can do to make both ends meet now.

John—Some of them have more than they can do—the idle ones, for instance.

Jim—Oh, well, that's their lookout. It's every man for himself in this world. I'm not to blame if other people are idle.

John—Yes, you are. Those people are idle because you and I work too many hours. I agree with you that it is every one for himself in this world.

Jim—I'm surprised to hear you say that. I always supposed from the way you talked that you were looking out for other people. What has made you change?

John—I haven't changed at all.

Jim—But you just said you believed that every man should look out for himself.

John—So I do. But I don't agree with you in the way you apply it. You would look out for yourself by working as many hours as you can, no matter how many were idle; I would look out for myself by regulating the hours of labor so as to give employment to all, and I claim I can best look out for myself by looking out for others.

Jim—How do you make that out?

John—I'll tell you. But first let me ask you if you will admit that wages are fixed by the number of idle men, or rather by what the idle men are willing to work for?

Jim—Yes, I'll admit that, for I can see men in the factory getting discharged every day, for no other reason than that others are willing to work cheaper.

John—Exactly; those men who offer to work cheap are simply following your plan of looking out for themselves, and in doing so crowd some one else out. One of these days your turn will come. Some one will offer to do your work cheaper than you are doing it and you will have to go. Then when you are among the outs, you will have to work for less than some one else in order to get a job. And so it will go on until wages are reduced to the lowest rate upon which a man can subsist.

Jim—But is your plan any better? If we work shorter hours won't we have to work for less wages?

John—For a time, yes. But before long wages would be higher for 8 hours than they are now for 10.

Jim—Oh, bosh; that's another of your foolish ideas.

John—It may seem foolish to you, but it is a fact.

Jim—You don't mean to say that any employer will give 10 hours' pay for 8 hours' work?

John—No, I don't; for there is no such thing as a fixed hours' pay. If there are a large number of idle men who are willing to work for 10 cents an hour, 10 cents will be an hour's pay; if men are scarce and work is plenty, and no one will work for less than 20 cents an hour, then 20 cents becomes an hour's pay. You admitted as much when you admitted that the rate of wages is fixed by what the idle men are willing to work for.

Jim—But do you think if the hours were reduced to 8 there would be no idle men?

John—No one would be idle who wanted to work. According to the last census there are about 10,000,000 workers in this country, and they work, on an average, 10 hours a day. It is estimated that there are about 1,500,000 idle. If, then, the working day is reduced to 8 hours it would require the labor of 2,000,000 more men to produce the goods that are annually produced. Then, as laborers would cease to compete for an opportunity to labor, wages would increase. So you see, the best way to increase wages is to shorten the hours, and the best way to look out for yourself is to look out for your fellow workers, and not put them in the position where necessity will compel them to underbid you for your job.

1st. That we may have a class of highly paid Officials, who rob us of the results of our labor by Rates and Taxes.

2nd. That we may have a class of idle loafers known as Landlords, who have taken possession of our common birthright, the Land, and now rob us by compelling us to pay Rent for the use of it.

3d. That we may have a class of Thieves, who rob us of the results of our labor in the shape of profits and interest, these are the Capitalists, Bankers and Money-lenders.

DRIVING NAILS INTO SEASONED TIMBER.

A correspondent in an exchange writes that he recently witnessed the experiment of driving nails into timber that had been hard seasoned and well dried. The first nails after passing through an ordinary board, went into the timber about an inch, and then doubled up under the hammer. The tips of the rest of the nails were dipped into lard, and the driving was accomplished without any difficulty. The remedy is not a new one, but is simple enough to be recommended for trial.

STAIRS should have treads 1½ inches thick, and risers ¾ inch; stringers 16 inches apart at furthest (12 inches is better). The sum of the riser and tread should equal 17½ inches; thus, if the riser is 6 inches, the tread should be 11½, if the riser is 6½ inches, the tread 11 inches, and so on.

ARE YOU READY?

As May, 1890, draws near every thinking man of toil asks himself the question: Are we ready? Are we preparing for the struggle that is likely to come when the word is given, "Forward, Men of Toil!"

Our position must be well understood, our line well formed, a thorough and consistent discipline established along the line. There must be men to lead as well as men to follow. Those who lead must have the confidence and respect of those who follow. Those who compose the rank and file of organized labor must have a proper understanding of the causes that led them to organize, and the condition of things that has caused them to demand the shortening of the hours of labor, as a means for the amelioration of their present unhappy condition.

Representative men in the labor movement should meet on common ground and agree upon a definite plan of action, upon which we can bind all their energies for the accomplishment of the greatest good to the greatest number.

We must accomplish the successful consummation of the eight-hour movement, that will give employment to thousands of idle men. We are to-day a divided people, and no one knows this better than the soulless employers of men. Therefore I appeal to all who take an active part in the labor movement; those who enlighten and instruct as well as lead; those to whom the toiling masses look for advice and consultation to make the eight-hour question the text of every speech and sentiment uttered, leaving abstract questions out of the discussion that the masses may be drawn together in a common cause for a common purpose, educated and enlightened that they may act intelligently in the coming struggle.

The condition of the working people is such that you cannot harmonize them by dealing with abstract questions, in which we are divided in theory and practice. We can unite in the discussion of the eight-hour question with a view to enforcing the demand next June.

Shall we do it? Shall we of the building trades stand in one solid division ready to strike in common with all organized labor when the word is given, "Forward Men of Toil?"

If we ever emancipate ourselves from our present condition it will be by a united effort. If we hope to give our children more of the advantages, more of the accomplishments, more of comforts and enjoyments of life; if we expect to obliterate the blighting curse of child-labor from the fair land of America, breeding mental weakness and physical degeneracy; if we ever expect to receive for honest toil a proper recognition and to have the right to fix a price upon it; if we ever expect to demand and receive from the legislative, executive and judicial departments of government that protection that is thrown around corporate capital; if we ever expect to see the time when the garments we wear are not made by the blood and tears of toiling women, it will be by a united effort! Are you ready? If not, then get ready.

DETROIT, Mich. L. HUTCHINSON.

THE STARVATION ARMY.

A COPY OF A CIRCULAR ISSUED FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE STARVATION ARMY, LONDON.

Reader, we are the Starvation Army, we the Creators of all Wealth are on the verge of starvation, hundreds of our fellow-workers after a life of toil die yearly of starvation, our daughters oftentimes are driven to prostitution, our sons to crime, our aged have to end their days within the work-house gates. And why is this?

1st. That we may have a family of German Paupers called a queen, princes, princesses, and dukes.

2nd. That we may have a class of idle loafers known as Landlords, who have taken possession of our common birthright, the Land, and now rob us by compelling us to pay Rent for the use of it.

3d. That we may have a class of Thieves, who rob us of the results of our labor in the shape of profits and interest, these are the Capitalists, Bankers and Money-lenders.

4th. That we may have a class of highly paid Officials, who rob us of the results of our labor by Rates and Taxes.

5th. That we may have an army of trained cutthroats, who are prepared to slaughter those who protest against this system in any part of the world.

This is why we are an army of Miserables, why we have to die and be buried as paupers, why our daughters are driven to get a living on the streets, our sons to crime, that these privileged classes may live in luxury on the results of our labor. Fellow Citizens, the annual wealth produced by the laborers in this country is £1,300,000,000 of which the small minority of Capitalists and Landlords take £1,000,000,000 as profits, interest, and rents, leaving £300,000,000 for the people who create it all. Is it any wonder they can have their servants and carriages, their palaces to live in, with suburban villas for

their mistresses? And all from the results of our labor, while the wealth producers have to live in filthy hovels, and eat the offal and garbage of the town not fit for dogs or pigs. And so it will continue as long as the present competitive state of society exists; therefore we call upon you to join us and assist in peaceably overturning this cursed system by which we the producers of all wealth are ground down.

THE CARPENTERS OF ST. LOUIS.

Not long ago the Evening Post-Dispatch of St. Louis, published a statement that the carpenters of that city were disorganized. Bro. Maurice Lynam, the present recording secretary of Union No. 4, made an excellent reply in this form:

The total number of carpenters in the unions of St. Louis on the 31st of December, 1888, was 214. You would have also found that on Sept. 30, 1889, the number of members in good standing was over 1,000. That is the number on which the St. Louis unions pay 10 cents per capita tax to the central office, and we would certainly not pay tax on a higher number of members than we have.

Previous to the late strike we had only four unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in this city. At present we have eight unions. Does this showing look as if the St. Louis carpenters are disorganized? If we take the United States census of 1880 we find the number of resident carpenters given at 1,808. Deduct the number of carpenters employed in the planing mills and you will see that there is but a small per cent. of the resident carpenters outside of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. To those who can remember the condition of the journeyman carpenter in 1860 up to August, 1881, and the several abortive attempts made to organize the trade during that period, and then cast a retrospective glance at what the Brotherhood has accomplished since 1881, the results must appear almost marvelous.

It furnishes us with the convincing proof that carpenters are learning to appreciate the advantages of organizations which our society affords to its members and the additions to our ranks in this city in the past eight months show that carpenters are not forced into our society by the exercise of any system of terrorism which people that don't know our objects associate with unionism. They must have joined us because they have witnessed the good which our organization is accomplishing and desire to participate in the advantages which it confers, in the belief that it is capable of effecting a revolution in the condition of our trade.

MAURICE LYNUM.

A SAMPLE "KICKER."

He has not been at the Union for ever so long—years maybe. Don't like the way they run things anyhow. Only goes on very special occasions. Generally votes at elections, but is not always sure that he votes for the best men. Don't know the candidates personally, and therefore has to take the word of some interested friend, who fixes his ticket to suit himself. Grumbles at the extravagance of the Union—so much money collected and so little to show for it. Belongs to the 90 per cent. who never attend the meetings, and caustically criticizes the acts of the 10 per cent. who do. Snarls about rings and cliques, and never has any confidence in or respect for the officers and members who do all the work. Thinks the dues are too high and that they ought to be reduced, forgetting that it is the protection afforded by the Union that enables him to hold up his end in the world.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS NOT NARROW.

The objection to trade organizations that they encourage narrow feelings of caste or clan, is hardly valid, for nearly all trades unite and co-operate whenever there is a common object or general principle at stake. Thus, step by step, the organized workmen learn practically and effectively, of the solidarity of interest, unity, and brotherhood of workmen and women all over the country—aye, all over the world.

The greatest obstacles to progress, such as prejudice of race, religion, sex, and color, which are viciously intensified when workmen are competing for work singly, are also gradually diminished through the influence of trade organizations, when men and women of all races, creeds, and colors work side by side for one common object.

MEN with millions invested in business find that they cannot afford to compete with each other. Hence the resort to co-operative methods through organized trusts and combinations. The tendency of the best business talent of the age is towards co-operation. Railroads form pools and enter into vast consolidations. They act upon the same principles that underlie the movement among workmen for shorter hours, that all have an equal right to a part of the business that is being transacted.—Industrial Age.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND FESTIVALS.

Most of these items were crowded out of last month's paper:

Union 66, Concordia, Kan., had a basket picnic Sept. 6th; said union has raised its initiation fee to \$5.—General Vice-President W. W. Wood, of Wheeling, visited Union 261, Buckhannon, W. Va., on Aug. 6th.—Unions 95 and 508, of Holyoke, Mass., picnicked July 20.—Union 469, Hot Springs, Ark., had a public meeting in August.—F. K. Foster, of Boston, spoke to Union 396, Fitchburg, Mass., August 7th, on the "Bread and Butter Problem." Bros. Clinkard and McKay also spoke in the same place on Aug. 22, after which a social dance was indulged in.—Union 307, San Antonio, Tex., has been holding a series of eight-hour public meetings.—Union 300, Austin, Tex., had a ball Aug. 18th.—Union 518, St. Louis, Mo., will have a grand concert and ball Oct. 19.—Union 351, Seattle, Washington, has its ball Oct. 25th.—Union 24, Somerville, Mass., is arranging for a series of public meetings this winter.—Union 251, Kingston, N. Y., had an excursion Sept. 16th, to Shokan, in the Catskill Mountains.—Union 171, Youngstown, O., made a fraternal visit to Sharon, Pa. to Union 268, on Sept. 19.—Bros. McKay, of East Boston, and J. G. Clinkard, of Boston, spoke for Union 216, Waltham, Mass., Sept. 18, and with excellent success.—F. K. Foster lectured before Union 445, Leominster, Mass., September 30.

WE ALL KNOW IT.

The following gentlemen will be found in almost every Brotherhood:

Bro. Littlefaith, who can't see any progress behind nor anything but ruin ahead. He attends the meetings once in six months and the rest of the time he is whining around frightening would-be applicants away from our doors. He should be frozen out at the first opportunity; trying to convince him he is wrong is a waste of time.

Bro. Dolittle, who is the biggest man around when talking is to be done, and takes less part in the real work of the Brotherhood than any other man. He should be made chairman of the defunct committee without salary.

Bro. Alltalk, blood relative to the above, with more cheek and less brain than his brothers. He should be made chairman of the gas committee till membership expires.

We almost forgot that other important individual, the Brother who has paid ten assessments a month for the last five years and would like to know where the money all goes to. A case of this sort calls for nothing but pity, as it is a sure indication of softening of the brain.—Ex.

THE WORKMAN'S DOLLAR.

Put a dollar in the hands of a mechanic for two hours work, and put another in the hands of a millionaire capitalist for two minutes work—clipping a coupon—then calculate the purchasing and debt-paying value of those two different dollars to the community. The millionaire's dollar lies in bank or is wrapt up in "security" from one day to ten years and does nothing—nothing but save itself from wearing out by circulation. It goes in big piles, and big piles are hard to move; a year hence it may get out and start down through the channels of trade. But the mechanic's dollar is put to work at once; a dime of it goes to the baker, a dime to the butcher, a dime to the shoemaker, a dime to the milkman, a dime to the coal yard, a dime to the clothier, a dime to the dry goods man, a dime to the grocery, and alas, too often, the rest to the saloon-keeper. But the entire dollar is put to work and kept at work, and because of this activity, of the money paid for wages the money is ten times more valuable to a community than any other money.

A UNION MAN.

Will be a good member of his union.
He will take a lively interest in all that relates to union business.
He will attend his meetings regularly.
He will pay his dues promptly.
He will not subordinate his trade union to any political party or personal purpose.
He will not whisper away the character of his fellow member.
He will try to have his union work hand in hand with all other trade unions.
He will not borrow a labor paper; he will buy one and he will pay for it like a man.

But, alas! the true unionist and true man is not an over abundant commodity. More's the pity.—Bakers Journal.

Journeymen Brewers' National Union in its recent convention for purposes of organization districted the country into five districts. National Secretary Kurzenkabe was reelected. The next convention will be held in St. Louis. The brewers are making a vigorous fight against the Beer Pools of St. Louis and Milwaukee, and every member of our organization should help them. Boycott all Milwaukee beer and all St. Louis Trust or Pool beer.

SURPLUS LABOR IN OHIO.

The Commission of Labor in Ohio in its annual report speaks favorably of the eight-hour movement, and in its support says: If the 240,000 persons employed in the workshops and factories of this State would work but eight hours it would be like moving from those shops two out of every ten. It would thus be seen that, measured by the production, it would require 300,000 persons to do the work now done by 240,000; 60,000 more persons, therefore, would necessarily be employed. This would absorb all the surplus labor and create a healthy demand that would result in increased wages.

HERBERT SPENCER defines the natural rights of a man as extending upon all sides until they meet and infringe upon the rights of some other man. Hence a man has a right to himself and to the products of his labor. Any restrictions upon his access to natural opportunities to employ himself is a denial of his right to labor, and any restrictions upon his right to exchange the products of his labor is a denial of his right to the product.

SPEAKERS ON THE ROAD.

This month two lecturers, members of our U. B., are out on the road speaking in behalf of our organization, and stirring up a live interest among non-union men. These speakers are Bros. H. Lloyd, of Toronto, Canada, and W. H. Kliver, of Chicago. Up to date of publication their visits have been attended by very encouraging success; large mass meetings have been held, the merits of our organization explained, the work and objects of trades and labor unions have been presented, and the eight-hour movement advocated. The American Federation of Labor has kindly aided the U. B. in arranging these meetings, and has voted an allowance from our tax to aid in paying the expenses of the speakers. The routes and cities visited are as follows:

LLOYD'S ROUTE.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., October 7.
Buffalo, N. Y., October 8.
Battavia, N. Y., October 9.
Rochester, N. Y., October 10.
Auburn, N. Y., October 11.
Syracuse, N. Y., October 12 and 13.
Utica, N. Y., October 14.
Amsterdam, N. Y., October 15.
Schenectady, N. Y., October 16.
Albany, N. Y., October 17.
Troy, N. Y., October 18.
N. Adams, Mass., October 19.
Pittsfield, Mass., October 21.
Springfield, Mass., October 22.
Holyoke, Mass., October 23.
Worcester, Mass., October 24.
S. Framingham, Mass., October 25.
Boston, Mass., October 26.
Boston, Mass., October 27 and 28.
Chelsea, Mass., October 29.
Newton, Mass., October 30.
Cambridge, Mass., October 31.
Somerville, Mass., November 1.
Medford, Mass., November 2.
Salem, Mass., November 4.
Lynn, Mass., November 6.
Brocton, Mass., November 8.
Roxbury, Mass., November 9.
Woburn, Mass., November 11.
Lowell, Mass., November 12.
Lawrence, Mass., November 13.
Haverhill, Mass., November 14.
Dover, N. H., November 15.
Portland, Me., November 16.
Bath, Me., November 18.
Lewiston, Me., November 19.
Manchester, N. H., November 20.
Fitchburg, Mass., November 21.
Providence, R. I., November 22.
Fall River, Mass., November 23.
Hartford, Conn., November 25.
Danbury, Conn., November 26.
Newburg, N. Y., November 27.

KLIVERS' ROUTE.

Lafayette, Ind., October 7.
Indianapolis, Ind., October 8 and 9.
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 10th to 15th.
Louisville, Ky., October 15th to 17th.
New Albany, Ind., October 16.
Evansville, Ind., October 18.
E. St. Louis, Ill., October 19.
St. Louis, Mo., October 20.
Springfield, Ill., October 21.
Hannibal, Mo., October 22.
Quincy, Ill., October 23.
Peoria, Ill., October 24.
Rock Island, Ill., October 25.
La Crosse, Wis., October 26.
Winona, Minn., October 28.
St. Paul, Minn., October 29 and 30.
Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 31 and Nov 1.
Milwaukee, Wis., November 2 to 4.

MONTHLY REPORT.

FOR MONTH ENDING SEPT. 30, 1899

Moneys received since the above date will appear next month.

The monthly report, as below, includes on one line, first the charter number of the local union, then the name of city, the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, and the amount of moneys received for tax and supplies in the month of September.

The (*) denotes the Unions not having sent in their monthly F. S. report.

Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.

ALABAMA.

507 BIRMINGHAM—A. M. Grant 2103 2d Ave. \$ 9.70
MOBILE—
89 E. Marschal. S. S. Elmir 31 W. Bayou * 10.50
92 (Col.) J. T. Heathman, E. Broad nr. Congress 5.40
389 SHEFFIELD—Ward Parker, Box 46 2.00

ARKANSAS.

479 FORT SMITH—F. Neighbors 1023 N. 12th St. 5.70
327 HELENA—P. Robertson, Box 60
469 HOT SPRINGS—W. B. Smith, 12 School St. 2.75
LITTLE ROCK—
292 D. W. Gaskill, Box 371 8.10
106 (Col.) L. F. Fie, 21st and Gains St. *

CALIFORNIA.

47 ALAMEDA—E. A. Randlett, Box 94 5.60
549 BAKERSFIELD—G. H. Suelhoff 5.00
528 BERKELEY—Franklin Wells 2.60
365 FRESNO—E. J. Harrah 4.30
LOS ANGELES—
56 Theo. E. Cross, Box 482 8.60
439 (West) W. G. Warden, 122 W. Pine St. 1.50
36 OAKLAND—J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.
303 ONTARIO—C. Postill
544 PORTERVILLE—W. H. James
235 RIVERSIDE—J. W. Cartoll, Box 666 10.00
341 SACRAMENTO—C. Northey 3.20
86 SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797
182 SAN DIEGO—F. Huribut, Box 327 294.75
SAN FRANCISCO—
22 H. Meyer, 224 Birch Avenue 54.50
304 (Ger.) Chas. Goldbeck, 2304 1/2 Folsom St. 4.90
483 John Pearson, 1184 Harrison St. 14.05
316 SAN JOSE—B. W. Courant, 25 N. 1st 16.70
35 SAN RAFAEL—Chas. L. Jacobs, Box 673 4.60
282 SANTA ANA—N. L. Galbraith, Box 233 2.70
226 SANTA BARBARA—J. H. Bates 14.60
133 SANTA CRUZ—G. W. Reid, Box 353
337 STOCKTON—Geo. H. Field, 152 Taylor St. 4.70

CANADA.

161 BELLEVILLE—R. McPherson, Box 547 3.90
432 CHATHAM—Hugh Gallagher, Box 325 1.40
83 HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 6 Birmingham St. 23.90
18 HAMILTON—Wm. E. Aust, 114 Catherine St. N. 3.20
194 LONDON—E. Aust, 670 King St. 3.30
MONTREAL—
314 Olivier Miron, 178 Maconnave 2.50
131 Alfred Boulanger, 30 Rolland St. 5.70
376 Sam'l Slater, 418 Richmond St. 1.80
548 OTTAWA—A. Macek, 397 Kent St. 10.00
375 PETERBOROUGH—C. Westlake, 114 Dublin 4.60
38 ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louise St. 6.10
37 ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo 6.50
129 ST. THOMAS—S. R. Hawes, Box 533 1.90
TORONTO—Secretary of District Council,
S. R. Heakes, 4 Sadgerow Av.
27 D. D. McNeill, 10 Carleton 6.10
279 A. Marshall, 180 Markham St. 2.10
342 (East) Jno. Ross, 467 Gerrard St. 2.50
537 WALLACEBURG—W. H. Burroughs 2.50
343 WINNIPEG, Manitoba—J. B. Robertson, Box 56 13.80
495 WINDSOR—George Patton 3.30

COLORADO.

515 COLORADO SPRINGS—Frank Sawyer, Box 976 4.10
55 DENVER—J. T. Burns, 835 15th St. 12.80
410 PUEBLO—W. A. Souther, Elm and Prospect Sts. 19.20
400 SOUTH DENVER—J. W. Bush, 527 12th St. 3.50
46 TRINIDAD—L. E. Ross, Box 569

CONNECTICUT.

115 BRIDGEPORT—C. H. Botsford, 446 Iranistan Ave. 2.20
121 DANBURY—Geo. L. Smith, 4 Liberty 5.20
43 HARTFORD—J. W. Wallace, Parkville, Conn. 8.10
49 MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 125 Grove 6.70
97 NEW BRITAIN—A. E. Potter, 42 Wallace 5.80
126 NEW HAVEN—Jas. Mills, 81 Meadow St. 90
137 NORWICH—Frank Warburton, Baltic St.
543 RIDGEFIELD—W. E. Mackie 90

DELAWARE.

40 WILMINGTON—J. M. Phillips, Highlands P. O. 4.10

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—
190 L. Burner, Columbia Road and Boundary, N. W. 90
531 Wm. Clark, 804 1/2 12th St., N. W. 12.50

FLORIDA.

224 JACKSONVILLE—W. H. Simons, 94 Pine St. 4.20
74 R. H. Massey, Box 4 16.45
127 (Col.) T. J. Robinson, 325 E. Intendencia 3.50
259 ST. AUGUSTINE—Stephen Kujawski, Box 863 2.20

GEORGIA.

502 ATLANTA—D. D. Sawyer, 50 E. Hunter St. 5.00
136 AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad 4.60
144 MACON—Robert Hackney, 455 Arch St.
SAVANNAH—Secretary of District Council,
V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190
286 Frank Barber, 95 S. Broad 3.60
57 (Col.) P. A. Proctor, 17 Maple St. 16.70
457 THOMASVILLE—(Col.) S. J. Smith

ILLINOIS.

79 ALTON—J. W. Walton, 515 E. 10th St. 2.20
80 AUSTIN—Rasmus Mielson, Box Park, Cook Co.
433 BELLEVILLE—Louis H. Grone, 110 West A. St. 2.60
519 BLOOMINGTON—L. Parmelee, Box 46 Normal, Ill.
70 BRIGHTON PARK—Chas. Fournier, 2111 38th St.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council,
R. B. Hall, 394 31st St.
1 H. Wichmann, 960 Dudley 72.90
1 (French) S. Sauvageau, 57 Norton St. 7.60
28 W. S. Weeks, 455 31st St. 38.00
54 (Bohem.) Jos. Macek, 556 20th St. 42.30
73 (Ger.) Lawrence Lundp, 98 24th Place 6.40
181 (Scand.) Paul A. Scott, 942 Milwaukee Ave. 6.00
242 (Ger.) M. Mannig, 46 n St. & Bishop 1.00
256 (Boh.) Fr. Topinka, 829 Apple St. 1.20
416 A. Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell 7.80
419 Edw. Pauls, 18 Mark St.
69 DANVILLE—A. C. Barton, 905 Gilbert 7.80
169 EAST ST. LOUIS—Albert Bailey, Box 92 3.70
281 FREEPORT—J. G. LeGrand, 183 Elk St. 3.70
141 GRAND CROSSING—J. S. Lightbown, Box 187 1.80
162 HYDE PARK—R. J. Fuke, 4339 Champlain Ave. 9.00
319 JACKSONVILLE—E. T. Mason, 334 S. Clay Ave. 2.80
442 JOLIET—J. Jackson, 627 Cass St.
434 KENNINGTON (Fr.)—Marius Rougeron, Box 356 2.50
PROBIA—
245 Wm. H. Catcott, Box 94 5.70
813 (Ger.) J. Relchel, 301 Butler 1.80
189 QUINCY—J. W. Troxel, 1024 Elm St. 25
166 ROCK ISLAND—R. G. Hudson, 1423 7th Ave. 2.30
19 SOUTH CHICAGO—Knut Petersen, Box 27 2.10
16 SPRINGFIELD—John Dick, 615 Eastman Ave. 2.10
TOWN OF LAKE—
23 Thos. P. Doran, 7008 Centre Ave., Englewood 6.50
62 Chas. O. Johnson, 427 58th St., Englewood 6.00
430 (Bohem.) F. Pribil, 5014 Robt St., Chicago

INDIANA.

352 ANDERSON—John C. Spence 3.10
383 AUBURN—J. J. Henderson Cochran 1.70
494 CRAWFORDSVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock Ave. 2.00
517 ELKHART—Henry Foltz, 412 Middlebury St. 1.50
90 EVANSVILLE—J. Keilber, 114 W. Delaware 8.05
158 FORT WAYNE—H. J. Lapp, 24 Stophlet St. 18.75

525 GARRETT—B. F. Warner 1.30
INDIANAPOLIS—
60 (Ger.) H. Vahle, 48 N. Sterling St. 4.00
299 D. E. Mogie, 415 W. 21st St. 8.65
446 J. M. Pruitt, 31 1/2 West St. 12.70
215 LAFAYETTE—J. M. Adkins, 150 N. 10th St. 3.00
429 MUNCIE—C. E. Vantress, 617 S. Liberty St. 4.90
19 NEW ALBANY—P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th 2.20
48 TERRE HAUTE—John Ohmart, 999 S. 31 3.10

INDIAN TERRITORY.

542 OKLAHOMA CITY—W. F. Bush

IOWA.

534 BURLINGTON—E. C. Kalb, 1211 N. Oak St. 2.10
156 CRESSKOP—L. B. Jordan, Box 359 1.20
58 DES MOINES—J. A. Leimbach, 1927 High St. 1.90
81 FORT MADISON—H. H. McLellan 1.90

KANSAS.

264 ATCHISON—H. Stork, 438 S. 7th St. 1.20
66 CONCORDIA—J. W. Graham, Box 170 3.40
366 HICKEY—J. W. Johnson 6.30
499 LEAVENWORTH—L. W. Downs, Box 25 2.70
524 OSWEGO—John McLane 70
356 PITTSBURG—J. H. Sentenn 2.70
360 SALINA—W. L. Breece, 242 S. 10th St. 2.70
158 TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137 6.50

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE—
7 J. J. Corcoran, 827 E. Walnut St. 2.90
214 (Ger.) Simon Wolf, 1666 Shelby St. 2.90
509 OWENSBORO—R. A. Miller, Box 211 2.10
201 PADUCAH—Geo. Hebel, 1027 Clark St. 2.10
149 PRINCETON—Eph. Outten 1.10

LOUISIANA.

151 MONROE—H. Risher 1.80
76 NEW ORLEANS—J. G. Bloomer, 452 1/2 S. Liberty 2.40
45 SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339

MAINE.

345 BATH—Alpheus Gove 8.43
407 LAWTON—C. M. Page, 78 Franklin 8.00
344 PORTLAND—W. H. Gilpatrick, 22 Casco St. 12.60

MARYLAND.

29 BALTIMORE—H. W. Hale, 403 Courtland 12.50
503 CUMBERLAND—W. M. Everstine, 312 Mechanic

MASSACHUSETTS.

333 ALLSTON—G. G. Maskell, Wilton St. 7.30
221 ARLINGTON—Jas. A. Martin, Box 319 8.19
33 BOSTON—R. S. Floyd, 1139 Washington St. 69.20
130 BROOKLINE—Ed. Shattuck, 30 Snell St. 4.90
321 BROOKLINE—J. D. McIntosh, Pearl St. 4.90
CAMBRIDGE—
138 M. W. Trow, 30 Putnam Ave. 9.50
204 F. Leydon, 2 Crescent St. 6.30
324 CHARLESTOWN—J. F. Kelly, 3 Bunker Hill Ch. 2.00
135 CHELSEA—J. H. Miller, 122 Broadway 9.80
400 CLINTON—J. G. Martin, Box 1262 5.00
373 DORCHESTER—G. A. Armstrong, 3 Elm St. 2.25
218 EAST BOSTON—Hector McKay, 5 Union Place 9.40
403 FALL RIVER—Lawr. Hayden, 60 Maple 7.00
66 FITCHBURG—L. W. Merriam, 144 Pearl 1.80
380 GLOUCESTER—H. McPherson, 124 Duncan St. 25
42 HINGHAM—H. E. Cushman, 33 Emerson St. 25
82 HAVENHAM—Collin Campbell, North St. HOLYOKE—
95 A. J. Laviolette, 32 Appleton St. 5.20
508 (French) Geo. H. Dugas, 530 Summer St. 6.66
196 HYDE PARK—C. S. Elliott, 57 Dana Ave. 6.30

MASSACHUSETTS.

111 Geo. Kingston, 5 Florence Place 5.35
314 (French) Alphonse Drouin, 497 Common St. 1.60
445 LEOMINSTER—Geo. W. Cogswell, Shrewsbury 1.00
LOWELL—
269 F. J. Rief, 19 1/2 Walker St. 26.00
44 (French) A. Lenny, 23 W. 4th St. 108
LYNN—M. Delmer, 103 Lewis St. 2.80
122 MALDEN—J. B. Green, 2 Irving Ct. 7.40
154 MARLBOROUGH—B. Poole, 1 Highland 4.90
423 MEDFORD—Chas. E. Wilson, Box 491 9.75
192 NATICK—N. J. Swenson, Box 477 9.40
409 NEW BEDFORD—Ed. Allen, 72 Thomas St. 2.20
275 NEWTON—C. C. Connors, Lock Box 71 6.10
193 NORTH ADAMS—A. T. Quinton, 37 Meadow St. 4.80
435 NORWICH—F. L. Colton, Box 41 6.10
444 PITTSFIELD—Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St. 4.80
417 QUINCY—W. F. McCalder, Box 27 S. Quincy 11.70
67 RABERTY—L. Lintam, 6 Coleman, Dorchester 5.00
140 NALIM—J. H. Murphy, 6 Meadway St. 10.45
24 SOMERVILLE—Jos. McIntyre, 95 Franklin 45.30
230 S. FRAMINGHAM—A. C. Tracey, Box 940 5.60
6. SPRINGFIELD—F. P. Morey, 88 Quincy 1.85
415 TAUNTON—J. C. Rochford, Jenny Lind St. 50
216 WALTHAM—Robt. M. Irving, 26 Fern St. 1.85
331 WATERTOWN—John S. Derrmon, Box 672 50
420 WEYMOUTH—John J. Downs, E. Braintree 1.80
485 WYTHROP—S. Cunnig, Helcher St. 4.10
421 WORCESTER—Amos Langill, 78 Salem 18.70
93 WORCESTER—C. S. Eaton, 395 Park Ave.

MICHIGAN.

85 ANN ARBOR—A. B. Wines, 17 Wilmot St. 1.70
77 BATTLE CREEK—M. H. Haynes, 125 Clay 4.70
129 BAY CITY—Jos. A. Lessert, 204 Stanton St. 1.90
418 CHARLOTTE—G. G. Hickman, Box 110 1.90
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council,
John Crawford, 972 1/2 Ave.
10 F. A. Mellick, 775 Rivard 13.40
32 M. O'Hara, 796 Baker 9.20
59 Frank Voigt, 450 Gratiot Av. 20.90
219 (Ger.) Herman Pankke, 109 Hendricks St. 3.80
219 (Machine) J. B. Fournier, 179 Wright St.
EAST LANSING—
163 A. K. Horning, 629 S. Franklin 10.70
466 (Ger.) H. C. Scholz, 602 Walnut St. 1.40
335 ESCANABA—Paul Danel 25.90
405 GLADWIN—Jas. Gillan 3.70
65 GRAND RAPIDS—W. S. Jones, 680 S. Division 3.40
523 ISPERMING—Wm. Conrad, Box 713 3.90
26 JACKSON—P. J. Curtis, 211 Park Ave. 7.60
144 LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guleford, Box 184 3.90
372 MARQUETTE—Fred. L. Rivald, Box 285 10.90
392 MARQUETTE—Jas. H. Hudson, 112 Fisher 3.50
100 MUSKOGEE—G. H. Sprague, 13 E. Jackson 6.25
110 OWASSO—E. Titus, Box 644 2.80
347 PORT HURON—A. N. Streeter, Box 860 9.10
334 SAGINAW CITY—G. G. Smith, 510 N. Granger St. 2.80
322 WEST BAY CITY—G. S. Potter 50
538 WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutliff

MINNESOTA.

364 ALBERT LEA—W. P. Farham 9.10
361 DULUTH—J. H. Robinson, 1814 2d St. West 1.60
120 LITTLE FALLS—Nelson E. Stanton 1.60
MINNEAPOLIS—
34 M. W. Karlska, 411 4th St. 9.00
411 (Scand.) J. Nelson, 224 22d Avenue, South 4.10
87 J. McGuire, 301 Chestnut St. 5.50
157 (Ger.) Ch. Bretschneider, 663 Van Buren St. 50
362 Henry Shale, 655 W. 4th St. 1.60
427 A. O. Noetzelmann, 229 W. 31 St.

MISSISSIPPI.

317 BLOXI—Wm. Kent 1.10
470 GREENVILLE—(Col.) G. S. Knox, Box 285 10.00
103 SCRANTON—Wm. H. Kelly, E. Pascagoula 4.00
496 VICKSBURG—H. F. Fehl, Lock Box 344

MISSOURI.

406 CARONDELET—E. Werkmeister, 8324 Vulcan St. 1.90
255 HANNA—Morris Ditta, 113 Dowling 50
160 KANSAS CITY—C. W. Worthington, 1616 Grove 8.10
441 NEVADA—L. A. Grisham, Box 476 1.70
522 POPLAR BLUFF—J. S. Stanton 1.70
98 SEDALIA—W. B. Hurl, 1506 V. St. 1.60
377 SPRINGFIELD—J. Adam Rice, Box 261, Station A.

St. JOSEPH—
91 J. F. Collins, 1940 N. Clay 8.25
295 J. H. Marsh, 509 South 21st St.
St. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,
G. J. Swank, 1701 Newstead St.
4 W. N. Whipple, 3325 Easton Ave. 16.30
5 (Ger.) Paul Wolz, 403 Anna St. 11.50
12 (Ger.) H. C. Schneider, 3107 Magazine St. 7.40
240 (Ger.) F. Hanheide, 2241 Benton St. 12.90
257 Ber. Little, 306 Morton
270 (Cate Bril.) W. W. Rollins, 4579 Evans Ave. 6.50
395 (Mll) John Wharton, 218 Mount St. 3.90
518 (Ger.) Henry Talele, 2112 De Kalb St. 15.70

MONTANA.

88 ANACONDA—C. A. Foley 5.50
280 HELENA—A. E. Schlieder, 126 Jefferson 5.80

NEBRASKA.

248 CRETE—F. J. Wilson 5.80
231 KEARNEY—W. K. Bly 5.10
148 LINCOLN—John H. Wilmer, 1256 V St. 2.85
330 NEBRASKA CITY—W. O. Willman, 302 S. 17th
OMAHA—Secretary of District Council,
G. L. Van Horn, Creighton Hotel.
58 J. E. Perry, 24th & Luke 23.70
71 Jas. Fordice, Box 582 5.80
271 (Ger.) Carl Kluge, Kessler's Hall, S. 13th St. 1.50
112 SOUTH OMAHA—W. A. McCollister, Box 646

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

386 DOVER—John E. Leizer, 30 Chushing St. 7.35
118 MANCHESTER—Chas. W. Powell, 540 Maple St. 8.60
393 NASHUA—Jas. Hopwood, 36 Crown St.

NEW JERSEY.

428 ATLANTIC CITY—A. Moore, 105 N. Georgia 3.50
496 BAYONNE—F. R. Vreeland, 572 Ave. B 18.10
20 CAMDEN—E. Peterson, 307 Mechanic St. 3.60
467 EAST ORANGE—E. Ryerson, 45 Oliver St. 5.20
167 ELIZABETH—E. Zimmermann, 36 Port 4.20
31 HOBOKEN—P. Norton, 211 Bloomfield St. 10.70
JERSEY CITY—
482 Wm. H. Dodd, 219 7th St. 6.50
488 Chas. H. Kelly, 14 Oswego 1.00
232 MILBURN—Luke Vanaman, Box 400 2.40
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council,
J. N. Dalley, 25 S. Orange Ave. 21.90
119 Z. E. Jacobus, 52 Hawkins St. 13.00
172 (Ger.) Louis Huber, 333 Walnut St. 4.60
308 Wm. C. Farquhar, 107 Condit St. 7.00
510 NEW BRUNSWICK—Geo. Slater, 41 French St. 5.00
477 ORANGE—Jos. Jordan, 78 Giebs St. 10.90
PATERSON—
325 Oscar Zabriskie, 113 Straight 4.80
484 A. J. J. Snyter, 49 Haledon Ave. 4.05
490 PASSAIC—P. J. Vanderbeck, 312 Passaic St. 8.10
399 PHILADELPHIA—G. L. Creveling, Shlusers P. O. 2.90
155 PLAINFIELD—Levi C. Kline, Box 249
31 TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 221 Mercer

NEW YORK.

274 ALBANY—G. H. Anderson, 248 21st St. 2.70
6 AMSTERDAM—W. A. Delamater, 43 Storie St. 8.75
453 AUBURN—D. O. MacGon, 39 Capitol St. 2.70
262 BAITON—Martin Larrabee, Box 95 2.60
131 BATAVIA—John Frank, Jr., 28 State 3.40
402 BATH BEACH—George Dingman, Box 200
131 BINGHAMTON—J. D. Marins, 221 Chenango St. 3.40
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,
M. A. Mager, 497 Carlton Av.
109 Adolph Silber, 236 14th St. 37.30
175 E. B. Logan, 70 E. 12th St. 21.75
203 Robert Young, 589 E. 12th St. 11.25
247 G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton St. 13.60
236 Chas. Reitz, 28 Schaeffer St. 4.60
(Ger.) Bruno Weitel, Evergreen P. O. 18.00
(E. D.) Walter Kemp, 28 Leonard St. 7.40
349 (Sash. etc.) W. J. snaw, 888 Atlantic Av. 1.70
381 W. T. Hall, 210 Fulton 24.70
451 George Oelkers, Sackman St. above Blake Ave 15.00
471 Fred. Smith, 321 18th St.
BUFFALO—
9 E. R. Snyder, 38 Lemon St. 26.50
345 (Ger.) A. F. Goehle, 233 Stanton St. 25.00
539 (Mll) C. J. Roth, 726 Broadway
541 CATTARAUGUS—O. Bates
99 COHOES—S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson 4.50
315 ELKIRA—J. S. Ballard, 716 Winsor Ave. 10.20
323 FINEKILL—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison 2.40
131 FLORENCE—C. E. Mack 8.95
173 HOUNICK FALLS—James Houlton, 156 N. Main 2.20
272 KINGSTON—Harry Dunn, Box 639 1.80
465 LONG ISLAND CITY—W. A. Krane, 235 Lathrop 3.60
401 NEWBURGH—Jas. A. Frazer, 146 Liberty St. 7.50
42 NEW ROCHELLE—M. Doherty, Warren St. 6.70
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,
Jas. G. Doyle, 330 E. 13th St.
51 J. B. Combs, 161 E. 125 St. 18.70
63 T. C. Walsh, 340 E. 53rd St. 28.00
64 J. U. Lousbury, 14 Leroy 13.10
340 A. Watt, Jr., 181 W. 101st St. 48.30
382 John C. Platts, 422 W. 48th St. 92.00
464 (Ger.) Vincent Sauter, 677 Courtland Ave. 5.60
468 Jas. G. Doyle, 330 E. 13th St. 39.70
473 Wm. McNaughton, 303 W. 18th St.
478 James Kennedy, 1110 Washington Ave. 3.00
497 (Ger.) Wm. Lassow, 16 St. Mark's Place 12.00
508 F. C. Lussenhop, S. W. Cor. 24th St. and 6th Ave. 26.40
350 NIAGARA FALLS—C. U. Kinzie, 115 6th St. 3.00
474 NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Upper Nyack 3.90
302 OGDENSBURG—Dennis Carey, 86 Hamilton St. 2.50
547 OLEAN—C. A. Davenport, 19 Clinton St. 10.00
101 UNIONTA—Samuel Green, Box 151 3.70
443 OSWEGO—Jas. Farley, 52 Murray St. 3.50
404 PORTCHESTER—John Wason 1.70
203 Poughkeepsie—Thos. George, 461 Church St. 55
ROCHESTER—
72 Jacob Kott, 8 Sherman 56.45
179 (Ger.) J. Th. 632 North 9.90
263 SALAMANCA—A. J. Ward 5.30
249 SARATOGA—B. S. Losse, 109 South St. 2.60
146 SCHENECTADY—F. A. Scraftord, 307 Paige 7.50
413 SHEPHERD BAY—Wm. Cramer, Box 71 4.05
105 SIDNEY—Walter Wood 10.00
SYRACUSE—
15 (Ger.) M. G. Raph, 221 Grumbach Ave. 9.90
124 C. G. C. 119 Delhi 16.25
363 (French) Edw. St. Pierre, 503 Robinson St. 1.90
78 TROY—Thos. Souter, Box 145 6.75
125 UTICA—L. H. Gazin, 6 Bristol 7.00
307 WATERFORD—J. C. McGill, Box 589 4.15
233 WARELY—Chas. A. Mead, Box 112 1.20
232 WEST TROY—C. F. Shaninger, Cor. High and 5th 3.10
273 YONKERS—John W. Gore, 4 Locust Hill Ave. 6.00

NORTH CAROLINA.

384 ASHEVILLE—A. M. Goodman, Box 81 5.10

OHIO.

84 AKRON—Jac. Glass, 111 Thornton 50
17 BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis 5.90
44 BOWLING GREEN—H. B. Brooks, Box 133 4.40
170 BRIDGEPORT—L. McHugh 2.80
501 CUYAHUS—J. W. Gazbie 2.40
143 DAYTON—C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry 5.70
CINCINNATI—
2 C. A. Rockwood, Box 185 26.80
209 (Ger.) August Welles, 359 Freeman Av. 8.40
COLUMBUS—
61 C. M. Smithers, 251 1/2 N. High St. 1.60
826 E. Miller, 51 N. Front St.
CLEVELAND—
11 C. E. Coover, 1 Cowan St. 39.10
34 (Bohem.) Vincent J. Havin, 31 Finn St. 21.80
244 (Ger.) Wm. Deuring, 121 Hoyt Ave. 6.80
DAYTON—
104 J. H. Garner, 211 Henry 8.80
346 (Ger.) Paul Wirth, North Taylor St. 10.40
283 EAST LIVERPOOL—J. B. Kennedy, Box 313 3.07
183 FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeier, 237 Lequeno St. 4.90
202 FOSTORIA—F. M. Meyer, Box 180 3.90

PENNSYLVANIA.

257 ALLEGHENY CITY—
211 Geo. Ryan, 166 Arch St. 51.20
237 (Ger.) G. C. Kretz, Diana St. Spring Hill 27.80
476 (Stairs, &c.) R. M. Evans, 49 Kibuck St. 3.

Neunter Jährlicher Bericht General Sekretär.

Von Juli 1. 1888 bis Juli 1. 1889.)

Philadelphia, August 1. 1889.
An die Beamten und Mitglieder der Vereinten Brüderchaft der Zimmerleute und Schreiner von Amerika,
Begrüßung.

Brüder—Kraft meines Amtes als General-Sekretär und unterer Constitution gemäß, erlaube ich mir, Ihnen meinen Neunten Jährlichen Bericht vorzulegen.
Unter Fortschritt im vergangenen Jahre ist beachtet worden. Wir haben sowohl in Anzahl der Mitglieder als auch in den Lokal Unionen unter unserer Oberherlichkeit einen sehr bemerkenswerten Fortschritt gemacht. Doch bevor denn alles dieses, ist die entscheidende Annahme an verkürzten Arbeitsstunden und einer praktischen Erhöhung des Lohnes in vielen Städten.

In der ersten Convention der Brüderchaft, abgehalten in Chicago am 1. August 1881, war es unter aller Hoffnung, daß wir in zehn Jahren einige hundert Unionen und 10,000 Mitglieder zählen könnten. Heute jedoch, nach kaum acht Jahren, umfaßt unsere Organisation 527 Lokal Unionen und 55,321 enthaltene Mitglieder von denen 31,494 zur Unterstützung berechtigt sind.

Ingeachtet der Vorherlegung einiger das unter Unterstützungssystem uns zu Grunde richteten wurde, so haben wir doch \$25,575 an Totengeldern und für arbeitsunfähige im vergangenen Jahre verausgabt, eine Zunahme von \$6,225 über letztes Jahr, eine total Summe von \$79,240 die vom Haupt-Quartier aus in den letzten Jahren verausgabt, seit unter Unterstützungssystem eingeführt ist. Seit dem 1. December 1886 ist unteren Mitgliedern keine extra Steuer auferlegt, doch haben wir nichts desto weniger alle Unterstützungs-forderungen und geleglichen Schulden bezahlen können und können jetzt einen ansehnlichen Ueberschuss in der Haupt-Schatzkammer aufweisen.

Der Umfang der Organisation.

Die Vereinte Brüderchaft mit ihren 527 Lokal Unionen faßt jeden Staat und jedes Gebiet in den Vereinigten Staaten in sich, und erstreckt sich in viele Provinzen von Canada, im ganzen 452 Städte einnehmend.

Rund und dreißig dieser Unionen betreiben ihr Geschäft in der deutschen, 11 in der französischen, 9 in der böhmischen, 4 in der spanischen und 1 in der Polnischen Sprache.

Rund vier Unionen bestehen ausschließlich aus hohel-nährten Arbeitern und 3 sind aus Rahmen-Vorhängen und Thür-Arbeitern zusammengesetzt. Von den 527 Lokal Unionen befinden sich 17 in Canada, 39 an der Pacific Küste, 87 in den Südlichen Staaten von denen 13 aus nur Schwarzen zusammengesetzt sind, 66 in den Neu-England, 156 in den Mittleren- und 162 in den Westlichen Staaten.

Der Staat New York steht an der Spitze mit 68, Pennsylvania kommt nächst mit 61 und Massachusetts nimmt den dritten Platz mit 47 Unionen ein.

Wir können alle bekräftigt sein, daß die vor einigen Jahren begonnene Arbeit, alle Zimmerleute von Amerika unter ein handels-Überhaupt zu bringen, sehr glücklich durch die Vereinigung der Vereinten-Ordnung der Amerikanischen Zimmerleute und Schreiner mit der vereinten Brüderchaft vorgefertigt ist. Seit dem 1. November 1888, arbeiten 28 Logen der 30 Logen dieser Ordnung unter den Charter der Vereinten Brüderchaft.

Unter alljährlicher Wachsthum.

Für Vergleichs zwecke erlaube ich mir Ihnen die folgende Tabelle vorzulegen, welche unseren alljährlichen Zuwachs seit dem Jahre 1881 bis zum heutigem Datum angiebt:

Years	No. of Unions in Good Standing	Charters Issued	Charters Surrendered	Net Gain of Unions	Members in Good Standing	Gain of Members
1881	12	—	—	—	2,042	—
1882	23	13	—	11	3,780	1,738
1883	24	11	8	3	3,293	*487
1884	47	21	—	21	4,364	1,071
1885	50	50	17	33	5,789	1,425
1886	177	104	—	97	21,428	17,639
1887	366	129	—	129	35,466	4,073
1888	438	178	48	131	28,416	2,950
1889	527	164	75	89	31,494	3,078

* Loss.

Die obig erwähnte Mitgliedschaft ist nur von denen die aufstehend sind und für welche die Lokal Unionen Haupt Steuern an des Haupt-Quartier bezahlen.

Finanzielle Zustände.

Mit beträchtlicher Zufriedenheit können wir sagen, daß die Lokal Unionen in Ihren finanziellen Geschäften mit dem Haupt-Quartier pünktlicher werden. Der durchschnitt der rückständigen Unionen beläuft sich monatlich auf kaum zwanzig und der ganzen Anzahl. Dieses spricht zum Besten der immer wachsenden Ordnung unserer Organisation.

Alle Gelder die im Haupt-Quartier für das finanzielle Jahr welches am 1. Juli 1889 endigt empfangen sind belaufen sich auf \$52,535.10 alle Ausgaben belaufen sich auf \$46,249.45. Es bleibt also ein Rest in der Bank von \$6,285.65 zum Credit der B.B. In den Ausgaben ist die Summe \$25,575 eingeschlossen für Totengeldern, \$3,125 von dieser Summe sind für Totengeldern, die die Detroit Con-

vention zu bezahlen angeordnet hat, und die unteren Baar Rest unter dem stellt, was es wirklich hätte sein sollen.

Bei einer Verglebung des finanziellen Berichtes ist es augenscheinlich das unsere Organisation ökonomisch verwaltet wird da die allgemeinen Kosten, die Löhne der Beamten, die Ausgaben für Organisieren und Conventions, die Zusammenkunft des Haupt-Präsidenten und der Haupt Vice-Präsidenten kurz alle Officiellen Ausgaben für das vergangene Jahr nur 22 cents per Mitglied oder 1 1/2 cents per Monat betragen.

Unser Unterstützungssystem.

Die vielen Unregelmäßigkeiten in unserer gegenwärtigen Constitution nicht in Betracht nehmend, unsere Geleise in Betreff zu Unterstützungen sind besser verstanden und besser beobachtet worden denn zuvor. Dies beweist die Tatsache, daß wo im vergangenen Jahre 139 forderungen zurückgewiesen und 172 angenommen, in diesem Jahre dagegen nur 48 zurückgewiesen und 224 angenommen sind.

Von 224 bezahlten Forderungen 104 waren für Mitglieder Totengelder, 112 für Frauen Totengelder und 8 für Arbeitsunfähige, deren Alter durch punktlisch 40 Jahre war, das niedrigste Alter, war 19 das höchste 73. Was die Zeitdauer eines Mitglieds es anbelangt, so waren 43 weniger den 1 Jahr, 86 zwischen 1 und 2 Jahren, und 95 über 2 Jahre Mitglied. Unsere allgemeine Toten Rate die sich auf die bezahlten Totengelder gründet, sowohl Männer als auch Frauen eingeschlossen, beläuft sich durchschnittlich auf 6 1/2 das Tausend. Mit den zurückgewiesenen Forderungen beläuft es sich auf 8 1/2 das Tausend indem nur einige Unionen diese Toten Rate überstiegen haben. Wenn man nur die männlichen Toten zählt, so wurde es sich auf ungefähr 3 1/2 das Tausend belaufen.

Indem wir von unserer Mitgliedschaft aus oberflächlich schäßen beläuft sich unser Unterstützungssystem auf nur 80 cents das Mitglied per Jahr oder 6 1/2 cents per Monat.

YEARS	No. of Beneficiaries Paid.	Amount Paid.	Balance on Hand.
1883	6	\$1,800 00	—
1884	9	2,200 00	\$23 34
1885	34	5,700 00	228 02
1886	54	9,200 00	2,600 12
1887	139	16,275 16	3,353 55
1888	172	18,750 00	7,900 51
1889	224	25,575 00	6,535 65
Total	610	\$79,240 16	—

Alle Guttungen für Totengelder sowie auf eine Liste von allen Forderungen die bezahlt oder zurückgewiesen sind, sind regelmäßig in unserem allmonatlichem Journale angezeigt gewesen.

Gewerks Bewegungen.

Obgleich das Geschäft in dieser Saison außerordentlich blühend gewesen ist, so ist doch jede Stadt so sehr überfüllt, daß von allen Seiten der Ruf erlautet: „Wir sind überhäuft mit müßiger Arbeit, ratet den Zimmerleuten von hier fort zu bleiben.“

Diese Überhäufung von Arbeit der Forderung gemäß zu schlichten ist die Aufgabe, welche in der Gegenwart die Aufmerksamkeit fast aller unser Lokal Unionen auf sich zieht. Und um die Sache auf praktische Weise zu ergreifen unser aller Energie ist bestrahlt, die Arbeitsstunden zu vereinigen, mit der Aussicht, am Ende den gerechten und zugleich lang erzielten achtstündigen Arbeitstag zu erringen. Der für diesen Schritt bestimmte Tag ist der 1. Mai 1890 und ist nicht mehr weit entfernt, und sobald die Maurer nur den Anfang machen, so werden sie haufen von Städten finden in denen die Zimmerleute ignen auf den harten nachfolgen.

Unüberlegte Aufstände (Strikes).

Es stellt sich unserer Organisation keine größere Gefahr entgegen, als die, wenn unsere Lokal Unionen auf ihre eigene Verantwortung in früher Jahreszeit die Arbeit einstellen—bisweilen im März oder April—eher die Arbeit auf den Markt gebracht ist. Zimmerleute können und sollen nicht zur gleichen Zeit mit dem Maurer streiken. Unsere Arbeit kommt nach der phrigen, und unsere Forderungen sollen nicht eher gestellt werden, als bis die neue Arbeit in vollen

gange ist. Frühzeitige Aufstände enden gewöhnlich mit einer Niederlage und in den wenigen Fällen, indementwir keinen vollständigen Erfolg gehabt haben, ist es nur daran gelegen, daß die Strikes voreilig oder unbewußt waren oder auch wenn den Arbeitgebern zu lange Zeit gegeben war, in der sie sich zum Kampfe vorbereiten konnten. Unionen die künftig streiken wollen, mögen sich dieses zur Warnung nehmen und vernünftig handeln.

Glückliche Erfolge.

Wie die Bücher in meinem Comtoir aufweisen, sind folgende Städte in handels Streikszeiten im Jahre 1889 verwirklicht gewesen und das mit folgenden Resultaten:

1889	1889
Strikes for higher wages	10
" eight hours a day	1
" nine hours a day	63
" shorter hours Saturdays	6
Against reduction in wages	2
Total	82
Number of strikes won	78
" lost	2
" compromised	2
Total	82

In 3 Jahren haben wir den Lohn der Zimmerleute in 321 Städten von 25 auf 75 cents den Tag erhöht was, wenn wir die Union und Nicht-Union Carpenter zusammen zählen, die Nutzen darans gezogen haben \$5,000,000 das Jahr mehr in die Taschen der Zimmerleute in den ober genährten plätzen gebracht haben.

Wir haben die Arbeitsstunden auf achtstunden den Tag in 321 Städten erniedrigt und auf neunstunden den Tag in 169 Städten, ganz abgesehen von den mehr den 200 Städten in denen nur acht und neun Stunden am Samstag gearbeitet wird. Diese Verminderung der Arbeitsstunden hat noch 5200 Zimmerleute Arbeit gegeben die, wäre es nicht für unsere Organisation, müßig einher gingen. Auch ist nur eine geringe Summe Geldes für Strikes verwendet worden im ganzen sind nur \$3500 für Strikes im vergangenen Jahre verausgabt und wir haben noch \$27,650 in den Protective Fund der Lokal Unionen brauchbar und einen allgemeinen Ueberschuss von \$382,000 in den Schatzkammer der Lokal Unionen.

Die meisten der Lokal Unionen hargen von \$2 bis \$5 für Eintritts geld und 50 cents den Monat für Beiträge. An Kranken Unterstützungen wurde im vergangenen Jahre \$27,000 verausgabt, ein Total von \$127,000 die im den vergangenen 7 Jahren an Krankengeld belbraucht sind. Löhne laufen von \$1.50 bis \$3.50 per Tag, und ist in der best organisierten Stadt der beste Lohn.

Allgemeine Ansichten.

Eine große Nothwendigkeit für unser Organisation ist einen Organisations Fond zu besitzen, aus dem man für herumreisende Redner, die öffentlichen versammlungen vorführen und die Lokal Unionen in unseren Prinzipien und unsere Arbeit unterrichte bezahlen kann. Kommen den Herbst werden einige Redner ausgesandt, um die hauptsächlichsten punkte des Landes zu besuchen, diejenigen, die nicht von diesen Redner besucht werden, müssen sich mit solchen Männer zufrieden stellen, die wir in deren unmittelbaren Nachbarschaft finden können. Wir beschäftigen alles zu thun, was in unserer macht liegt, einen allgemeinen Enthusiasmus und Interesse für die kommende acht Stunden Bewegung hervorzurufen.

Es wurde von großer Bedeutung sein wenn die Unionen eine allgemeine Abstimmung für eine allgemeine Amnestie an alle suspendierten oder rückständigen Mitglieder veranstalteten, so daß diese für einer nur geringen Summe wieder aufgenommen werden könnten dieses wurde viele unserer Union verstärken, wo Mitglieder aus diesem oder jenen Grunde rückständig geworden sind und unter unsern gegenwärtigen Geleisen nur auf Bezahlung einer beträchtlicher Summe wieder aufgenommen werden können.

In der verichtung meiner offiziellen Pflichten will ich stets wünschen, den beständigen guten willen und die Mitwirkung der Mitglieder und Lokal Unionen für die Zukunft wie in der Vergangenheit zu haben.

Ihr, Mit Brudergruß,
P. J. McGuire,
General-Sekretär.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD.

On 30 Days Trial.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We will send, on 30 days trial, a No. 2, or a No. 4 Self-Setting Smoothing Plane to any town in the United States where they are not introduced; on the conditions below mentioned.

It will cost nothing to try this Plane if you do not keep it.

We will send a No. 2 or No. 3 Self-Setting Plane, all charges prepaid, to your town on receipt of price. You are to use and thoroughly test it. If you don't want to keep it for any reason, or, if you want your money more than you do the plane return the plane to us as sent, at our expense, within 30 days and we will at once refund you your money.

Remember it costs nothing if you do not keep it.

We refer to the editor of this paper.
Send for testimonials.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

C. & J. Union, No. 358, Vineland, N. J., June 20, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—The members of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 358, of Vineland, N. J., being without exception users of the Gage Self-Setting plane, made in our town, take pleasure in saying that the planes give us perfect satisfaction, and we believe that their claim that it is the best Plane in the World cannot be disputed. The bits or cutting-irons are the best we have ever used. Although higher-priced than some, they are the cheapest plane made, saving, as they do, time and strength, and finishing difficult work better, easier, and quicker than is done by any other plane. Being personally acquainted with the Company, we are satisfied that every statement or promise made by them will be carried out to the letter.

GEO. P. CAPEN, Sec.
EDWARD K. BRICK, Pres. pro tem.

SO GOOD IT WAS STOLEN.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 8, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—We had one of your planes lent us for trial. While in the shop it attracted attention and favorable comment from the men. One of them took it out on a building with him, and, while there, some carpenter, whose mechanical judgment was good but whose honesty was off-color, stole it. As we should like our men to have another chance at it, we would like to have you send us another with the bill for both planes, the price for which we will remit.

Yours Truly, FOWLER & CARR,
3879 Lake Avenue, Carpenters and Builders.

CHEAP NOTWITHSTANDING THE COST.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 1, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—We, the undersigned, Carpenters and Woodworkers of Bridgeton, N. J., having used the Self-Setting Planes made by the Gage Tool Co., of Vineland, N. J., for more than a year, do say they are the best planes we have ever seen. The cutting-irons hold their edge under such tests as we never saw equalled. The Self-Setting arrangement, which appears in no other plane, enables any one to remove the bit and accurately re-set in 5 seconds. We consider them cheap notwithstanding they cost more than some, and would not part with ours for a much larger price if we could not procure others. We heartily endorse the statements made by the Gage Tool Co., in their circulars, and take pleasure in recommending these planes to all who want good tools.

John H. Elwell, Eli Loper,
James McCaughey, Wm. G. Creston,
John Wilson, Charles Schneider, Jr.,
John Faust, J. D. Kandlett,
C. E. Woodnutt.

A PLEASURE TO OBTAIN.—AN EXCELLENT TOOL.

2018 9th st. N. W., Washington, D. C., May 6, '88
Gage Tool Co.—I have received a set of 3 planes through Mr. James Lambie, my hardware man, whom I have assured of their superior quality after several tests. It is really a pleasure to obtain such an excellent tool, and one so fully up in every respect to what it is represented to be by the makers.

J. F. BILLINGSLEY,
Ex-Pres. Bro. of C. & J. of America.

SAVES TIME AND DOES SUPERIOR WORK.

From Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer National Grange, P. of H.

MIDDLEBUSH, N. J., April 5, '87
Gage Tool Co.—I have your new self-setting plane. It is all you claim for it. The bit will plane the end of a hard, hemlock knot, and then without sharpening, cut a hair as with a razor. I never saw such a cutting edge. The cutter can be removed, replaced, and set to the smooth part of an inch in five seconds, as timed by me. Although higher in price than others, I consider it very cheap for the same reason that we consider a mowing-machine cheaper than a scythe. I heartily recommend it to all who wish to save time, and do superior work. Yours Truly,

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

BEST PLANE IN USE.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 6, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—I received one of your planes, and after giving it a thorough trial I am satisfied that it is the best plane in use on any class of work. *** Have shown plane to shopmates; they are well satisfied with it. Hope you will have more orders from this city.

CHAS. A. JEFFERS, 11 Ann St.

A FIRST-CLASS TOOL.

BETHEL, Conn., Aug. 10, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—I have tried the plane and think it is all that is claimed for it.—a first-class tool.

ANDREW J. FRY.

FINEST TOOL I EVER USED.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 13, '86.
Gage Tool Co.—I received the plane and have used it, and will and do say it is the finest tool of its kind I ever used, and would recommend it to all good mechanics.

L. C. WATSEVELT,
Contractor and Builder

IT CAN'T BE BEAT.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 1, '88.
Gage Tool Co.—Received my plane at an earlier date than I expected, and was very well pleased with it. I got a better plane than I thought you would send me. I have tested it thoroughly and can heartily recommend it to any wood-worker, and think it can't be beat.

ELMER SLOUGH,
612 Astor Street.

For Circulars, Prices or Information, send to

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland, N. J.

When writing, be sure and mention THE CARPENTER.

Send 2 cent stamp and get a Carpenters' Red Cedar Pencil, best quality, beveled edge.

Fales' Pat. Variable Bench Planes.

TAKES THE PLACE OF MORE THAN EIGHTY DIFFERENT WOOD PLANES.

Can be done up in space less than a cubic foot.

Flow and Dadoes, Joints, Front and back Fillisters, Matching Planes of all sizes; Sash Planes of various kinds; Side Rabbit, Hollows and Rounds (9 pairs) with fine adjustable Mouth Beads and Center Beads, from 1/4 to 1/2 with adjustable mouth; Nosing Planes, 1/4, 1/2, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Quickly adjusted. Easy of application. Works better than tools of the ordinary make.

Send 2 cent stamp for Descriptive Circular and List Price of these useful Tools.

The whole or any part sent to all parts of the United States by express prepaid on receipt of list price.

Address AMOS FALES, ROCKFALL, CONN.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

MANUFACTURED IN

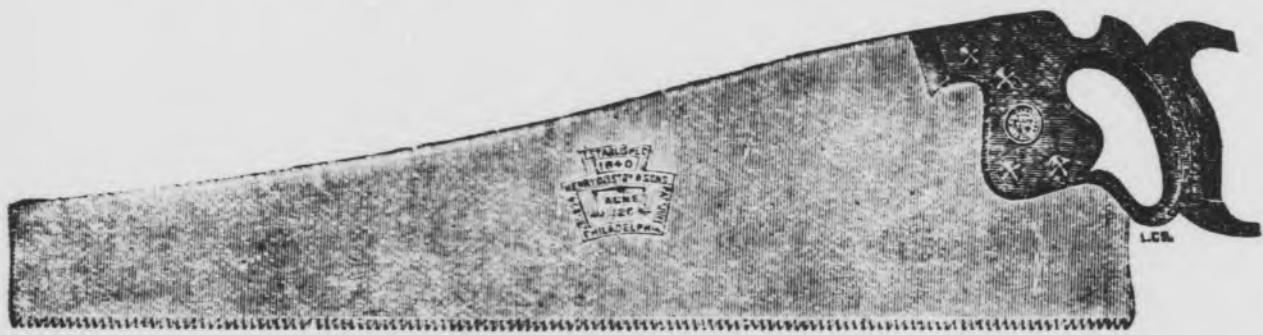
RIP, CROSS - CUT AND BACK SAWS

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.



ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber.
Designed only for first-class workmen.



Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.



ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA

NOTE. — "The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of

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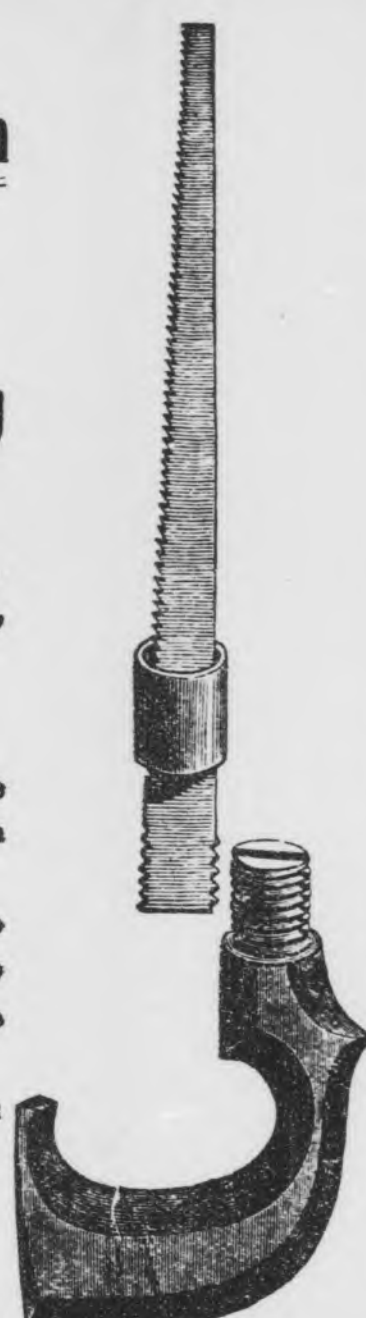
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Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



THE CARPENTER'S FRIEND.

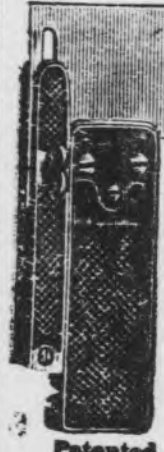
E. LOCKWOOD

Will send one of his

TWO-BLADED POCKET KNIVES

By mail anywhere in the United States for 53 cents each. Hand made, of fine English steel and warranted good cutters or money refunded. Old knives re-bladed for 20 cents a blade.

Address E. LOCKWOOD,
Razor and Knife Maker, 80 Worthington Street,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



THE FOX

Adjustable Try and Bevel Square.

This Square will do all the work of the Try, Bevel and Mitre Square. It can be set instantly to any pitch or rise, from 5 to 16 inches, without the aid of any other tools. Sample 8 inch sent by mail on receipt of \$1.25.

C. A. IVES, AGENT,
Bridgeport, Conn.

THE UNION LABEL

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.
If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.
If you are opposed to filthy tenement-

house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX

Mechanics' Tools of all Kinds.



Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF



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Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.



THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS. A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME IX.—No. 11. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 15th, 1889. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

PORTLAND, Me.—Union 344 will move for the nine-hour day next spring.

THE INTERNATIONAL Boiler Makers now have 36 branches and 7,000 members.

OUR INDIANAPOLIS unions are working bravely to establish the eight-hour day May 1st, 1890.

CARPENTERS OF DOVER, N. H., are active in forming a Central Labor Union of all labor organizations in that city.

UNION 291, Brooklyn, N. Y., changed its meeting hall last month, because the owner of the same sold non-union beer.

THE MONTANA Supreme Court has just decided the mechanics' lien law constitutional, and that the laborers' wages must be paid first.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Carpenters' District Council of this District now numbers 23 unions, and 4,175 working cards have been issued the past quarter.

THE UNION having the largest general fund in its treasury in this country is the Carpenters' International Union. It has nearly \$240,000 on hand for emergencies.

LOUIS OBERT, a St. Louis union brewer, in giving out his contract for a \$15,000 extension to his brewery, expressly stipulated that none but union men should be hired.

THE PAVING Stone Cutters' Union of North America has 56 branches in 19 States, with 1,700 members. Maine is the banner State, with 10 local unions and a membership of 1,000.

PORTLAND, Oreg., Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Concordia, Kan., and Indianapolis, have organized Building Trades Leagues, in the formation of which our carpenters' unions were particularly active.

DETROIT, Mich.—Union 59 is vigorously pushing the eight-hour movement by public meetings, and offers the prize of a gold pin to the member who will bring in the most new members in the next six months.

Mrs. LOUISA BILCHER expresses gratitude to the U. B. through a card of thanks to the Newark, N. J. daily papers, for the prompt payment of death benefits due on death of her husband, W. Bilcher, formerly of Union 119.

GEO. F. CRODEN, a member of Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y., has been away from his family about three months, and they desire to hear of him. Any union or person knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by notifying the G. S.

IN GREAT BRITAIN legislation regarding child labor has been extended, until now the work of all children under ten is prohibited, and work by those under thirteen is limited to half time, attendance at school half of each week being required.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Union carpenters work only 5 1/2 hours per week, having nine hours a day and eight on Saturdays, for \$3 per day. We need to more thoroughly organize this vicinity, and are going to hold a series of public meetings for that purpose.

TACOMA, Wash.—While trade has been good this season, still there have been a surplus of men and a scarcity of material all summer. We have been troubled considerably by floaters, and have partially succeeded in gaining the nine-hour day. Only one large firm and some small ones now work ten hours.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Union 292 has done a wonderful work since its organization, having organized unions of plasterers, hod carriers, tanners, bricklayers and barbers, and a splendid Trades Council, with ten unions. We have also a well edited paper, the Daily Call. The carpenters are going to have eight hours here on May 1st.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Wages for carpenters, union men, now are from \$2.80 to \$3.25 for 8 hours a day; non-union men receive 25 cents per hour or \$2.50 per day of ten hours. All our carpenters' unions in this city are growing, and the men at last see the practical advantages of the eight-hour day in getting better pay now than they formerly got for ten hours.

BOSTON, Mass.—Patrick McCarty, who takes charge of theatre work, came to this city to work. Walking Delegate Clinkard compelled him to pay up all arrears to his St. Louis Union, or the job would have been struck. Let this be a lesson to all delinquent members.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Nine hours a day is the rule here now for carpenters. Lots of new comers are in the city to gain advantage of the efforts of Union 43 without becoming union men. Is it any wonder union men in various places refuse to work with such characters? J. W. Wallace, of Union 43 was delegate to the Connecticut State Federation at its recent convention in Danbury.

SPEAKING ON the results of the London strike, JOHN BURNS said: "As a trade unionist, my own notion as to the practical outcome of the strike is that all sections of labor must organize themselves into trades unions; after that all trades must federate themselves, and that in the future prompt and concerted action must take the place of the spasmodic and isolated action of the past."

PORTLAND, Oreg.—Union 50 has taken a leading part in organizing a Building Trades' League here of carpenters, painters, stone cutters, metal-workers and plumbers. The plumbers and gas fitters, to the number of 70 men, are now on strike, and have the help of all other trades. Last spring the stone-cutters struck for 8 hours, and gained their point after a few days' struggle. Later on, the metal workers and cornice makers struck against scab labor, and won. Portland boss plumbers are advertising all over America for plumbers. Try and keep plumbers away.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

THE FOURTH Annual Convention of the National Association of Builders will be held at St. Paul, Minn., next January. One of the leading subjects on the programme for discussion is the question of adopting the eight-hour workday May 1st, 1890.

RAILROAD brakemen have changed the name of their organization to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. They now have 428 lodges and 40,000 members, a gain of 56 new lodges and 2100 members the past year. They expended \$83,846 in benefits last year.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Locomotive Firemen are considering the propriety of joining the American Federation of Labor, and in time all organizations of railroad men will be under the banner of the Federation and thereby affiliated with all other branches of organized labor, making the cause of one the interest of all.

THAT WAS indeed a picturesque meeting which was recently held at two o'clock in the morning when the street-car and omnibus men of London met in thousands at Memorial Hall to form a trades union. And still more striking was it to see LORD ROSEBERRY in the chair and several scions of England's aristocracy supporting him on that occasion.

THE RAILROAD Switchmen's National Association held its fourth annual convention in Columbus, O., Sept. 14-15, and endorsed the plan of federation of all railroad employees' unions, so to act in concert in time of strikes in any one occupation. The railroad firemen, brakemen and switchmen are now in this Federation. All the switchmen at their convention re-elected all their former officers.

THE NEW ENGLAND shoe lasters have made their organization a national body and will now form branches in every city. Their monthly trade journal will be issued free to the members, and a system of death benefits is referred to the locals for adoption. Eight-hour meetings are to be held this coming winter, and the lasters locals are to give one evening per month to the discussion of the question. Such are the results of their convention held at Boston, October 30th.

A DELEGATION from the International Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain is actively at work in New York City

organizing their American comrades in that port, and with splendid success. They have attached themselves to the American Federation of Labor, and in a short while will establish branch unions in every leading Atlantic seaport. The society is benevolent as well as protective. In Great Britain previous to organization, sailors got £2 10s. a month, now sailors get £4 10s. and firemen £4.

THE JOURNEYMEN Custom Tailors in their recent national convention have modeled their new constitution largely after the style of that of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and adopted resolutions in favor of the Australian system of voting and national ownership of the railroads and telegraphs. Two years ago, the tailors had only twenty-six unions, now they have 130 unions, and are constantly growing under the efficient management of General Secretary Lennon, who was reelected at last convention with an increase of salary. The tailors specially thank the cigarmakers and carpenters for aiding them in securing new unions.

PERSONAL.

H. B. WALTERS, of the General Executive Board, addressed Union 102, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., at its regular meeting, November 7th.

F. M. THOMPSON, the walking delegate of the San Francisco carpenters' unions, is doing splendid work in his field of service.

BOB BEATTY, walking delegate of the Brooklyn, N. Y., carpenters, collects, as a rule, from \$100 to \$150 monthly in dues and fees of members.

C. F. MCBRIDE, of Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., and delegate last year to the Detroit convention, is now at Hot Springs, Ark., with the hope of improving his health.

JOS. G. CLINKARD, walking delegate of the carpenters of Boston and vicinity, will be the delegate of the Boston Central Labor Union to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

JOHN SWINTON, the journalist and well-tried friend of labor, has gone to spend a year or so on the Mediterranean with the hope to re-over his health. He is suffering from nervous prostration of a dangerous type.

JAMES DEY, business agent of the Carpenters' unions of Philadelphia, has his headquarters at 403 North Eighth st. Office hours from 7 to 8 A.M. and 4 to 5 P.M. His work has been very effective in adding new members to the unions interested.

SAMUEL GOMPERS and Henry George were slated for a public debate recently in New York on the eight-hour question. Mr. George was to oppose the eight-hour idea, but when the time approached he wrote a letter placing himself in a favorable position towards the eight-hour idea.

AT THE convention of the Locomotive Engineers last month, the question of federating all organizations of railroad employees was defeated, and P. M. Arthur was re-elected chief by more than a two-thirds vote, making this his sixteenth term. The headquarters are to remain in Cleveland, O., for ten years more.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor, was recently offered the united nomination of the County Democrats and Republicans for State Senator in New York. He consulted the labor organizations of New York, and on their advice he declined the nomination. In this he acted wisely, for in his present position he can be of more service to the cause.

REV. R. S. MCARTHUR, of West 57th Street Baptist Church, New York, on Oct. 6, preached a very severe sermon on walking delegates, condemning them in bitter language. At the next meeting of the Board of Walking Delegates in New York they challenged the Rev. Dr. McArthur to debate the question and he replied inviting them to come daily to his study for religious instruction.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash.—Union 41 has placed H. Burre in the field as walking delegate.

FIVE assemblies of the Knights of Labor in Cincinnati have joined the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—Trade very dull, and the city is full of carpenters since the fire, and many men have done no work for weeks.

THE GERMANTOWN Building and Loan Association is the title of a society composed very largely of active members of Carpenters' Union 122, Germantown, Pa.

MEDIA, Pa.—Union 500 is growing splendidly, and is striving to be the "banner union" of Pennsylvania. Though trade is dull, all union men are kept employed.

PAORIA, Ill.—W. H. Kliver's address here, October 24th, has stirred up much interest. All trades and labor unions of this city joined in making the public meeting a success.

A WAG, sawing with a saw that was not the sharpest in the world, after trying vainly to saw with it, broke out at last as follows: "Of all the saws that I ever saw saw, I never saw a saw saw as that saw saws."

LAKE LINDEN, Mich.—Union 184 warns the trade against FRED. NORTH, who is a "scab" spy for the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, and who had union carpenters discharged; also R. R. PAQUETTE "scabs" it against both the carpenters and masons.

THE TRADES COUNCIL, of Bay City, Mich., is out in a warning to carpenters, lumbermen, mechanics and laborers not to be deceived into coming to the Saginaw Valley, as work is very scarce, and all advertisements to the contrary are schemes of swindlers.

LYNN, Mass.—Union 108 was recently organized here, and is fairly booming. Bro. Lloyd's speech here, November 6th, had an astonishing effect in stirring up interest. John C. Grover, president of Union 140, Salem, Mass., also spoke. Bros. Clinkard and Hugh McKay deserve great credit for organizing Lynn union.

PIERRE, South Dakota.—We have organized a carpenters' union in this city. The newspapers are advertising for mechanics to come to Pierre, and every means are used to dope workmen into removing here, but building material is very scarce, and this part of Dakota is overcrowded with idle men. Union men better stay away.

CINCINNATI, O.—Carpenters' unions of this city are building up with good material since Bro. W. H. Kliver's visit. Mabley & Carews' fine new building has been completed by union labor strictly, and the Amalgamated Council of Building Trades, representing 10,000 organized toilers, have tendered this enterprising firm their thanks, and propose to patronize them.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—We are afflicted with a heavily overstocked labor market and a scarcity of work—all the result of the collapsed boom. What little work is done is in the hands of "bats" of the meanest order, who work long hours for the lowest wages. There are only few union men in town, and many of them are waiting to go elsewhere where things are better.

THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' International Association now has 53 local unions, and over 3,000 members. This is a gain of 13 new unions and 400 members during the past quarter; and in ten months the society has doubled its membership. The plasterers thank the carpenters for assistance in helping them to organize new unions. Let us aid them all we can.

JACKSON, Mich.—Union 26 warns all carpenters against the misleading advertisements of the G. O. T. SMITH Purifier Company of this city, for men wanted. Plenty of idle men are here now. This company compels its employees to buy a lot from the company. Failure to do so means to be laid off indefinitely. Work is slack, at the same time the company is advertising.

EIGHT-HOUR ECHOES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., trades and labor unions are holding a series of eight-hour agitation meetings.

TEXAS trade unions are organizing eight-hour leagues and making an energetic movement for May 1, 1890.

THE NATIONAL conference of British coal miners last month decided to enforce the eight-hour day January 1st next.

AMALGAMATED machinists of New York and the carpenters of Massachusetts are very pronounced in advocacy of the eight-hour day.

IN THE British colony of Victoria the eight hour system of labor has been established, and is satisfactory both to employers and employees.

THE COAL MINERS unions are preparing to adopt the eight-hour rule May 1st, and are arranging for a defense fund to aid the movement.

THE EIGHT-HOUR rule has been introduced on all city and country work in Chicago through the efforts of the Carpenters' Council of that city.

A LETTER from Paris to the office of the American Federation of Labor officially reports a number of unions in Paris have begun to agitate for an eight-hour work-day.

THE DENVER, Colo., Union of New York has succeeded in enforcing the eight-hour rule, except on the jobs where non-unionists are employed. The rate is \$2.75 per day.

THE TRADE unions of San Francisco have decided that the union in that city which first achieves the eight-hour day will be allowed the place of honor in the right of the line in all future labor parades.

ENGLISH workmen in many cities in the building trades work fifty hours per week, nine hours a day for five days in the week, and have a Saturday half holiday. Why should American mechanics and workmen toil sixty hours per week?

THE CARPENTERS of Boston and vicinity, of San Francisco; Pueblo, Col.; San Antonio, Tex.; Wheeling, W. V.; New Albany, Ind.; Little Rock, Ark.; Kansas City, Mo.; Portland, Ore., are quite certain of achieving the eight hours on May 1 next, as the employers in those cities are quite favorably inclined.

THE EMPLOYEES of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in the roadway department, were put on nine hours a day Nov. 1, and next month will work only eight hours a day. This affects 2500 men along the line and is attended by a corresponding reduction in pay. How strange that workmen who hold back from asking the eight-hour day meekly accept it when enforced on them by their bosses!

THE Craftsman says: "Notice how the eight-hour movement is gaining in strength. On Washington's birthday, 216 meetings were held; on the Fourth of July, 300 meetings, and on Labor Day, 400 meetings. The organization of eight-hour leagues is in order everywhere, and towns in which none are yet formed should set about organizing at once. On the next date over 600 meetings should be held."

PROF. THOROLD ROGERS, author of "Six Centuries of Work and Wages in England," and probably the highest living authority on the history of the English laborer, says that the normal working day in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was one of eight hours, and that "the artisan who is demanding at this time an eight-hour day in the building trades is simply striving to recover what his ancestor worked by."

THE DIFFERENCE between the shoveler in the ditch and the philosopher in his study, is only a difference in mental culture, says the Duluth Industrial Age. Countless millions pass through life perfectly oblivious of the talents they possess. The speculator cultivates brains and grows rich without labor, while the laborer cultivates muscle, produces wealth all his life and dies poor. To change this, let labor reduce its hours of toil and use the time gained to cultivate brains instead of muscle.

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1889.

UNION UNIVERSAL.

In nature is union, universal and strong,
Atom to atom each other belong,
Joining together as husband and wife,
Division is death in union is life.

Together, the raindrops a river will be,
And flow with the tide far out to the sea;
Together, the leaves of the forest is shade,
By sand grains, united, the mountain is made.

The dewdrops, combined, is the rivulet's birth,
The stars, in their union, give light to the earth,
As leaf joined to leaf produces the shade,
In family union is happiness made.

We see in the heavens, the water and land,
A grand combination by nature's command
To work out the mission designed at its birth—
That man and his fellow may live on the earth.

In this is a lesson for toilers to learn;
In union alone they obtain what they earn,
Why not, like the water, the star, leaf and sand,
Determine forever united to stand.

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD.

Along the sword an Ivy crept,
Away from sunlight ever kept
By weeds that round and o'er it grew;
Unable to uplift its stem,
It thus remained a hidden gem,
Ne'er glistening in the morning dew.

It reached a mighty tower at last,
That towards it friendly succor cast,
Inviting it to climb on high;
And lo! from forth its hidden bed,
Up, up the tower it crept instead,
Towards the blue and sunlit sky.

O Brothers thus we crept along,
Beneath the foul weeds boss, and wrong,
Uncared, unfriended and unknown;
Until to lift us from our woes,
The "Brotherhood" in might arose,
And made our cause its own.

Alas! that others yet should be,
That neither truth nor light will see,
In voluntary darkness lying,
Refusing blessing from the hand,
That all around this mighty land,
A band of Brother-Love is tying.

Local 63 New York.

THOS. C. WALSH.

TO THE GREAT HOUSE OF HAVE.

SPECIALY WRITTEN FOR "THE CARPENTER" BY
ONE OF OUR LOS ANGELES MEMBERS.

Brothers! May I come in a moment? I
desire speech with you. I come from the
depths. I am of the Great House of Want.
I feel awed in your presence, though I
bring a gift. The joyful strains that fill
the air, and these beautiful surroundings,
were wont to fill me with joy, but they jar
upon my nerves now. There is discord in
the music. There are stains on the
tapestry. There are skeletons grinning
from the alcoves. The staircase is rotten.
I envied you once. How foolish. But
listen! There are prophets abroad who
bring glad tidings of peace between your
house and mine. Though they pity me,
they blame you not. We both lacked faith.
We have been too busy in warfare. But
behold! They bear a flag of truce. They
bring terms of peace. Shall we listen to
them? They have talents of knowledge.
They scatter the seed, and lo! and behold!
the harvest is ripening. They plead for
construction and not destruction. They
would build up humanity.

I have a wee talent for building. Shall
I bury it? I dare not incur the responsi-
bility. Therefore I build . . . castles
. . . homes. They rise, they fall. This
one yet stands. 'Tis the gift I bring you.
Take it, brothers, and should its design
prove useful in remodeling your house and
mine, it will amply repay the labor ex-
pended upon it by poor
CHIPS.

THE UNIVERSAL HOME.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

1. All men and women are born free,
and are endowed at birth, by their Creator,
with equal rights to life and the means of
living; to liberty and the conditions of
liberty; to the pursuit of happiness; to
the full product of their toil; to an ac-
knowledge place in the social organism,
and to a home on earth.

SOCIAL COMPACT OR GOVERNMENT.

2. The social compact is the right con-
ferred by mutual consent upon the collec-
tive body to enforce, through elective offi-
cials, such regulations as may be, at any
time, the result of a free and full expres-
sion of the knowledge and desire of the
majority of all adults irrespective of sex.
Its mission is to secure the equal rights of
the individual against any encroachment,
and to perform such functions for the public
welfare as are delegated to it by the will
of the majority. The initiative in legisla-
tion lies in the people, representative bodies
of legislators having advisory and formu-
lating powers only, and the referendum for
final approval by the people is requisite to
give the decrees authority. Minorities
must render due allegiance while reserving
the right of appeal.

DUTIES.

3. This compact imposes reciprocal du-
ties on the individual and the organic body,
viz.: Obedience from the former and action
by the latter. The neglect of either entails
a forfeiture of rights.

OFFICIALS.

4. Public functionaries derive their just
authority from the will of the people.
Their reward is commensurate with that
which obtains from the same time, knowl-
edge, skill and life-force employed in other
occupations, and is derived from and added
to the cost of the product or public service
which is placed in their charge.

LIFE AND THE MEANS OF LIVING.

5. Land, air and water, and all their
generic, productive and stored-up forces,
are the natural inheritance of man, to de-
prive him of which is to deprive him of
life. The living have a title in usufruct
which is transmissible to direct posterity.
Every person, family or co-operative body
of persons has an exclusive right in occu-
pancy, by priority of claim, to as much
land as either one puts and keeps to the
most effective use as mutually agreed by
all directly interested, and under such regu-
lations as the health, privacy and equal
rights of all require. All land held in ex-
cess of this by legal grant or title is repur-
chaseable under eminent domain by the
collective body for the occupancy and use
of all applicants.

6. Implements of Labor.—All tools, ma-
chinery, buildings, improvements of natu-
ral forces and knowledge required for the
most effective application of labor, and the
surplus wealth utilized for production and
called capital are, of necessity, subjects of
ownership and control by the collective
body, either by creation or purchase, as the
natural result of private or corporate con-
trol is monopoly and privilege of impost,
peonage and slavery.

7. Labor (slave).—Slave labor exists
where the natural elements and the im-
plements of labor are owned and controlled
by some persons for the purpose of gain or
profit out of the necessities of those who
are dispossessed, basing the reward of toil
upon the lowest amount for which a strug-
gling mass of unemployed and hungry per-
sons will consent to work. The result is
excessive toil, mental strain, and a wanton
waste of energy. It breeds avarice, arro-
gance, fraud and theft, the destruction of
wealth and the murder of bodies and souls.

8. Labor (free).—Free labor requires ac-
cess to natural opportunities and freedom
from the exactions of monopoly and privi-
lege.

9. Labor (co-operative).—Collective bod-
ies of the people can most efficiently utilize
free labor and carry on all the industries of
production, exchange, transportation and
distribution, the general dispensation of
knowledge and services of a general re-
quirement. The efficiency is increased
with the number of people composing it.
By placing his birthright in the keeping of
the collective body, its alienation is pre-
vented, and the individual secures a larger
and full reward of his toil in the full pro-
duct or its equivalent, cost being the limit
of price. He is furthermore benefited by
the insurance of employment, help in need,
the repair of casualties and leisure to de-
velop the higher faculties.

10. Usury or interest is an impost or tax
upon the producers for the use of surplus
wealth or capital and the implements of
labor which the denial of human rights
compels them to borrow from the owners.
This not only insures the latter against the
natural law of waste and decay, but pro-
vides for its return to them or their heirs in
fresh shapes, and with additions thereto,
thus perpetuating and increasing the mo-
nopoly of the opportunity of living.

11. Rent is a tax levied upon those who
labor for the privilege of exerting their
labor upon the land by those who control
it to the exclusion of others.

12. Profit is a sliding tax imposed upon
exchange over and above its cost according
to opportunity or conscience, and the ignor-
ance or necessity of the victim.

TAXATION.

13. Income, property and land taxes
theoretically aim to throw the support of
government on to those who control the
opportunities of life and relieve the disin-
herited from any obligation, thereby clearly
implying the injustice of such control. It
not only confirms unjust titles, but it farms
out the tax levy to landlords and capital-
ists, who utilize this power to shift the
whole burden upon the disinherited, and
to extort from them, in addition, all that
circumstances will permit.

LICENSES.

14. Licenses are a form of taxation for
special privileges, many of which are a
curse to the society that grants them.

TARIFFS.

15. Tariff duties are a clog upon ex-
change, fostering monopoly and privilege,
and enhancing the price of goods to the
consumer. They are the ballast needed by
a commercial system based on profit and
gain, and made top-heavy by competition.
To increase it invites disaster. To decrease

it evolves the penalty attached to indiscre-
tion, and equity requires compensation to
the sufferers.

MONEY.

16. Money is the token and correct mea-
sure of value of the time, life force, skill
and knowledge employed in productive
labor. It is manufactured of the most con-
venient, economical and durable material
to be had; is based upon and issued in re-
turn for the product by the organic unit or
government, of which it bears the impress,
with a guarantee of its being a perfect
medium of exchange for other products on
the basis of equal time and energy ex-
pended. All substitutes for this money are
false standards and mediums, and a power
for evil.

LIBERTY.

17. Liberty is the perfect freedom of
mankind to exercise at will all the func-
tions of body and mind, bounded only by
the rights of others and natural laws, both
of which have the power of restraint. All
who come into the world with their birth-
right alienated and their labor previously
mortgaged by public or private debts are
shorn of their liberties and are given in its
stead the privilege of recouping, if they
can, by placing others in bondage.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

18. The organic body of the people has the
right by social compact, and it is its duty
to coerce individuals in the defense of the
life and property of the individual or the
organic unit; to compensate for damages to
property and personal injuries sustained in
the defense; to appropriate, when needed
for such defense or to promote the common
weal, the products or implements of labor,
land and all natural elements, provided a
fair appraisal is made of the same, and
those who hold legal titles thereto are re-
munerated with a proper token of the same
exchangeable at any future period for its
equivalent in the wealth then existing.

THE SOVEREIGN WILL.

19. All men and women who have at-
tained the age of reason and claim their
inalienable rights, accompanied by a guar-
antee of allegiance to the social compact,
are empowered to enact, by majority vote,
all regulations needed at any period to se-
cure both.

SHORTENING THE HOURS OF LABOR.

The reduction of the hours of labor,
viewed from either the moral or material
standpoint, is alike necessary. The de-
mand has a basis of both reason and right.
The citizen and the State are interested in
its adoption. England, a monarchy, and
Australia, one of her colonies, have long
since led in this reform, while America, a
republic, lags behind, and has not made a
step in advance in this direction in twenty
years. There is no reason why working-
men in this country should toil longer than
those of England or Australia. There are,
however, many reasons why the hours of
labor here should be shorter.

America is a self governing republic. The
people are presumed to make the laws. The
laws will be good or bad, just or unjust,
in proportion to the intelligence of the
masses. The masses cannot be intelligent
unless they have more time to think; they
cannot have time to think where long hours
prevail. It is utterly impossible for the
average man to work at hard, manual labor
for long hours each day and remain a
thinking man. There may be exceptions,
and no doubt are. There are some with
constitutions so strong that they can stand
the greatest privations. There are minds
so strong that they can stand an extraor-
dinary strain. But the average man is
neither a Sampson in physical strength, a
Newton or Franklin in intellectual power,
an Edison in inventive genius. His vital
and mental powers are limited, and hence
should be carefully used, instead of wan-
tonly and unnecessarily abused.

Two of the greatest of human evils now
existent are the two extremes—overwork
and idleness. Sad and strange that both
exist side by side, and to an alarming ex-
tent. Each is alike the fruitful source of
vice, crime, misery and degradation; each
is alike unnecessary and criminal. Man
was born to labor, and he transgresses the
law of his being and of nature when he
fails to do so. Nature marks the limit of
his labor, and he errs equally who goes in
that extreme of overwork or too long con-
tinued exertion, mental or manual. Labor
should be a delight and a pleasure to every
sane, healthy person, and it would be were
proper conditions observed.

Long hours degrade labor to drudgery,
change the worker into a dissatisfied serf,
turn the toiler into an unwilling machine,
a chronic shirker, and often, after crushing
the manhood and morality out of the de-
spairing, wretched wreck, convert him
into a criminal—if, indeed, a thing with-
out mind or manhood can be said to com-
mit a crime. Nor is it alone on the over-
worked toilers that the evil falls. It follows
naturally and inevitably as a legacy of
weakness and impotence upon the unfortu-
nate offspring.

The children born to the men and women
who are continually overworked, weary
and wishing for rest, will always be lazy

and inefficient. This is as certain as that
night follows day. Nature's laws cannot
be violated with impunity. Social condi-
tions and industrial systems doom the pa-
rents to drudgery and the curse falls upon
the weak-minded, spiritless children. It is
grievously immoral and cruelly criminal to
uphold, advocate or practice such a system.
It is dishonest not to protest against it,
while its evil effects are too patent to all.—
Southwest.

THE STEEL SQUARE.

The steel square is one of the earliest in-
ventions of man; indeed, it dates back to
the early Greek and Roman builders. It
was invented by Theodorus, a Grecian
builder, over four thousand years ago.

There are several kinds of steel squares.
The old standard steel square has a blade
24 inches long and 2 inches wide, and a
tongue from 14 to 18 inches long and 1½
inches wide. The blade is exactly at right
angles with the tongue, and the angle formed
by them an exact right angle, or square
corner. A proper square should have the
ordinary divisions of inches, half inches,
quarters and eighths, and often sixteenths
and thirty seconds. Another portion of the
square is divided into twelfths of an inch;
this portion is simply a scale of 12 feet to
an inch, used for any purpose, as measur-
ing scale drawings, etc. The diagonal scale
on the tongue near the blade, often found
on squares, is thus termed from its diagonal
lines. However, the proper term is *centes-
imal scale*, for the reason that by it a unit
may be divided into 100 equal parts, and
therefore any number to the 100th part of
a unit may be expressed. In this scale
A B is one inch; then, if it be required to
take off ⅓ inches, set one foot of the com-
passes in the third parallel under 1 at E,
extend the other foot to the seventh diag-
onal in that parallel at G, and the distance
between E G is that required, for E F is
one inch and F G ⅓ parts of an inch.

Upon one side of the blade of the square,
running parallel with the length, will be
found nine lines, divided at intervals of
one inch into sections or spaces by cross
lines. This is the plank, board and scant-
ling measure. On each side of the cross
lines above referred to are figures, some-
times on one side of the cross line and often
spread over the line, thus: 1 | 4-9 | —
We will suppose we have a board 12 feet
long and 6 inches wide. Looking on the
outer edge of the blade we find 12; between
the fifth and sixth lines, under 12, will be
found 12 again; this is the length of the
board. Now follow the space along toward
the tongue till we come to the cross line
under 6 (on the edge of the blade), this
being the width of the board; in this place
will be found the figure 6 again, which is
the answer in board measure, viz.: six feet.

On some squares will be found on one
side of the blade 9 lines, and crossing these
lines diagonally to the right are rows of
figures, as seven 1s, seven 2s, seven 3s, etc.
This is another style of board measure, and
gives the feet in a board according to its
length and width.

In the centre of the tongue will generally
be found two parallel lines, half an inch
apart, with figures between them; this is
termed the *brace rule*. Near the extreme
end of the tongue will be found ⅓ and to
the right of these 33°. The ⅓ indicate
the two sides of a right-angle triangle,
while the length of the brace is indicated
by 33°. This will explain the use of any
of the figures in the *brace rule*. On the
opposite side of the tongue from the brace
rule will generally be found the octagon
scale, situated between two central parallel
lines. This space is divided into intervals
and numbered thus: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60.
Suppose it becomes necessary to describe
an octagon ten inches square: draw a
square ten inches each way and bisect the
square with a horizontal and perpendicular
centre line. Second, to find the length of
the octagon line, place one point of the com-
passes on any of the main divisions of the
scale and the other leg or point on the
tenth subdivision. This length being
measured off on each side of centre lines,
touching the line of the octagon, will give
the points from which to draw the octa-
gonal lines. The size of the octagon must
equal the number of spaces taken off from
the tongue by the compasses.

THE CARPENTER AS A MECHANIC.

The prominence and importance of the
wood-worker's art has made the carpenter
the leading mechanic upon modern build-
ings. The carpenter is ordinarily the vir-
tual, if not the nominal, superintendent
of the building upon which he is engaged.
Accordingly, he is required to know all the
peculiarities of the various trades which
enter into the construction of a building.
He must be familiar not only with his own
trade, but he must likewise know very
much about that of the mason, the brick-
layer, the iron-worker, the cornice-maker,
the plumber, etc.

If a building is to be erected without the
assistance of an architect, the carpenter is
the first mechanic consulted, and to him is
given the general direction of the under-
taking. Therefore, the carpenter in reality

becomes the builder, and so well recog-
nized is this that the two terms, carpenter
and builder, are used almost synony-
mously. The carpenter's general and spe-
cial knowledge is made use of at every
stage in the progress of a building.

He is very frequently called upon to lay
off the ground upon which a building is to
be erected. It is often the carpenter who
pronounces the foundations satisfactory or
otherwise before the superstructure is com-
menced. It is the carpenter who sees that
the floor beams are placed exactly right.
It is the carpenter who prepares the cen-
tres for the bricklayer and the mason, and
sees that their respective parts of the build-
ing are left in proper condition. It is the
carpenter, in the wording of many specifica-
tions, who must supply whatever is neces-
sary for the completion of the building,
and which has not been included in any of
the other trades.

If any new feature of work is introduced
in a building for which there is not a spe-
cial contractor, it ordinarily falls to the
carpenter's lot. Whatever shortcomings
there may be in the plans, whatever errors
have been made by the architect, it be-
comes the duty of the carpenter to over-
come and make compensation for. It is
necessary for the carpenter to know every-
thing about a building from beginning to
end, and the more thorough and practical
his knowledge the more rapid his advance-
ment and the wider his field of operations
always becomes.

There are several distinct stages in the
carpenter's career. First, the apprentice
and helper; then the common mechanic
working under a foreman; next he becomes
foreman, directing workmen under him,
and has the superintendency of the build-
ing upon which he is engaged. From this
he steps into business on his own account,
and takes contracts for the erection of build-
ings.

Not infrequently he combines a theoretic-
cal knowledge of architecture with his
practical experience as a builder, and enters
upon a professional career with decided
chances of success. The rate of his advance-
ment from stage to stage depends largely
upon the natural ability of the man, his
care in studying the various parts of his
trade, and close attention to business. Of
course something is attributable to oppor-
tunities, but, all things being equal, the
man who is the most earnest in acquiring
knowledge concerning his trade, who secures
a fund of information from which he can
answer almost any question that may come
up in his daily work, and who provides
ready means for overcoming any unusual
difficulties that may arise, is likely to make
the most rapid advancement.

Carpentry, pure and simple, may be de-
fined as the art of combining pieces of tim-
ber for the support of any considerable
weight or pressure. The theory of car-
pentry depends upon two distinct branches
of mechanical science. The carpenter
gives his timbers their form by the prin-
ciples of geometry, and he adjusts the stress
and strain so as to preserve them in their
original shape by the laws of mechanics.
In the wide range of application of these
branches of science the carpenter finds ample
field for the exercise of his best powers,
his familiarity with them forms the founda-
tion of his usefulness, and in a measure,
aside from the relative importance attach-
ing to his trade, gives him an advantage
over other mechanics.—Southern Lumberman.

AVERTING STRIKES.

It is well known that strikes are not so
frequent as they were a few years ago, that
they are oftener averted by arbitration.
An inquiry into the causes that have
effected this change is pertinent.

Mr. Charles Peck, Commissioner of Labor
Statistics of New York State, says in his
comprehensive report of an investigation
into the causes and consequences of strikes:
"The strike is a mighty argument. If the
laborer had been quiet and suffered in
silence, as he had done through centuries,
with only occasional outbreaks, we should
have gone on as our forefathers did. The
poor man began to think that risings with
violence and destruction of property might
effect some result, and so they did. They
showed that he was in earnest. Violence
was met with violence. But when poor
men began to meet together quietly, they
found men in their own ranks and others
from outside who could reason and who
applied the arts of persuasion. Then there
was peaceful organization that enlisted
opinion in their favor and there was a
growth of social sentiment in favor of the
workingmen." This is, in brief, the his-
tory of strikes.

The real reason that strikes are less fre-
quent is that workingmen are more intelli-
gent than formerly, and that they have
combined to protect their interests. Thorough
organization is effectual in the devel-
opment of rational ideas of all concerned.
Combinations of labor have brought out
employers' organizations. Mutual respect
has been gained through mutual consid-
eration of interests. Both classes have been
educated by the "come and let us reason
together" method.

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Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1889.

SOME CARPENTERS say they can't live on eight-hours' pay for eight hours work. Yet in the period from 1874 to 1878, when wages were reduced during the panic, they put in ten hours work for a sum equal to four hours' pay.

THE *Boston Record*, a one-cent daily, seems greatly interested in villifying Union 33, Boston, Mass. It charges 33 with fomenting strikes daily which is entirely untrue, and in divers ways it prejudices its readers against the U. B. Such a paper ought to be left alone!

SEVERAL Correspondents desire to know why are union men advised to stay away from all dull and overcrowded places, and thus allow "Bats" and saw-and-hatchet men to rule the place, and why not welcome good union men to such places to drive out the "Bats"? To us there seems to be a world of wisdom in these queries.

NATIONAL Saw Makers' Union, No. 3789, of A. F. L., located in Newark, N. J., informs us that the Richardson Saw Works of Newark are the only saw works in the United States to-day running a strictly union shop and working only 8½ hours per day with full union wages. Such a firm is worthy the patronage of all union carpenters.

THE GENERAL Union of Carpenters in Great Britain, a society nearly 60 years old, has altered its laws, so that it is now optional with the members whether they accept the beneficial features or not. If it was the cost of sustaining the out-of-work and sick benefits which kept away members, the society now says it will admit men for the support of trade features only on payment of a small contribution.

IN THE Base Ball war between the Brotherhood and the League, the sympathy of organized labor is most emphatically with the Brotherhood, as the League's oppressive restrictions on the players are most arbitrary and despotic. In itself it is essentially a fight of capitalists in the League against Labor in the Brotherhood, and the latter organization should affiliate with the organized workmen of the country.

GENERAL SECRETARY P. J. McGUIRE has visited the following cities and addressed meetings recently: Albany, N. Y., October 17; Rutland, Vt., October 18; Burlington, Vt., October 19; Montreal, Canada, October 20-21; Toronto, Canada, October 22; Hamilton, October 23; Wilmington, Del., November 7; Brooklyn, N. Y., November 10; New York, November 11; Orange, N. J., November 19; Holmesburg, Pa., November 21.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS PAPER, under the management of RUSSELL B. HARRISON, the President's son, is displaying an unenviable disposition of hostility to organized labor. In a recent issue it published a grotesque picture of a walking delegate, with "stove-pipe" hat, long watch chain, check pants, and bearing in his make-up all the characteristics of an old sport or political bruiser, who could, apparently, do any job of slugging. This was provoked, no doubt, by the fact that Mr. HARRISON and his partner, MR. ARKELL, desired to employ scab cheap labor in the construction of the "Judge" building, but found union labor in New York, under the walking-delegate system, too vigilant and powerful to overcome.

A LESSON TO LABOR'S ENEMIES.

Cincinnati union men have taught a serious lesson to organized labor everywhere. At the recent October election two pronounced enemies of labor, with political aspirations, were admonished that organized workmen have some power and some rights.

MILTON BLAIR, President of the National Association of Builders, wanted to be a State Senator. He was on the Republican ticket and was left at home, 2500 votes behind his ticket.

J. SEXTRO, President of the National Furniture Exchange, also candidate for Senator, on the Democratic ticket, ran 1600 votes behind his ticket and was buried politically.

MR. BLAIR is a brick contractor in Cincinnati, and in 1886, during the eight-hour agitation, he was one of the first to telegraph to the governor to send militia there when they were not needed. At the meeting of the National Association of Builders last January, he favored the resolution urging the State Legislatures to maintain or make stringent conspiracy laws against the workingmen's organizations. This was made known in the campaign, and he got the dose he deserved.

MR. SEXTRO is no friend to union men. He has done all in his power to oppose the hiring of union men, and even was opposed to the engineers having a license, thinking he would have to pay better wages for engineers in his factory. He also wanted the Homestead Law repealed.

The Union men of Cincinnati of course feel very much elated over this victory. They are now going to try and have Labor Day made a legal holiday for the State of Ohio and secure some other matters of legislation in the interest of labor.

LLOYD AND KLIVER'S WORK.

From every city visited by either Bro. H. Lloyd or Bro. W. H. Kliver come newspaper reports of the most favorable kind, and letters from the local unions giving the most enthusiastic praise to our speakers, and acknowledging that new life and vigor have been put into their members. Backsliders are returning to the fold, and new converts have been made to the cause. Large audiences have attended the meetings, and the interest and enthusiasm manifested evidence a live awakening in the ranks of labor.

These meetings have been the means of presenting the United Brotherhood and trades unions generally in a favorable light to the public, and will add very largely to our numbers and influence. To mention each meeting separately would be to repeat one continuous story of interested audiences, stirring enthusiasm, marked here and there by large street parades.

In central New York and in Massachusetts, particularly in Boston, Bro. Lloyd attracted such large audiences as have not been seen in labor circles for several years. In the West Bro. Kliver's presence produced an old-time revival in Cincinnati, Louisville and in the Northwest. In noticing the speakers, the personal comments of some of the newspapers are very interesting. A Batavia, N. Y., paper describes Bro. Lloyd in this way:

"The lecturer is a good-looking, middle-aged man, a good speaker, and fair and conservative in all he had to say. He dressed well in dark clothes, wore a heavy gold chain and charm and might have been mistaken for a young lawyer. He is a carpenter by trade."

A Minneapolis paper has this to say of Bro. Kliver:

"Vice Pres. Kliver, of the Carpenters' Brotherhood, is a fine specimen of physical manhood. He is over six feet tall, well proportioned, with sandy hair, moustache and goatee, and a voice like a trumpet blast. In his speech he disdains all the smoothness and polish of the professional orator, but he goes at his subject with such a thorough mastery of it and such an overwhelming array of facts and logic, vivified by a strong personal magnetism and earnestness, that he carries conviction to the hearts and minds of all his hearers."

Bro. Kliver's trip closed Nov. 4, but he may soon be started out into other sections. Bro. Lloyd's trip will close Dec. 2d, at New York City.

It would repay the U. B. to keep these speakers on the road, at least until after May 1st, 1890.

JAS. G. BLAINE—ALLEN G. THURMAN.

In no spirit of political partisanship do we print the appended extracts from public speeches of the two public men named above. But as a hopeful indication of the growth of public sentiment these quotations give us every encouragement, and they may be studied with profit.

Let some Republican employers who will not take heed of any argument in favor of reduced hours of labor listen to the following from the lips of JAMES G. BLAINE in one of his speeches. He says:

"The legitimate consequence of labor-saving machinery is to require from the human laborer a less number of hours of toil, and towards that goal the economy and the philanthropy of the age are both tending."

* * * * *

ALLEN G. THURMAN says quite truthfully:

"Take the history of the working classes before the formation of labor organizations and compare it with the conditions of to-day. You will find that by united action through organization, wages have been raised and the hours of labor shortened. This being true, why cannot the financial and social condition be still bettered? It can and must come through organization, and the toiler who holds aloof from labor organizations imperils the amelioration of his own condition."

IT COST HIM \$75,000.

At last, after three years effort of the workmen of Texas, GUS WILKIE, the contractor who imported foreign granite cutters to work on the Texas State Capital at Austin, Tex., was convicted a few months ago. He richly deserved the punishment he got, and by pleading guilty he saved himself a severer punishment. He was fined \$64,000, or \$1,000 in each case, for importing sixty-four stone cutters, which, with costs of the case, will make it fully \$75,000. A stay of execution for twelve months was granted him to give him an opportunity to appeal for relief to the authorities at Washington. In the syndicate with Wilkie there were one United States Senator from Illinois and one member of the House of Representatives, and it is feared they may use enough influence on the President and Cabinet to have Wilkie's fines remitted. Each local union of the U. B. should petition the President not to interfere in behalf of Wilkie and his syndicate of foreign labor contractors. The United Brotherhood contributed \$150 to the fund for their prosecution two years ago, and is gratified at their conviction.

A GENERAL STRIKE NOT CONTEMPLATED.

On May 1, 1890, a general strike for the eight-hour day is not contemplated, nor was it ever proposed or advocated, or recommended by the American Federation of Labor, nor by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, or any other labor organization! The idea of a general strike was evolved from the feverish brain of some newspaper man, who, in the present discussion of the eight-hour work day, finds an opportunity to make a sensational "spread" occasionally. It is not a "general strike" that has been proposed, but a general agitation or discussion, with a view to preparing the public mind for the inauguration of the eight-hour day. And those cities or trades best prepared by organization will secure the change without much need to strike in any other way, only to strike public opinion favorably, and to strike the minds of non-union men to favor the change.

TWELVE NEW UNIONS.

During the past month charters were granted twelve new unions, viz.: 150, Middletown, N. Y.; 159, Revere, Mass.; 187, Defiance, O.; 195, Iron Mountain, Mich.; 213, Lansing, Mich.; 217, Eureka, Cal.; 250, Fremont, O.; 278, Columbus, Ga.; 283, Lincoln, Neb.; 289, Yankton, S. Dakota; 293, Pierre, S. Dakota; 310, Pine Bluff, Ark. (colored). Every section of the country is represented in this batch of new unions.

PURCHASE UNION-MADE CIGARS.

No trade or body of organized labor has ever given our United Brotherhood as much assistance in organizing new unions and in encouraging our craft to organize as have the members of the Cigar-Makers' International Union. In the infancy of our organization, and continually since then, the union cigar makers have sent us names of carpenters to correspond with to organize. They have given us use of their halls, free of rent, to start new unions. They have championed and aided our organization on every occasion, until in labor circles the cigar makers and carpenters are recognized as twin sister organizations. In return for all this kindness the least we can do is to help them, and they need the help of all workingmen, and are worthy of it. They have a constant and hard fight against filthy tenement-house cigars, coolie-made goods, and Pennsylvania cheap farm work. These cheap non-union goods are filthy, foul, and should not be used by union men. To distinguish union work a blue label is put on each box of union-made cigars. Union carpenters who smoke cigars should call for this label wherever they buy a cigar. It is proof the work is union work and fairly paid.

NOTWITHSTANDING all press reports to the contrary, the remnant of the "United Order" in New York City has not secured a representative on the World's Fair General Committee. It is not because they have not tried hard enough. They have even gone so far as to mislead a few New York papers into publishing that a member of the "United Order" had been appointed. The choice of the bulk of the organized carpenters of New York City, Bro. T. P. DEGAN of the United Brotherhood, has been appointed by Mayor Grant as the sole carpenters' representative on the General Committee of the World's Fair in New York. Our New York unions are backing Bro. Degan financially with his necessary share of the fund for preliminary expenses, \$537. No other carpenters' organization will be recognized by the World's Fair Committee.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Union 334 established the eight-hour day on Oct. 15th. A few employers are opposing it.

LET US doff our hats! How proud we should be! The newspapers say the Prince of Wales is a good carpenter, yet all carpenters are not princes, though some are princes of good fellows.

WE SHOULD FEEL highly complimented by the newspaper notices, now going the rounds in praise of the United Brotherhood, as showing more life and activity than any other labor organization.

JOHN BURNS, the hero of the dock laborers' strike in London, will be invited by the American Federation of Labor to visit this country on a lecturing tour in the interest of organized labor. It is expected he will be here sometime in February, and arrangements will be made to have him make a stay of several months and visit every leading city in the United States and Canada.

REPEAL THE CONSPIRACY LAWS.

Conspiracy laws are now in force in the following States and Territories: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Dakota, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont and Wisconsin.

RECONSTRUCTING THE KNIGHTS.

District 41, Knights of Labor, of Baltimore, Md., has instructed its delegates to the General Assembly of that Order, which convened at Atlanta, Ga., November 12th, to revoke the charters of all national trade districts, and to issue no more charters to trade districts; to reduce the General Executive Board to three members; to reduce the \$5,000 salary of the General Master Workman, and that one-fourth of the per capita tax be devoted to the employment of lecturers for the Order.

A LETTER FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, B. C., October 27, '89.

I have been striving for some time past to organize a branch of the Brotherhood in this city, and now I believe my efforts will be crowned with success. We have here a very good local union, with about one hundred members. As a local we have been successful in every thing we took in hand. We established the eight hours on Saturday, and afterwards raised our wages 15 per cent.

We have just been successful in a stand for nine hours a day. Our employers are banded together in an organization which they term the Contractors and Builders Board of Trade, so you see we have a thoroughly organized body to deal with whenever we make a demand for our rights. Knowing this, we are very careful when we make a demand to have the strength to back it up. In our last demand for nine hours the question had been agitated quietly in the union some time previous, but we were unanimously agreed that it would be better to defer action on it until later in the year, when work would be brisk and men scarce.

On Thursday, 3d inst., we notified the secretary of the Board of Trade that on and after the following Monday, October 7th, nine hours should constitute a full day's work, with no reduction in pay, and that unless our demand was accorded a general strike would take place on Monday. The secretary replied that the Board could take no action on the matter until its next regular meeting, two weeks after date. This was evidently done to try our strength, as we are morally certain that a meeting was called after the receipt of our communication. Be this as it may, we ordered a general strike on Monday, and to the credit of the men, he it said, every carpenter quit work, union and non union men alike. We held a rousing meeting in the morning. We resolved that none of us should return to work until all the contractors should give their men nine hours. Many of the leading contractors, who were pushed with work, and under forfeits to have the work finished within a certain time, tried to prevail upon their men to return to work under the nine-hour rule, but we would not allow it. So, then, they turned all their energies to converting those contractors who were strongly opposed to the nine-hour system.

At 4 P. M. Monday a meeting of the Board of Trade was held, and a motion was made and carried that the Board accede to the demand of the men. We all returned to work the next day. I now write you to inquire what will be the cost of a charter and supplies for our union.

We would have but little difficulty in organizing a branch in Vancouver, B. C. There is a good carpenters' local there now, with upwards of one hundred member, and I am certain, when we attach ourselves to the U. B., they will fall in line. Westminster is another city which I think could be easily organized. This would give us every town on Puget Sound united in one body. We have just been successful in getting the bricklayers and stonemasons to unite and apply for a charter to the International. We won't leave any stone unturned till we get the painters in shape. Then we will be able to meet our friends of the "Board of Trade" on an equal basis.

Yours truly,

S. A. DONOVAN,
President Carpenters' Union

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND FESTIVALS.

Union 427, Winona, Minn., gave an entertainment at Philharmonic Hall, Oct. 19, and it was a grand financial success.—Union 361, Duluth, Minn., holds its second annual ball, Thanksgiving night, at Turner Hall, tickets one dollar.—Union 304, San Francisco, Cal., held a grand ball, Nov. 10.—Union 85, Ann Arbor, Mich., held an open meeting Nov. 3, and Bro. Husted, of Toledo, delivered an encouraging address.—Union 59, Detroit, Mich., is holding very successful public meetings on the last Tuesday of each month, to discuss the eight-hour day. On Oct. 29, L. C. Hutchinson, J. A. Labadie and Chas. Erb were the speakers.—Union 509, New York, will give an entertainment and ball, Dec. 23.—Union 340, New York, gives an annual literary entertainment and reception at Lyric Hall, 6th Ave., between 41st and 42d streets, on Nov. 29.—Union 125, Utica, N. Y., had a very nice sociable, Oct. 23.—Union 518, St. Louis, Mo., on Oct. 19, held a well-attended concert and ball. W. H. Kliver, of Chicago, delivered an address.—On Nov. 20, Union 299, of Indianapolis, had an oyster supper.—Union 344, Portland, Me., gave a splendid musical and literary entertainment, Oct. 12, at which J. G. Chinkard, of Boston, spoke.—Union 351, Seattle, Wash., held its second annual ball with gratifying results, on Oct. 25.

WHATCOM, Wash.—FRANK MAHAN, formerly of Union 50, Portland, Oregon, has turned up as a contractor in this place. He has shown himself an unprincipled character. He had six union men at \$3.25 per day. He went on a drunk, and then cut them down to \$3 per day. All the union men quit him. Bro. BROWN, walking delegate of Seattle, will address our union at an early date.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary, 124
N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glen-
way Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884,
Philadelphia, Pa.

General Treasurer—James Troy, 206 Chris-
tian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth
St., Toronto, Canada.

Second Vice-President—J. S. W. Saunders, 411
Leon St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Caeshire
St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—A. M. Swartz, 54 Es-
planade St., Allegheny City, Pa.

Fifth Vice-President—W. H. Kliver, Grand
Crossing, Cook County, Ill.

Sixth Vice-President—W. W. Wood, 87 Vir-
ginia St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Seventh Vice-President—T. J. Ferris, 3403
Lawrence St., Denver, Col.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be
sent to the General Secretary.

A. B. Kerr, 70 N. Fortieth St., Philadelphia.

W. J. Phillips, 12 Jefferson St., Germantown, Pa.

Charles Becker, 217 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

H. B. Walter, 229 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia.

John Bennett, 121 Conroy St., Philadelphia.

NEGLIGENT RECORDING SECRETARIES.

The following Unions have so far neglected to
send in their list of new officers elected last June:

100, Oroso, Mich. 355, Escanaba, Mich.

115, Bridgeport, Conn. 373, Dedham, Mass.

173, Housick Falls, N. Y. 399, Phillipsburg, N. J.

26, New Castle, Pa. 403, Clinton, Mass.

39, Jacksonville, Ill. 412, Joliet, Ill.

39, Petersburg, Va. 412, Joliet, Ill.

24, Charlestown, Mass. 517, Elkhart, Ind.

NEGLIGENT FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

The F. S. of the following Unions neglected to
send in their monthly report for the past two

successive months—7, 10, 46, 94, 95, 100, 106, 110,
112, 114, 115, 140, 162, 166, 172, 181, 206, 210, 226, 241,
242, 243, 244, 273, 280, 281, 314, 326, 327, 329, 347, 364,
369, 371, 382, 383, 402, 403, 423, 440, 443, 447, 448,
449, 453, 454, 475, 484, 489, 516.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

THE AMALGAMATED Carpenters now
have 743 branches and 26,116 members,
according to their October report.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O.—Union 14 had a
strike of short duration recently on one
job, because one of the employers had used
abusive language. The men won.

IN ANSWER to several queries we will say
that a member who marries after joining
the U. B. will be entitled to the same bene-
fits as if he were a married man when he
became a member.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Klevis, Kraft &
Co. had all its workmen in and out of its
mill go out on strike for violating the rules
of Union 3 in selling lumber to non-union
firms. Everything was finally adjusted in
favor of the Union.

THE CASH balance in the General Fund
of the U. B. on October 31st, as shown in
this month's paper, is \$954.35 more than
the previous month. It is the largest bal-
ance since April, 1888, notwithstanding the
sum of \$175 was spent for Bros. Kliver's
and Lloyd's lecturing tour.

THE WALKING DELEGATES of New York
and Brooklyn have a system of an order
book, so when they meet a non-union man
who has no money, they get him to sign an
order on the employer for his proposition fee,
and then go to the employer and collect it.
The plan works admirably and holds many
a man who would not otherwise join.

NEW CHARTERS were issued many
months ago to all unions in good standing.
Yet even at this late date we find a few
unions have not received theirs. Any
union without one of our new charters
should notify the G. S., and they will get
one free. The new charter bears the new
title of the organization: "The United
Brotherhood, etc."

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT and Board
of Vice-Presidents will meet in Philadel-
phia, at the office of the G. S., on Monday,
January 13, 1890. Any union or person
having any appeal or grievance must send
all documents and evidence to the General
Secretary, to reach him on or before Janu-
ary 31, 1890. Notice of sending the same
should also be sent to the General Presi-
dent.

A CONFERENCE of the Business Agents
of Walking Delegates of the United Brother-
hood in the Eastern States, was held in
New York City, Monday, Nov. 11th. Bros.
W. Robinson of New York, Robert Beatty
of Brooklyn, James Dey, of Philadelphia,
J. G. Clinkard of Boston, Mr. H. James
of the House Framers, W. Kirkwood of the
Plumbers, Wm. Clark of Washington, D.
C., and General Secretary P. J. McGuire,
were present. The object of the conference
was to compare notes, exchange experiences
and learn the best practical methods of
making the office of Business Agent more
and more effective.

THE REVILED TRADES UNIONS.

Trades unions are never heard from by
the public, only in case of disputes, when
their worse side is out. The charitable
acts performed by them is their secret, and
are never paraded to the world. They are
lavish with their means in bringing com-
fort to the widow and orphan; care ten-
derly for the sick and lay their dead away
with decency and veneration, the commu-
nity being little wiser for the act. And yet
some men say these unions are a menace
to the perpetuity of the republic, and write
long homilies on the danger ahead. Such
writers fail to recognize that poverty and
wealth are factors that go to make life en-
joyable or endurable. With the advance
of civilization the pauper and millionaire
go hand in hand, the wage laborer support-
ing both the pauper by taxes and the mil-
lionaire by tithes.

Trade unions are true levelers—they level
up. Through them the wage worker sees
a glimmer of light that is destined to grow
brighter and brighter, and lead him from
bondage to freedom. It has been well said
that "trade unions are a state of war with
poverty, not against capital." He who
writes otherwise is profoundly ignorant of
the workings of trade unions.

Through disputes with capital some of
them have been brought into existence, a
fact which, with many, has originated the
notion that trades unions are synonymous
with strikes. This idea has crept into the
minds of not a few, and is the reverse of
the truth. With the older unions a strike
is a dernier resort, and they will sacrifice
everything but honor to avoid it. Nor are
the leaders the loafers and scoundrels some
writers delight to make them. They are,
as a rule, intelligent, thinking men, con-
servative to a degree, and instead of lead-
ing men into strikes, oftentimes prevent
them.

To them should be accredited the many
checks and balances to prevent strikes by
which the organic law of all well-regulated
unions are hedged. Conciliation and com-
promise is their creed, and arbitration a
cardinal principle. True, bold, unscrupu-
lous, unprincipled men sometimes get at
the head of trades unions, but they soon find
their level, are relegated to the rear, and
are the material from which is frequently
recruited the "scab," the "rat," and the
"blackleg."

Trades unions in America are in their in-
fancy yet. They have passed through
many of the hardships encountered by their
brethren in Europe in their earlier days.
They have suffered fine and imprisonment
for conspiracy, as did the Dorchester labor-
ers transported from England in 1834; but
the trades unions still live. They thrive
under persecution and are here to stay.

A SCAB'S SOLILOQUY.

"Now's the winter of our discontent."
Methinks I can hear the voice of wind and
boss telling me the frost is coming soon!
What ails these limbs? Why do I quiver?
Why is this dreaming of a meeting with
those whom I have betrayed? What have
I done that my heart says 'twas wrong?
Ah, yes; I'm a scab! Damn that name!
I hate it! See how they look upon me!
I know their cause is just! I know they
struggle for the right. They are brave
men and some have sacrificed their homes
and gone away with the determination in
their souls to contend till death for those
principles which the bosses despise. Why
can't I be a man? Had I a reason for
playing traitor I could face them and with
plausible argument set forth my case in
such a manner that they might not think
so hard of me.

But here is the rub; they have reason to
not cherish me, for I have done them and
myself a grievous injury. O union thy
power and influence for good is great! No
wonder that true men sacrifice so much for
thee. I see thy benefit for those who cling
to thee. Through thee they have gained
all they enjoy, but I, and others like me,
through our cowardice prevent them from
enjoying that which should be shared in
common by all men.

The summer now is nearly past, probably
a fortnight more and my job for this season
will be no more; whether shall I fly? East,
west, north and south I see them before.
Branches of a mighty tree that's growing
and extending its powerful arms protecting
those who stand under it. I must meet
them somewhere sometime, and then I will
have to give an account of my stewardship
in a scab profession. So let it be. I am
tired of this warring with those who are
right, and who are contending for the ele-
vation and improvement of the whole
human family. I intend to pay the penalty
of my transgression, and, from henceforth,
never more be a tool in the hands of those
who now throw me off, without any cere-
mony or thanks for the dirty work I did to
down the true union men. Farewell to all
scab bosses! Next spring you cannot hire
me again to play the traitor to a cause
which my soul tells me is just and noble.
Farewell, ye other scabs, and may remorse
lie deep within your minds till you, too,
acknowledge as I do now, the union is our
only protector against the tyranny and
rapacious greed of selfish bosses.—*Stone*
cutters' Monthly Circular.

MODEL APPRENTICE RULES.

The apprentice rules of Carpenters' Union
No. 3, of Wheeling, W. Va., are these:

Section 1. Any boy or person, on and
after October 1, 1889, engaging himself to
learn the trade of carpentry shall be re-
quired to serve a regular apprenticeship of
three (3) consecutive years, and shall not
be considered a journeyman unless he has
complied with this rule.

Sec. 2. All boys entering the carpenter
trade with the intention of learning the
business shall be held by agreement, in-
denture, or written contract for a term of
three (3) years.

Sec. 3. No boy under the age of (16) six-
teen years will be permitted to enter the
trade unless good and sufficient reasons are
given by parents or guardian that it is ne-
cessary for him to enter the trade sooner.

Sec. 4. When a boy shall have contracted
with an employer to serve (3) three years
he shall under no pretense whatever leave
his employer and contract with another
without full and free consent of said first
employer, unless there is just cause for
such change, and any apprentice so leaving
shall not be permitted to work under the
jurisdiction of any local union or brother-
hood, but shall be required to return to
his employer and serve out his apprentice-
ship.

Sec. 5. Any boy agreeing to learn the
carpenter trade under the above rules shall
be considered the protegee of the union,
whose duty it shall be to see that justice
is done the apprentice, and shall be subject
to their regulations and laws. And the
members of the union shall be required to
give any instruction necessary, and make
every effort to properly instruct any ap-
prentice who may be working with him,
and to encourage all apprentices to become
efficient workmen.

Sec. 6. Any employer who employs one
journeyman shall be entitled to one appren-
tice; seven (7), two (2) apprentices; twelve
(12), three (3); twenty (20), four (4); and
one additional apprentice for every ten (10)
journeymen over twenty (20).

Sec. 7. Any apprentice after having served
the first eighteen months of his apprentice-
ship shall be required to become an hono-
rary member of the union, and shall comply
with the laws thereof.

Sec. 8. Admission fee for an apprentice
shall be five (\$5) dollars, and on the pay-
ment of forty cents per month dues shall
be entitled to all local benefits.

CASTE FEELING AMONG WORKERS.

One of the most formidable obstacles to
the success of the labor-reform cause is the
caste feeling among workers. The brain-
worker, editor, book-keeper or teacher
thinks himself above the mere mechanic.
Although no class suffers more from the
oppression of capitalism, yet in nine cases
out of ten the intellectual worker ostenta-
tiously sympathizes with the exploiters of
labor, or withholds his support from a
movement which is as much in his interest
as in that of the manual laborer.

The skilled mechanic, too, often looks
down on the unskilled toiler. The sales-
woman considers herself the social superior
of the factory girl, and the latter again
affects to despise the domestic servant.
While this feeling continues and prevents
the working class from acting harmoniously
together in the interests of the whole we
cannot fairly or consistently blame others
because they are dominated by the caste
feeling.

The skilled artisan who contemptuously
refuses to co-operate with the laborer in the
common cause has no right to feel ag-
grieved and indignant at any slight put
upon him by the fashionably dressed idler
or the purse-proud capitalist. They are
only showing the same hateful and con-
temptible spirit which he himself exhibits
toward his less fortunate comrades in the
army of toilers. The man who is always
looking for somebody beneath him to insult
and look down on by way of revenge for
the contumely heaped on him and his class
by those above him in the social scale has
altogether failed to grasp the significance
of the movement for labor's enfranchise-
ment.

All honest labor is dignified and honor-
able. Once admit that there are shades
and distinctions—a skilled aristocracy and
a plebeian herd of inferiors—and you practi-
cally justify all the wrongs and insults
heaped upon labor, irrespective of such dis-
tinctions, by the "superior classes," who
live by controlling the means of produc-
tion.—*Ex.*

WILD RAVINGS.

Listen to this furious roar against orga-
nized labor, as contained in the following
from the *Nevada Chronicle*, the organ of the
late Senator Sharon:

"We need a stronger government; with-
out capital and capitalists our government
would not be worth a fig. The capital of
the country demands protection. Its rights
are as sacred as the rights of the paupers
who are continually prating of the en-
croachments of capital and against central-
ization. . . . The wealth of the coun-
try has to bear the burden of government,
and it should control it."

A WORD WITH YOU.

A word with you, my non-union friend.
You never joined a union. You fail to see
in what way it would benefit you, and you
can get along without it. This is your view
of the matter.

Well, let us see. Suppose we all held
that view, and that there were no unions.
Very well; what then? The unions out
of the way, one man would be as good as
another; every man would be for himself,
the Lord for us all, and the devil might
take the hindmost. So you think. Very
good.

You are holding a steady situation and
receiving, say, \$20 a week. A man comes
along looking for work. He is hard up.
He is a good workman. He offers his ser-
vices to your employer at a dollar less per
week than you are getting. Your employer
is human, and accepts the offer. What is
the result? You change places with the
man out of a job, and walk the streets
until you are disgusted and go and offer
your services to some other employer for
anything you can get. Do you perceive?
Just look that point square in the face,
my non-union friend, and you will see
that the result would be a beautiful ex-
ample of "reduction descending," as we
called it in school; and you can continue
the process until you are working for noth-
ing.

Which is one reason why you should join
a union.—*Phila. Union.*

TALK TO YOUR EMPLOYERS AND PRE-
PARE.

The following article was written over
the signature of "Country Boy," to the
Detroit Advance. It may be well for the
advocates of the eight-hour movement to
consider what he says, and, if possible, pre-
pare to meet and overcome the difficulties
which he foresees. He says:

"As the time rolls on with rapid strides
and we near the date set for a general
movement to secure the eight-hour work-
day, does the average working man realize
how little is being done to assure success?
How many of your readers who work in
shop and mine and field has had a talk
with his employer to ascertain his views on
this all-important question—a question
that must come up to be settled on May 1,
1890—a question that must, in its very
nature, seriously affect trade and com-
merce from one end of this land to the
other?"

"I have not been quite oblivious to pass-
ing events this summer as I tended the
squash and cabbage, and it is my firm con-
viction that not one in ten of the mechanics
and laboring men has laid up anything
this summer. But on the other hand nine
out of ten of the toilers—the producers at
large, are not now and will not be on May
1, 1890, financially in shape to stand out
for the movement a single week unless
they save from now on and prepare."

ADVICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The *National Builder*, an excellent month-
ly publication, issued in Chicago, gives a
world of common sense when it says:

Builders as a class require a sort of dyna-
mite gun, loaded with common sense, fired
at them at short range, to bring them to a
realization of the fact that so long as they
continue to figure low, to cut their prices,
and attempt to secure work without refer-
ence to cost, so long are they, figuratively
speaking, digging their own graves, and
spiking their own coffins.

Keep up your prices. Do not take a job
for the sake of keeping at work, or to spite
a competing contractor. Do not get on the
anxious seat and call on the building world
to select you as the greatest estimator of
the century. Do not be persuaded that if
you lose on one job you can make up on the
next. Do not forget that you owe a duty
to your fellow-man, to the country at large,
to your family, and to discharge that duty
you should not only be able to make money
fairly, but to dispense it in the right direc-
tion fearlessly.

The *Builder and Wood Worker*, a spicy
New York monthly adds: "If you cannot
estimate properly and with confidence,
leave contracting alone. Better stick to
your plane, trowel, paint brush or chisel.
You will come out much better in the end,
and be more respected by your fellow-men."

THE NEW AWAKENING.

The world seems to be stretching its
limbs and turning uneasily in its second
stage of the yawn which precedes awaken-
ing to the dignity and necessity of labor,
for it is now fashionable to believe that not
part, but all of its sons and daughters must
learn to labor. No longer do we hear the
crude cry of the French revolution. "Down
with the rich man," but the more civilized
one of "down with the idle classes."
"There must be no idle classes," say the
optimists, and further, "if the interests of
production do not require it, the interests
of morality do." Tolstoi goes to his plow
to teach the world an example; Bellamy
writes a book that has already profoundly
stirred a million hearts; Henry George, in
England, and Padre Agostino, in Italy, all

discuss the one subject—equitable division
of property, and still more important
equitable division of toil. The things
they say are uncomfortable to some of
us. We yawn and rub our eyes. Can
this be an awakening to the purer Chris-
tianity which means highest civilization?
The world has become alert. It is listen-
ing for every footfall along its pathway of
advance.—*Cosmopolitan Magazine.*

FROM OVER THE OCEAN.

THE NEW Dock Laborers' Union of Great
Britain now numbers 23 branches and
22,000 members.

THE STRIKE of the carpenters of Han-
over, Germany, for higher wages result-
ed successfully, after a struggle of seven
weeks.

JAMES BEVERIDGE, General Secretary
of the Associated Carpenters of Great Brit-
tain, has been re-elected for the ensuing
three years.

CARPENTERS in Gortitz, Germany, quit
work against the system of a labor book,
which required a workman to show his
papers from his old employer, before hir-
ing with a new one. The strike was settled
on condition the system would cease on
April 1, 1890.

CARPENTERS of Belfast are out for an
advance of one penny per hour. Also in
Clyde, Greenock, Kinghorn, Abroath, Roth-
esay and Port Glasgow the men went out
for an increase of 7½ pence per hour and
won. In Middlesbrough the carpenters
won their scale, an advance of 1s. 6d., after
being idle four days.

STRIKE AGAINST A "SCAB" TEACHER.

HOLBROOK, Mass., October 22.—A cu-
rious phase in the strike at the White fac-
tory occurred last Sabbath in the Methodist
Sunday school in town. The principal of
the Sumner High School has a class of
boys under religious instruction, and being
absent on that day it so happened that the
man appointed as a teacher was a so-called
"scab," employed at the White factory,
and upon his attempting to take charge of
the class, the boys quietly left the church
in a body. It is stated that the little band
had decided that a man who would take
the place of a workman out on strike was
not capable of directing them in the paths
of Christian duty, and, therefore, they re-
fused to listen to his teachings. It is said
that two other teachers have lost their
scholars from the same cause.—*Boston*
Globe.

THE GREAT STRIKE OF 1842.

The great London strike for shorter
hours, began in the building trade in 1842.
Previous to that time the hours of labor for
mechanics and laboring men were from
sun-rise to sun-set, and the condition of the
working man, the *Builder and Wood Worker*
says, was hardly superior to that of the cat-
tle. After an agitation, which followed
close upon the repeal of the corn laws and
extended over some years, during which
time numerous bills to lessen the hours of
toil had been introduced into Parliament,
only to fail in the House of Lords, the
builders of London struck, and for two
years no building was permitted or carried
on in the city.

In cases where it was absolutely neces-
sary work was allowed by the unions; the
necessity over, the work stopped. In spite
of hardship, hunger and death, for hundreds
died of starvation, while thousands gave up
their trade and sought other employment,
the workmen held out to the bitter end, and
won a victory that resulted in the reduc-
tion of the working day to ten hours, not
alone in London, but in all civilized coun-
tries.

E LIVERPOOL, O.—A trades' and labor
council has been organized in this place
recently; nine organizations are repre-
sented. We now propose to organize the
musicians, salesmen, cooper, tinner, sla-
ters, and possibly the potters. We have
rented a Trades' Hall for all labor organi-
zations to meet in. Carpenter's Union 328
has notified all contractors and builders
that after January, 1890, the union will
not work with non union men or use non-
union mill stuff. One mill owner proposes
to fight us. He will have a taste of our
metal. We will have the backing of all
organized labor, and we hold the key to
the situation. Here the entire contract for
a building is taken charge of by the car-
penter. We propose to lead the way of
organization, and not lag behind any one.

CONVENTION!

The Third Annual Convention
OF THE
TIN, SHEET IRON & CORNICE WORKERS'
International Association

Will be held in the City of Omaha, Neb.,
on Tuesday, January 14, 1890,
at 10 o'clock A. M.

All organizations of Tinner and Corn-
ice Makers are cordially invited to send
delegates.

Correspondence earnestly solicited, and
will be promptly answered by addressing
Thomas McMaster, General Sec-
retary, 59 Alpine Ave., Allegheny, Pa.

Archibald Barnes,

Gen. Pres

MONTHLY REPORT.

FOR MONTH ENDING OCT. 31, 1889.

Monies received since the above date will appear next month.

The monthly report, as below, includes on one line, first the charter number of the local union, then the name of city, the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, and the amount of monies received for tax and supplies in the month of October.

The [*] denotes the Unions not having sent in their monthly F.S. report.

Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.

ALABAMA. Oct. 507. BIRMINGHAM—A. M. Grant, 2103 2d Ave. \$10 25

ARKANSAS. 479. FORT SMITH—F. Neighbors, 1023 N. 12th St. 1 20
327. HELENA—P. Robertson, Box 60
469. HOT SPRINGS—W. B. Smith, 12 School St. 2 85
LITTLE ROCK—
292. D. W. Gaskill, Box 371. 9 10
106. (Col.) L. F. Fune, 21st and Gains St. 3 00
123. PINE BLUFF—W. J. Haigh, 739 Pine St. 10 00

CALIFORNIA. 47. ALAMEDA—E. A. Randlett, Box 94. 15 20
549. BAKERSFIELD—G. H. Suelhof, 5 00
525. BERKELEY—Franklin Wells, 1 30
217. SUREKA
365. FRESNO—George Lee, Box 1305
LOS ANGELES—
56. Theo. E. Cross, Box 482. 7 80
439. (West) W. G. Warden, 122 W. Pine St. 1 50
36. OAKLAND—J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St. 52 40
544. PORTERVILLE—C. W. Preston. 70
235. PORTERVILLE—J. W. Carroll, Box 666. 3 45
341. SACRAMENTO—C. Northey. 5 40
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wages, Box 797. 5 40
182. SAN DIEGO—F. Hurlbut, Box 327
SAN FRANCISCO—
22. H. Meyer, 224 Birch Avenue. 75 30
304. (Ger.) Chas. Goldbeck, 2304 1/2 Folsom St. 12 60
483. John Pearson, 1184 Harrison St. 16 40
316. SAN JOSE—B. W. Courant, 25 N. 1st. 16 40
35. SAN RAFAEL—Chas. I. Jacobs, Box 673. 4 50
282. SANTA ANNA—N. L. Galbraith, Box 233. 2 70
226. SANTA BARBARA—J. H. Bates, Box H. 2 70
133. SANTA CRUZ—W. Reid, Box 333. 9 80
337. STOCKTON—Geo. H. Field, 152 Taylor St. 7 20

CANADA. 161. BELLEVILLE—R. McPherson, Box 547. 2 20
432. CHATHAM—Hugh Gallagher, Box 325. 22 00
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 6 Birmingham St. 3 10
18. HAMILTON—Wm. Nex, 114 Catharine St. N. 6 40
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 670 King St. 6 40
MONTREAL—
134. Olivier Miron, 178 Nelsonneuve. 2 80
311. Alfred Boulanger, 30 Roland St. 5 40
375. Sam'l Slater, 418 Richmond St. 3 60
548. OTTAWA—A. Black, 37 Kent St. 3 60
375. PETERBORO—C. Westlake, 114 Dublin. 7 10
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, L. 15 St. 7 10
397. ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo. 12 80
128. ST. THOMAS—S. R. Hawes, Box 533
TORONTO—Secretary of District Council.
S. R. Heakes, 4 Badgerow Av. 5 70
27. D. D. McNeill, 10 Carlisle. 3 40
279. A. Marshall, 180 Markham St. 2 90
312. (East) M. J. Goss, 467 Grand St. 2 90
337. WALLACEBURG—W. H. Burroughs
313. WINNIPEG—Manitoba—J. B. Robertson, Box 56. 2 50
435. WINDSOR—George Patton

COLORADO. 515. COLORADO SPRINGS—Frank Sawyer, Box 976. 11 55
55. DENVER—J. T. Burns, 826 15th St. 17 10
410. PUEBLO—W. A. Boucher, 122 Victoria Av. 12 50
400. SOUTH DENVER—J. W. Bush, 322 12th St. 3 60
46. TRINIDAD—L. E. Ross, Box 569

CONNECTICUT. 115. BRIDGEPORT—J. Wheeler, cor N Main & Wheeler. 5 80
121. DANBURY—Geo. L. Serph, 4 Liberty. 7 00
43. HARTFORD—W. Wallace, Parkville, Conn. 50
48. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 125 Grove. 5 20
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. E. Potter, 42 Wallace. 5 20
126. NEW HAVEN—Jas. Mills, 81 Meadow St. 9 90
137. NORWICH—Frank Warburton, Baltic St. 6 40
543. RIDGEFIELD—W. E. Mackie. 1 00

DELAWARE. 40. WILMINGTON—J. M. Phillips, Highlands P. O. 5 10

DIST. OF COLUMBIA. 190. L. Burner, Columbia Road and Boundary, N. W. 80
531. Wm. Clark, 804 1/2 12th St., N. W. 2 60

FLORIDA. 224. JACKSONVILLE—W. H. Simons, 94 Pine St. 50
PENSACOLA—
74. R. H. Massey, Box 4.
127. (Col.) T. J. Robinson, 325 E. Intendencia. 7 20
259. ST. AUGUSTINE—Stephen Kujawski, Box 863. 2 40

GEORGIA. 502. ATLANTA—C. J. Dooley, 28 Elliott St. 3 90
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad. 3 90
278. COLUMBUS.
144. MACON—Robert Hackney, 455 Ash St. 4 80
SAYRE—Secretary of District Council, V. E. St. Cloud Box 190
286. Frank Barber, 227 Anderson St. 1 60
57. (Col.) P. A. Proctor, 17 Maple St. 11 40

ILLINOIS. 79. ALTON—J. W. Walton, 515 E. 10th St. 1 30
80. AUSTIN—Rasmus Mickelson, Oak Park, Cook Co. 2 30
433. BELLEVILLE—Louis H. Grose, 110 West A. St. 50
519. BLOOMINGTON—L. Parmelee, Box 46 North, Ill. 80
70. BRIDGEPORT—Chas. Fournier, 2111 38th St. 3 80
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, R. B. Hall, 394 34th St.
1. H. Wichmann, 960 Dudley. 81 50
21. (French) S. Sauvageau, 57 Norton St. 8 40
22. W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St. 32 40
54. (Bohem.) T. Leica, 292 W. 20th St. 5 10
73. (Ger.) Lawrence Lump, 102 24th Place. 5 10
181. (Scand.) Paul A. Scott, 342 Milwaukee Ave. 6 00
242. (Ger.) M. Mannig, 466 Bishop. 3 20
246. (Boh.) Fr. Topinka, 829 Alport St. 8 70
416. A. Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell. 1 30
419. Edw. Pauls, 18 Mark St. 1 00
869. DANVILLE—A. C. Barton, 905 Gilbert. 9 20
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—Albert Bailey, Box 92. 12
281. FREEPORT—J. G. LeGrand, 183 Elk St. 1 50
162. HYDE PARK—R. J. Fuke, 4339 Champlain Ave. 9 00
119. JACKSONVILLE—E. T. Mason, 304 S. Clay Ave. 6 20
442. JOLIET—J. Jackson, 627 Case St. 3 00
434. KENOSHA—(Fr.)—Marius Rougeron, Box 356. 5 00

INDIANA. 352. ANDERSON—John C. Spence. 4 10
283. AUBURN—J. J. Henderson, Cochran. 1 70
494. CHAMFORDVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock Ave. 1 80
157. ELKHART—Henry Polte, 412 Middlebury St. 5 70
90. EVANSVILLE—J. Kollier, 114 W. Delaware. 9 90
132. FORT WAYNE—H. J. Lapp, 34 Stophlet St. 5 70
525. GARRETT—B. F. Warner. 1 20

INDIANAPOLIS. 60. (Ger.) H. Vahle, 48 N. Sterling St. 7 80
299. D. E. Mogie, 415 W. 2d St. 11 20
446. J. M. Pruitt, 31 S. West St. 3 40
215. LAFAYETTE—J. M. Adkins, 150 N. 10th St. 2 20
429. MUNCIE—C. E. Vantress, 617 S. Liberty St. 3 00
19. NEW ALBANY—P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th. 2 20
48. TERRE HAUTE—John Ohmart, 909 S. 3d. 3 00

INDIAN TERRITORY. 542. OKLAHOMA CITY—W. F. Bush. 2 70

IOWA. 534. BURLINGTON—E. C. Kalb, 1211 N. Oak St. 2 70
156. CRESTON—J. B. Jordan, Box 359. 1 20
68. DSS MOINES—J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St. 2 80
81. FORT MADISON—H. H. McLellan. 2 00

KANSAS. 264. ATCHISON—H. Stork, 438 S. 7th St. 1 20
66. CONCORDIA—J. W. Graham, Box 170. 2 10
366. HUTCHINSON—J. A. Quick. 2 60
499. LEAVENWORTH—L. W. Downs, Box 25. 1 40
524. OSWEGO—John McLane. 2 00
360. SALINA—W. L. Reese, 212 S. 10th St. 5 80
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137. 5 80

KENTUCKY. 7. C. J. Corcoran, 827 E. Walnut St. 8 70
214. (Ger.) Simon Wolf, 1666 Shelby St. 3 20
504. OWENSBORO—R. A. Miller, Box 211. 2 10
201. PADUCAH—Geo. Hebel, 1027 Clark St. 1 10
149. PRINCETON—Eph Outlen. 1 10

LOUISIANA. 151. MONROE—H. Risher. 1 60
76. NEW ORLEANS—J. G. Bloomer, 432 1/2 S. Liberty. 1 20
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339. 1 80

MAINE. 345. BATH—Alpheus Gove. 7 70
407. LEWISTON—C. M. Page, 78 Franklin. 7 70
344. PORTLAND—W. H. Gilpatrick, 22 Casco St. 7 70

MARYLAND. 29. BALTIMORE—R. Nicholson, 137 Lee St. 53 40
503. CUMBERLAND—G. W. Everstine, 312 Mechanic. 3 60

MASSACHUSETTS. 333. ALLSTON—G. G. Maskell, Wilton St. 12 20
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Square, Cambridge. 76 00
33. R. S. Floyd, 1139 Washington St. 6 00
130. BROCKTON—Ed. Shattuck, 30 Snell St. 2 60
321. BROOKLINE—J. D. McIntosh, Pearl St. 12 20
138. M. W. Trow, 30 Putnam Ave. 4 30
304. F. Leonard, 2 Crescent St. 3 00
324. CHARLESTOWN—J. F. Kelly, 3 Bunker Hill Ct. 5 50
135. CHILMARK—H. J. Miller, 122 Broadway. 4 70
400. CLINTON—J. G. Martin, Box 1262. 4 70
373. DEDHAM—D. P. Conroy. 10 10
209. DORCHESTER—G. A. Armstrong, 3 Elm St. 7 60
318. EAST BOSTON—Hector McKay, 5 Union Place. 7 60
403. FALL RIVER—Lawt. Hayden, 60 Maple. 1 25
396. FITCHBURG—L. W. Merriam, 144 Pearl. 8 75
380. GLOUCESTER—H. McPherson, 124 Duncan St. 2 50
380. HAYWARD—M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson St. 2 50
424. HINGHAM—Collin Campbell, North St. 2 50
HOLYOKE—
95. A. J. Laviolette, 32 Appleton St. 5 00
508. (French) Geo. H. Dugas, 530 Summer St. 1 00
196. HYDE PARK—C. S. Elliott, 57 Dana Ave. 4 90
111. Geo. Kingston, 5 Florence Place. 1 00
314. (French)—Alphonse Drouin, 497 Common St. 1 00
445. LOWELL—Geo. W. Cogswell, Box 904. 1 00
269. F. J. Bief, 19 1/2 Walker St. 9 00
344. (French) A. Lenny, 23 W. 4th St. 18 75
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis St. 2 00
152. MALDEN—J. B. Green, 2 Irving St. 2 10
154. MARLBORO—A. B. Poole, 1 Highland. 4 00
423. MEDFORD—Chas. E. Wilson, Box 491. 18 30
192. NATICK—N. J. Swenson, Box 477. 3 90
409. NEW BEDFORD—Ed. Allen, 72 Thomas St. 9 30
275. NEWTON—C. C. Connors, Lock Box 71. 2 30
193. NORTH ADAMS—A. T. Quinton, 37 Meadow St. 3 00
417. PITTSFIELD—Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St. 12 00
417. QUINCY—W. F. McCalder, Box 27, 8 Quincy. 5 70
169. RAYMOND. 10 00
67. ROXBURY—G. Lintaman, 61 Coleman, Dorchester. 10 40
140. SALEM—J. H. Murphy, 6 Meserve St. 17 00
24. SOMERVILLE—Jos. McIntyre, 55 Franklin. 12 45
220. ST. FRANCIS—J. M. Sheehan, Box 940. 7 00
16. SPRINGFIELD—F. P. Moey, 88 Quincy. 15 00
415. TAUNTON—J. C. Rochford, Jenny Lind St. 5 00
216. WALTHAM. 3 80
331. WATERTOWN—John S. Derron, Box 672. 1 30
420. WETMORE—John J. Downs, E. Braintree. 6 40
485. WINTHROP—S. Canning, Belcher St. 1 80
421. WORCESTER—Amos Langill, 78 Salem. 2 81
93. WORCESTER—C. S. Eaton, 395 Park Ave. 12 88

MICHIGAN. 85. ANN ARBOR—A. B. Wines, 17 Wilnot St. 4 50
77. BATTLE CREEK—M. H. Haynes, 125 Clay. 1 70
129. BAY CITY—Jos. A. Lessard, 304 Stanton St. 5 20
418. CHARLOTTE—G. G. Hickman, Box 110. 1 90
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, John Crawford, 972 4th Ave.
10. F. A. Mellick, 775 Rivard. 69 90
32. M. O'Hara, 796 Baker. 12 20
59. Frank Voigt, 450 Gratiot Av. 9 30
219. (Ger.) Herman Pahnke, 109 Hendricks St. 23 60
452. (Machine) J. F. Fournier, 179 Wright St. 4 20
EAST LANSING—
163. A. K. Horton, 629 S. Franklin. 10 60
466. (Ger.) H. C. Scholz, 602 Walnut St. 4 00
385. ESCANABA—Paul Daniel. 1 40
405. GLADWIN—Jas. Gillan. 24 50
195. GRAND RAPIDS—W. S. Jones, 680 S. Division. 10 00
523. ISPERING—Wm. Conrad, Box 713. 5 30
26. JACKSON—P. J. Curtis, 211 Park Ave. 9 15
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Gulbord, Box 184. 1 00
213. LANSING. 10 00
372. MARINETT—Fred L. Rivard, Box 285. 5 80
392. MARQUETTE—Jas. E. Hudson, 112 Fisher. 5 80
100. MUSKOGEE—G. H. Sprague, 13 E. Jackson. 1 00
110. OWASCO—E. Titus, Box 644. 1 00
347. PORT HURON—W. W. Johnson, 1130 Young St. 6 20
334. SAGINAW CITY—G. G. Smith, 510 N. Granger St. 2 30
322. WEST BAY CITY—G. S. Potter. 2 30
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Stultif. 2 30

MINNESOTA. 364. ALBERT LEA—W. P. Farnham. 9 20
361. DULUTH—J. H. Robinson, 1314 2d St. West. 1 40
120. LITTLE FALLS—Nelson E. Stanton. 1 40
MINNEAPOLIS—
34. M. W. Karslake, 411 4th St. 3 20
41. (Scand.) J. Nelson, 2214 23d Avenue, South. 2 80
87. J. McGuire, 301 Chestnut St. 5 00
157. (Ger) Chr. Bretschneider, 663 Van Buren St. 3 00
WISCONSIN—
362. Henry Scheel, 685 W. 4th St. 6 20
427. A. O. Noetzelmann, 229 W. 3d St. 1 50

MISSISSIPPI. 317. BILOXI—Wm. Kent. 1 20
470. GREENVILLE—(Col.) G. S. Knox, Box 285. 7 75
496. VICKSBURG—H. F. Fehl, Lock Box 344. 7 75

MISSOURI. 406. CANNONDELET—R. Werkmeister, 8214 Vulcan St. 1 10
255. HANFORD—Morris Ditta, 113 Dowling. 4 85
160. KANSAS CITY—C. W. Worthington, 1616 Grove. 18 30
14. NEVADA—L. A. Grisham, Box 476. 5 70
522. POPLAR BLUFF—J. S. Stanton. 1 30
98. SEDALIA—W. B. Hurt, 1505 Vermont St. 1 40
377. SPRINGFIELD—J. Adam Rice, Box 261, Station A. 1 40
ST. JOSEPH—
91. J. P. Collins, 1940 N. Clay. 5 50
295. J. H. Marsh, 1201 North 13th St. 11 30

NEBRASKA. 248. CRETTE—F. J. Willson. 2 25
241. KEARNEY—W. K. Bly. 7 90
LINCOLN—
148. John H. Wiltner, 1256 V St. 7 90
283.
330. NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Willmon, 302 S. 17th. 8 90
OMAHA—Secretary of District Council, G. L. Van Horn, Creighton Hotel.
58. J. E. Fordice, Box 582. 4 50
271. (Ger.) Carl Kluge, Kessler's Hall, S. 13th St. 1 50
112. SOUTH OMAHA—W. A. McCollister, Box 646. 1 50

NEW HAMPSHIRE. 386. DOVER—John E. Lelzer, 30 Cushing St. 3 05
118. MANCHESTER—Chas. W. Powell, 540 Maple St. 4 20
393. NASHUA—Jas. Hopwood, 36 Crown St. 4 20

NEW JERSEY. 428. ATLANTIC CITY—A. Moore, 105 N. Georgia. 11 30
486. BAYONNE—F. R. Vreeland, 572 Ave. B. 21 10
20. CAMDEN—E. E. Peterson, 327 Mechanic St. 3 10
467. EAST ORANGE—E. Ryerson, 45 Oliver St. 4 00
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmermann, 36 Port. 4 00
391. HOBOKEN—P. Norton, 211 Bloomfield St. 10 20
JERSEY CITY—
482. Wm. H. Dodd, 219 7th St. 5 30
488. Chas. H. Kelly, 14 Oswego. 1 10
332. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills. 2 40
MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, Box 400.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, J. N. Dalley, 25 S. Orange Ave. 20 80
119. Z. E. Jacobus, 52 Hawkins St. 14 40
172. (Ger.) John Stoll, 274 15th Ave. 7 10
308. J. N. Dalley, 25 South Cange Ave. 6 50
510. NEW BRUNSWICK—Eugene Scott, 59 Remsen Av. 6 50
477. ORANGE—Jos. Jordan, 78 Globe St. 10 00
FATMERS—
325. Oscar Zabricki, 113 Straight. 10 00
484. A. J. J. Sliester, 49 Haledon Ave. 8 50
490. PASSAIC—G. B. Springer, Grant St. 6 85
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Nelson Geary. 7 60
155. PLAINFIELD—Levi C. Kline, Box 249. 2 90
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 221 Mercer. 2 90

NEW YORK. 274. ALBANY—G. H. Anderson, 248 21st St. 2 40
456. ALBANY—W. A. Delamater, 43 Storrie St. 7 80
453. ALBANY—D. C. Macomber, 39 Capitol St. 7 15
262. BALLSTON—Martin Larrabee, Box 95. 4 20
131. BATAVIA—John Frank Jr., 13 Jack-on St. 3 90
402. BATE BEACH—George Dingman, Box 200. 4 20
131. BINGHAMTON—J. D. Marins, Box 113. 3 90
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, M. A. Maber, 497 Carlton Av.
109. Adolph Silber, 236 14th St. 14 40
175. R. B. Logan, 70 E. 10th. 19 25
223. Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer St. 5 90
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton St. 11 50
258. Chas. Reitz, 28 Schaeff St. 4 70
291. (Ger.) Bruno Weiler, Evergreen P. O. 2 40
296. (E. D.) Walter Kemp, 28 Leonard St. 1 60
349. (Sash, etc.) W. J. Shaw, 888 Atlantic Av. 6 10
381. W. H. Wells, 84 Bleeker St. 14 20
451. George Oelkers, Sackman St. above Blake Ave. 20 40
471. Fred. Smith, 321 18th St. 20 40
BUFFALO—
9. E. E. Snyder, 22 Lemon St. 29 50
355. (Ger.) A. F. Goehle, 203 Stanton St. 8 90
539. (Mill) C. J. Roth, 726 Broadway. 2 50
541. CATTARAUGUS—O. C. Bates. 1 00
99. COHOS—S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson. 4 50
315. ELMIRA—J. S. Ballard, 716 Winsor Ave. 14 60
323. FINEKEILL—ON—Hudson—Ed. Briggs, Box 85. 4 75
200. FORT PLAIN—Charles W. Sauer. 2 30
299. GLENS FALLS—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison. 2 10
139. GLOVERSVILLE—James Houlin, 156 N. Main. 2 10
272. HENRICO—J. B. Bowers. 2 10
173. HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman. 3 60
251. KINGSTON—Harry Dunn, Box 639. 2 00
465. LONG ISLAND CITY—W. A. Krabe, 235 Lathrop. 22 35
150. MIDDLETOWN—O. O. Carpenter, 26 Hanford St. 2 60
493. MT. VERNON—V. W. Bogart. 2 60
301. NEWBURGH—Jas. A. Fraser, 146 Liberty St. 7 60
42. NEW ROCHELLE—M. Doherty, Warren St. 2 50
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, Jas. G. Doyle, 313 E. 56th St.
51. J. S. Combs, 165 E. 128 St. 23 20
63. T. C. Walsh, 340 E. 53d St. 14 30
64. J. U. Lounsbury, 14 Leroy. 49 30
340. A. Watt, Jr., 181 W. 101st St. 35 50
382. John C. Platts, 422 W. 48th St. 4 00
464. (Ger.) Vincent Sauter, 677 Courtland Ave. 17 80
468. Jas. G. Doyle, 313 E. 56th St. 6 80
478. Wm. McNaughton, 303 W. 18th St. 12 20
478. James Kennedy, 1110 Washington Ave. 30 00
497. (Ger.) Wm. Lessow, 16 St. Mark's Place. 30 00
509. F. C. Lunsford, 8 W. Cor. 24th St. and 6th Ave. 2 10
513. (Ger.) Robt. Blumenberg, 530 E. 16th St. 2 10
350. NIAGARA FALLS—C. U. Kinzie, 115 6th St. 2 80
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Upper Nyack. 3 40
302. OGDENSBURG—Dennis Carey, 86 Hamilton St. 18 10
547. OLEAN—C. A. Davenport, 19 Clinton St. 3 10
101. ONONDAGA—Samuel Green, Box 1151. 3 35
443. OSWEGO—Jas. Farley, 52 Murray St. 2 00
404. POSTCHESTER—John Wason. 8 00
203. Poughkeepsie—Thos. George, 471 Church St. 8 00
ROCHESTER—
72. Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman. 10 20
179. (Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North. 10 20
75. (Sash, etc.) J. W. Feeney, 122 S. St. Paul. 263.
SALAMANCA—A. J. Ward. 249.
SARATOGA—Frank Quinn, 53 South St. 146.
SHEENETADY—F. A. Scraftord, 307 Paige. 1 35
413. SHERBROOK—Bay—Wm. Oram, Box 71. 1 15
105. SIDNEY—Werter Wood. 1 15
SYRACUSE—
15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 221 Grumbach Ave. 18 20
124. J. C. French, 119 Dela. St. 13 32
363. (French) Edw. St. Pierre, 503 Robinson St. 1 90
78. TROY—Thos. Soutar, Box 145. 6 50
125. UTICA—L. H. Gazin, 6 Bristol. 1 20
307. WATERFORD—J. C. McGill, Box 589. 3 50
232. WAVELEY—Chas. A. Mead, Box 112. 7 90
252. WEST TRO—C. F. Shaninger, cor. High and 5th. 7 90
273. YONKERS—John W. Gore, 4 Locust Hill Ave. 4 90

NORTH CAROLINA. 384. ASHEVILLE—Azor Shell, Box 81. 4 90

OHIO. 84. AKRON—Jas. Glass, 111 East Thornton. 3 10
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis. 5 10
40. BOWLING GREEN—H. B. Brooks, Box 133. 4 00
170. BRIDGEPORT—L. McHugh. 2 50
501. BUTLER—J. W. Gamble. 4 15
143. CANTON—O. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry. 5 90
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Bauser, 134 Molitor St.
2. C. A. Rockwood, Box 185. 22 60
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman Av. 8 40
COLUMBUS—
61. C. M. Smithers, 261 1/2 N. High St. 3 20
326. R. Miller, 51 N. Front St. 24 90
CLEVELAND—
11. C. E. Oover, 1 Cowan St. 24 90
39. (Bohem.) Vincent J. Havin, 39 Finn St. 12 35
224. (Ger.) Wm. Deuring, 121 Hoyt Ave. 10 60
449. (West End) F. Moschewitz, 51 Selden Ave. 7 10
DAYTON—
104. J. H. Garner, 211 Henry. 9 10
346. (Ger.) Paul Wirth, North Taylor St. 3 20
187. DEFIANCE.
323. EAST LIVERPOOL—J. S. Kennedy, Box 313. 6 45
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, 237 Laquene St. 4 40
202. FOSTORIA—F. M. Smith, Box 180. 3 55
FREMONT.

PENNSYLVANIA. 211. ALLEGHENY CITY—
Geo. Ryan, 166 Arch St. 51 15
237. (Ger.) E. Mueller, 45 Buchanan St. 14 10
476. (Sash, etc.) R. M. Evans, 49 Kilbuck St. 13 60
487. ALTOONA—James C. Kenhart, 512 Crawford. 6 50
246. BEAVER FALLS—H. M. Woods. 3 00
492. BELLEVUE—R. M. Woods. 3 80
254. BELLEFONTE—Richard W. Miller. 3 80
545. BERWYN—E. Lewis Porter. 3 80
180. BRADDOCK—John Morton. 20 35
550. BRADFORD—N. W. Banks. 4 00
450. BRYN MAWR—Walter Warnick, Box 113. 22 22
222. BUTLER—W. J. Armstrong, Box 44. 15 30
207. CHESTER—Charles Sharpless, 1103 W. 2d St. 15 30
535. DUBOIS—P. W. Best. 1 30
530. DUQUESNE—M. E. Davis, Box 101. 1 30
116. ERIE—H. A. Millbridge, 1601 German. 6 00
422. FRANKFORD—H. W. Cheeseman, 4602 Leiper. 4 90
401. FRANKLIN—W. S. Gray. 2 80
122. GERMANTOWN—W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson. 21 12
462. GREENSBURG—S. R. Stewart, Box 567. 10 75
398. GREENVILLE—E. F. Brown, Box 468. 2 00
287. HARRISBURG—J. H. Keith, 1611 Fourth. 4 20
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolf, Box 18. 7 10
253. JEANETTE—C. J. Rice, Box 52. 8 10
205. JOHNSTOWN—John Way, 73 Poplar St. 9 00
288. LANCASTER—G. Miller, 333 N. Lime St. 1 50
436. LOCK HAVEN—J. B. Sperring, 354 Walnut St. 16 90
177. LOCKPORT—T. W. Davis, Box 134. 6 10
428. MANAYUNK—J. S. Harley, 4210 Peachtn St. 6 10
431. MANFIELD—Wm. McClarren, Box 106, Putnam. 4 40
500. MEDIA—Geo. W. Glass. 1 20
40. NICKTOWN—Colbert Walker, 3878 Nee. 1 20
246. NEW CASTLE—Wm. McHenry, 238 Harbor

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, November, 1889.

Noch etwas über Strikes.

Das Thema der Strikes ist schon so abgegrast, daß ein gewisser Nuth dazu gehört, es nochmals zu behandeln. Freilich, es giebt Themen, die lange Zeit in dem Vordergrund stehen und aus Zweckmäßigkeitsgründen zehnmal, hundertmal behandelt werden müssen. In der Politik entscheidet nicht das Idealistische, sondern das praktische Interesse, und in der Agitation ist die Wiederholung ein Faktor, der nicht entbehrt werden kann. Das Geheimnis des agitatorischen Erfolges ist die Wiederholung, die pflegte Cobden zu sagen, der Führer der englischen Handelspartei und einer der größten Agitatoren, die je gelebt haben.

Wir wollen heute gar nicht des Näheren auf das Thema der Strikes eingehen, sondern nur einige Gesichtspunkte hervorheben.

Neben das Recht der Arbeiter, die Arbeit einzustellen; über die Nothwendigkeit, im Kampf mit dem Kapital von diesem Rechte Gebrauch zu machen — reden wir jetzt kein Wort. Das sind Dinge, die sich von selbst verstehen.

Wir wollen uns hier nur gegen die allgemeinen Behauptungen der arbeitseindlichen Presse wenden, die Strikes seien sozialdemokratischen Ursprungs, das künstliche Produkt der „sozialdemokratischen Agitatoren“. Die beste Widerlegung dieser Unwahrheit liegt in der Geschichte der Strikes. Unter den modernen Kulturstaaten ist es bekanntlich England, wo die Strikes am längsten als Kampfmittel des arbeitenden Volkes geübt worden. In England sind die mittelalterlichen Gewerkschaften beim Aufkommen der modernen Industrie nicht eingetrodnen und abgethan wie bei uns, — sie pakteten sich den neuen Wirtschaftsverhältnissen — als Trades Unions an und wurden zu Centren des Klassenkampfes gegen das moderne Kapital. In dem letzten Drittel des vorigen und dem ersten Viertel dieses Jahrhunderts gab es in England so viele Strikes, daß das Parlament sich wiederholt mit der Materie beschäftigen mußte. Das Coalitionsrecht war den englischen Arbeitern schon vorher genommen worden, allein Dank ihrer vortrefflichen Organisation übten sie das „letzte Kampfmittel“ der Arbeiterstellung mit solchem Nachdruck und solchem Erfolg aus, daß das Parlament in den zwanziger Jahren dieses Jahrhunderts die Gesetze gegen das Coalitionsrecht der Arbeiter (die Anti-combination Laws) als unnütz und gemeinschädlich abschaffte.

Die tausende und abertausende von Strikes (oder Turnouts, wie das andere englische Wort für Arbeitseinstellung lautet), welche in England in dem halben Jahrhundert zwischen 1775 und 1825 stattgefunden haben, können aber unmöglich von „sozialdemokratischen Agitatoren“ eingefädelt worden sein, denn es gab damals noch gar keine Sozialdemokraten und folglich auch keine sozialdemokratischen Agitatoren. Auch nach Abschaffung der Gesetze gegen das Coalitionsrecht der Arbeiter in England das klassische Land der Strikes geblieben. Und unter den organisierten englischen Arbeitern hat bis vor wenigen Jahren der Sozialismus bekanntlich so gut wie keinen Eingang gefunden. Auch die neueren englischen Strikes können deshalb mit keinem Willen nicht auf sozialdemokratische „Verhütung“ zurückgeführt werden.

Kehrich haben in Amerika die Strikes geblüht, ehe die Welt von Sozialdemokratie etwas gehört hatte. (Gewerkschafts-Ztg.)

Aus der Arbeiter-Bewegung.

Die jährliche Convention der American Federation of Labor findet am 13. Dezember in Boston statt.

Organisation ist die einzige Waffe, mit der Arbeiter einen erfolgreichen Kampf ums Dasein führen können.

„Looking Backward“, der sozialistische Zukunftsroman von E. Bellamy, ist bisher in 112,000 Exemplaren abgesetzt worden.

Die Steinbauer in Indianapolis haben nach fünfzehnmaligem erbittertem Kampf die achtstündige Arbeitszeit und Anerkennung ihrer Union gewonnen.

Labor Day wurde diesmal im ganzen Lande durch großartige Achtstundendemonstrationen gefeiert und letzte Zeugnis dafür ab, daß die Achtstundens-Bewegung trotz aller Hindernisse vorwärts schreitet.

In Berlin ist nach längerem Kampfe endlich die Verschmelzung der sechs Lokalverbände in ein „Lokalverband Berlin“ beschlossen worden und damit der Grundstein zur lang ersehnten Einheit der Berliner Kameraden gelegt.

In Stockholm, Schweden, wurde ein Schreiner-Congress abgehalten. Der erste Punkt der Tagesordnung war Centralisation. Ferner wurde beschlossen: Den Verband auf die betr. dänischen Fachvereine auszuweiten, für die Durchführung eines Normal-Arbeits-tages von 8 Stunden zu agitieren und für die Abschaffung des Entrepreneur-Systems zu wirken.

In der New Yorker Central Labor Federation wurde über die Achtstundens-Agitation discutirt. „Es werden bis zum 1. Mai Umfänge eintreten“, sagte ein Delegat, „welche die Bewegung in ganz neuem Lichte erschei-

nen lassen. Der Präsident hat Berichte aus Frankreich erhalten, wonach dort eine Anzahl Organisationen für Einführung des Achtstundentages am nächsten 1. Mai arbeiten. In England haben bereits die Gasarbeiter den achtstündigen Arbeitstag durchgesetzt.“

Eine Entschuldigung.

Der Neunte Jährliche Report des General-Sekretärs, welcher im letzten Monate auf deutscher Seite in der deutschen Sprache gedruckt wurde, war voll von Druckfehlern. Wir hoffen, daß dieses entschuldigend werde, denn der General-Sekretär hielt zu der Zeit, wo das Journal des letzten Monats zur Presse gebracht wurde, Vorlesungen in Vermont und Canada.

Die Zimmerer in den Vereinigten Staaten.

Die Zimmerer nimmt unter den Erwerbszweigen in den Vereinigten Staaten eine der ersten Stellen ein, ja in den eigentlichen industriellen Fächern, einschließlich des Bergbaues, steht sie mit ihrer Arbeiterzahl entschieden oben. Während die Zahl der Bergarbeiter sich nach dem Census von 1880 auf 234,228, diejenige der Eisen- und Stahlarbeiter gar nur auf 114,539 belief, erreichten die Zimmerleute die imposante Zahl von 373,143 Mann. Dieselben vertheilen sich auf die einzelnen Landesheile (Staaten und Territorien) in folgender Weise:

Alabama 3043, Arizona 594, Arkansas 2317, California 9056, Colorado 3773, Connecticut 6524, Dakota 1599, Delaware 1693, District Columbia 1729, Florida 1404, Georgia 4991, Idaho 405, Illinois 22,972, Indiana 15,594, Iowa 11,131, Kansas 7119, Kentucky 6730, Louisiana 4773, Maine 6678, Maryland 7634, Massachusetts 20,632, Michigan 16,541, Minnesota 6676, Mississippi 2352, Missouri 12,594, Montana 546, Nebraska 4125, Nevada 753, New Hampshire 3968, New Jersey 12,354, New Mexico 617, New York 49,754, North Carolina 4641, Ohio 29,770, Oregon 1899, Pennsylvania 40,782, Rhode Island 3535, Süd-Carolina 3177, Tennessee 5207, Texas 5693, Utah 1253, Vermont 3053, Wisconsin 10,777 und Wyoming 210.

Die erste Stelle nimmt also der Staat New York ein, die zweite Pennsylvania, die dritte Ohio, es folgen dann Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, New Jersey, Iowa, Wisconsin u. s. w.

Nach der Herkunft setzte die Zahl der 373,143 Zimmerleute sich zusammen aus: 287,452 Amerikanern, 30,388 Deutschen, 13,209 Großbritannien, 14,268 Irländern, 15,036 Canadianern, 5309 Scandinaviern und 7481 anderer Länder. A. S. Croot.

Die Ausichten des Achtstundentages.

In einer Conferenz der Journalisten der Arbeiterpresse des Ostens hielt Präsident Compers von der „American Federation of Labor“ eine Ansprache, in der er sagte: Die Ausichten für den 1. Mai 1890 seien günstig und wenn auch nicht für alle Arbeiter Amerikas an jenem Tage die achtstündige Arbeitszeit eingeführt würde, so würde sie doch ganz sicher von verschiedenen Gewerkschaften eingeführt werden. Außerdem werde die Bewegung für verkürzte Arbeitszeit nach dem 1. Mai 1890 fortwährend zunehmen. Mehrere Delegaten stellten hierauf Fragen an Compers, ihren Zweifel an dem verprochenen Erfolg der Bewegung in 1890 ausdrückend. Andere meinten, die Bewegung von 1886 sei erfolglos und die Folge davon der Niedergang der Bewegung gewesen. Compers aber bestand darauf, die Bewegung von 1886 sei ein Erfolg gewesen, denn sie habe die Gesamt-Arbeitszeit der amerikanischen Arbeiter jährlich um wenigstens 10,000,000 Stunden reducirt.

Die Brüderschaft der Haus- und Dekorationsmaler hat in den zwei Jahren ihres Bestehens tüchtige Fortschritte gemacht. Sie hat jetzt Lokalorganisationen in 130 Städten der Ver. Staaten und Canada's.

Es ist eigenthümlich, daß gewöhnlich so lange auf gegenseitiges Wohl getrunken wird, bis sich die Theilnehmenden — unmöglich fühlen.

Unterstützt die Bäder!

Der Präsident der American Federation of Labor, Sam. Compers, hat an alle in denselben vertretenen Organisationen einen Aufruf erlassen, die Bäder in ihrem Kampfe nicht allein moralisch, sondern auch finanziell zu unterstützen.

In Brooklyn und New York sind eine große Anzahl Bäderarbeiter ausgeschlossen, weil sie für ihr Organisationsrecht eintraten. Pflicht aller Lokal-Unions unteres Verbandes ist es daher, dieselben nach Kräften zu unterstützen.

Wir erwarten, daß unsere Genossen auch hier wieder zeigen, daß sie die Solidarität gegen andere kämpfende Arbeiter stets hochhalten.

Alle Gelder sind zu senden an August Delabar, Room 52, 150 Nassau Str., New York City.

Zehn Vortheile der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit.

Bei achtstündiger Arbeit wird der Körper mehr geschont und das Leben des Arbeiters verlängert.

Bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit sind mehr Arbeiter erforderlich und viele Arbeitslose können Arbeit erhalten.

Bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit steigen die Löhne, weil die Arbeitslosen, welche unbillig auf die Löhne drücken, an Zahl verringert werden.

Bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit bleiben noch acht Stunden zur Ruhe und acht Stunden zur Belehrung, Aufklärung und zum Vergnügen.

Bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit werden die Versammlungen besser besucht. Bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit steigert sich die Kaufkraft der Arbeiter, und die Folge ist eine erhöhte Nachfrage nach Waren und die Einstellung weiterer Arbeiter.

Bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit werden die Arbeitermassen politisch reifer und selbständiger.

Bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit wird der Verdienst größer und man kann seine Kinder auf den Spielplatz anstatt in die Fabrik schicken.

Bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit wird das Bedürfnis nach weiterer Verringerung der Arbeitszeit nachgerufen.

Bei achtstündiger Arbeit ist der Arbeiter kein bloßes Arbeitsinstrument mehr, sondern ein Mensch!

Das Feldgeschrei.

Wenn die Pferde, die an dem Straßenbahnendienst beschäftigt sind, sprechen und abstimmen könnten, ob sie acht oder vierzehn Stunden täglich arbeiten wollten, so würden sie sich einstimmig für acht Stunden erklären. Auch die Hühner, Maulesel, Karrenhunde und andere nützliche Thiere würden dieselbe Entscheidung treffen.

Daß es unter den Menschen noch solche heimlichen Sklaven und Knechte, Gefinnungslumpen und Dummköpfe giebt, welche eine lange Arbeitszeit einer kurzen vorziehen, zeigt, welche elende Schächer trotz aller Kultur noch in der Welt sind.

Wenn ein Sklavenhalter oder sein Factotum, der Treiber, Bormann, Schmitzer, oder wie die Reingier alle heißen, ein übermäßiges Tagewerk aus einem Lohnflaven herauspressen wollen, so läßt sich dies begreifen und aus dem allgemeinen Egoismus der Menschen erklären; wenn aber Leute, die es besser wissen, in das Geschrei ihrer unarmbrügeligen Herden einstimmen, oder durch ihre Passivität der Achtstundensfrage gegenüber beweisen, daß ihnen die Entlastung der Arbeiterwelt gleichgültig ist, dann, nun dann ist es wohl erlaubt, solchen Sklaven ihr Joch zu gönnen. Dies sind die eigentlichen, verächtlichen Scabs, welche aus der Gemeinschaft freier Menschen ausgeschlossen werden sollten.

„Ja“, sagt man, „müssen's denn gerade acht Stunden sein?“

Nun, wir sind nicht eigensinnig, wir lassen mit uns handeln und sind auch z. B. mit sieben Stunden zufrieden. Aber auf eine Verminderung der Arbeitszeit müssen wir, aus Gründen, die bereits unzählige Male entwickelt worden, unter allen Umständen bestehen.

Das Feldgeschrei sei: Acht Stunden! (Mittl. Arbeiter-Ztg.)

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A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

C. & J. Union, No. 358, Vineland, N. J., June 20, '88. Gage Tool Co.—The members of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 358, of Vineland, N. J., being without exception users of the Gage Self-Setting plane, made in our town, take pleasure in saying that the planes give us perfect satisfaction, and we believe that their claim that it is the Best Plane in the World cannot be disputed. The bits or cutting-irons are the best we have ever used. Although higher-priced than some, they are the cheapest plane made, saving, as they do, time and strength, and finishing difficult work better, easier, and quicker than is done by any other plane. Being personally acquainted with the Company, we are satisfied that every statement or promise made by them will be carried out to the letter.

GEO. P. CAPEN, Sec. EDWARD K. BRICK, Pres. pro tem.

SO GOOD IT WAS STOLEN.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 2, '88. Gage Tool Co.—We had one of your planes lent us for trial. While in the shop it attracted attention and favorable comment from the men. One of them took it out on a building with him, and while there, some carpenter, whose mechanical judgment was good but whose honesty was off-color, stole it. As we should like our men to have another chance at it, we would like to have you send us another with the bill for both planes, the price for which we will remit.

Yours Truly, FOWLER & CARR, 3879 Lake Avenue, Carpenters and Builders.

CHEAP NOTWITHSTANDING THE COST.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 1, '88. Gage Tool Co.—We, the undersigned, Carpenters and Woodworkers of Bridgeton, N. J., having used the Self-Setting Planes made by the Gage Tool Co., of Vineland, N. J., for more than a year, do say they are the best planes we have ever seen. The cutting-irons hold their edge under such tests as we never saw equalled. The Self-Setting arrangement, which appears in no other plane, enables any one to remove the bit and accurately re-set in 5 seconds. We consider them cheap notwithstanding they cost more than some, and would not part with ours for a much larger price if we could not procure others. We heartily endorse the statements made by the Gage Tool Co., in their circulars, and take pleasure in recommending these planes to all who want good tools.

John H. Elwell, James McCaughey, John Wilson, John Faust, Eli Loper, Wm. G. Creston, Charles Schneider, Jr., J. D. Randlett, C. E. Woodnutt.

A PLEASURE TO OBTAIN.—AN EXCELLENT TOOL.

2018 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., May 5, '88. Gage Tool Co.—I have received a set of 3 planes through Mr. James Lambie, my hardware man, whom I have assured of their superior quality after several tests. It is really a pleasure to obtain such an excellent tool, and one so fully up in every respect to what it is represented to be by the makers.

J. F. BILLINGSLEY, Ex-Pres. Bro. of C. & J. of America.

SAVES TIME AND DOES SUPERIOR WORK.

From Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer National Grange, P. of H.

MIDDLEBURY, N. J., April 5, '87. Gage Tool Co.—I have your new self-setting plane. It is all you claim for it. The bit will plane the end of a hard, hemlock knot, and then without sharpening, cut a hair as with a razor. I never saw such a cutting edge. The cutter can be removed, replaced, and set to the 100th part of an inch in five seconds, as timed by me. Although higher in price than others, I consider it very cheap for the same reason that we consider a mowing-machine cheaper than a scythe. I heartily recommend it to all who wish to save time, and do superior work. Yours Truly,

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

BEST PLANE IN USE.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 6, '88. Gage Tool Co.—I received one of your planes, and after giving it a thorough trial I am satisfied that it is the best plane in use on any class of work. * * * Have shown plane to shopmates; they are well satisfied with it. Hope you will have more orders from this city.

CHAS. A. JEFFERS, 11 Ann St.

A FIRST-CLASS TOOL.

BETHEL, Conn., Aug. 10, '88. Gage Tool Co.—I have tried the plane and think it is all that is claimed for it.—a first-class tool.

ANDREW J. FAY.

FINEST TOOL I EVER USED.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 13, '86. Gage Tool Co.—I received the plane and have used it, and will and do say it is the finest tool of its kind I ever used, and would recommend it to all good mechanics.

L. C. WERTHEVELT, Contractor and Builder.

IT CAN'T BE BEAT.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 1, '88. Gage Tool Co.—Received my plane at an earlier date than I expected, and was very well pleased with it. I got a better plane than I thought you would send me. I have tested it thoroughly and can heartily recommend it to any wood-worker, and think it can't be beat.

ELMER SLOUGH, 522 Astor Street.

Any person who sends for circulars during the next month will receive FREE by mail a Carpenter's Bevel Edge Red Cedar Pencil, natural wood, if he mentions this paper, or sends us this notice.

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland, N. J.

The B. M. T. Patent Tooth Saw.



A RIP, CROSS-CUT AND MITRE SAW ALL IN ONE. EASY TO FILE AND SET.

Makes a Perfect Joint Without Planing. Cuts Better and Faster Than Any Other.

Ask your dealer for it, and if he does not keep them and will not order for you we will send any saw, express prepaid, on receipt of price. Description and price lists sent to any address on application.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

Montague - Woodrough Saw Co., 104 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation. A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."

HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

MANUFACTURED IN

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.



ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.



Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.



ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA

NOTE. — "The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialties in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TREASURERS REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized areas in your vicinity, or wherever you may go. Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be sent in an official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONIES received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Monies received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied and if for tax what month or months it is for.

THE G. S. sends a receipt for all monies received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be countersigned by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	\$5.00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2.00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. Hodgson	1.00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1.00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson	1.00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1.00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations	1.00
THE WORKSHOP COMPANION	.35

Address, P. J. McGUIRE
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.



Wm. McNiece & Son

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws,

—515—

CHERRY STREET,

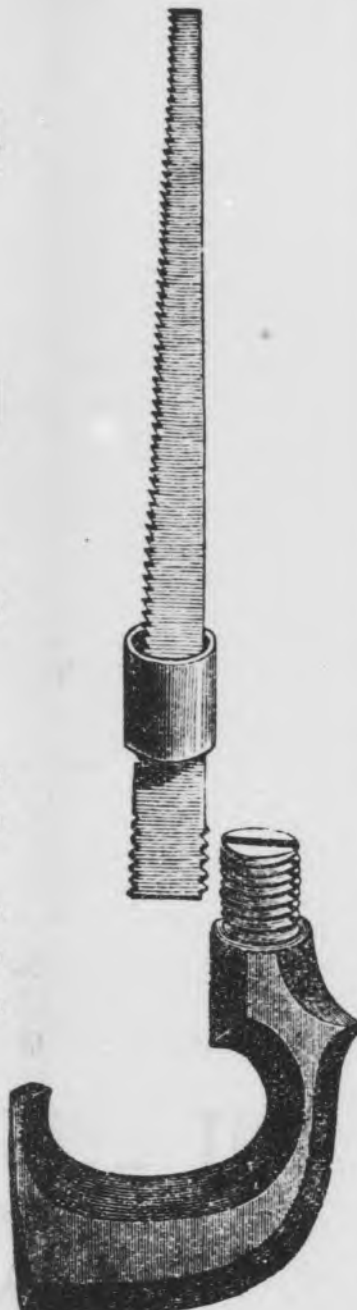
PHILADELPHIA, PA

Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!

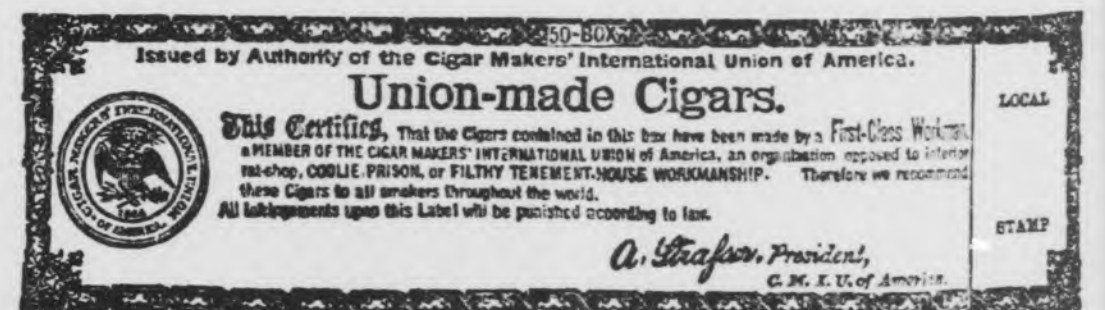


Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1891. At first it had only 12 local unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 550 local unions in over 452 cities and 56,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of \$25 to \$50; Members' Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200, and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$25,575 have been expended the past year, and \$79,250 the past six years, while \$200,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the local unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 321 cities, and placed Five Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 27 cities, and 9 hours a day in 169 cities, not to speak of 200 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 5200 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret, oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

THE UNION LABEL

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX

Mechanics' Tools of all Kinds.



Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF



Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES
SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD
IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME IX.—No. 12.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 15th, 1889.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

KEARNY, Neb.—Work fair; union men in demand.

UNION 422, Frankford, Pa., arranged a public meeting in Holmesburg, Pa., Nov. 21st, at which General Secretary McGuire and other speakers talked.

ALTOONA, Pa.—The members of Union 457 are contesting with one another to see who will get the prize for proposing the most candidates for membership.

RIVERSIDE, Cal.—But few carpenters here have anything to do. The majority, for want of something else to do, are picking grapes and oranges at Chinese wages.

THE CARPENTERS employed at Newport, R. I., by Tourison Bros., of Germantown, Pa., were recently on strike against the employment of a non-union carpenter and came out successfully.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Robert McCain, who antagonized the unions in this city for a long time, has finally agreed to hire none but union men. The plasterers have given us great assistance all along.

FRANKFORD, Pa.—Union 422 has resolved. That the members of Local Union No. 422, U. B. of C. & J. of A., will not work with suspended members of this or any other local union of the Brotherhood, on any job.

E. LIVERPOOL, O.—Union 328 has introduced the card system and after Jan. 1st, 1890, will not work with non-union men, or put up non-union material, or handle any work made by non-union men. We want union made goods, and none else.

ORAN, N. Y.—Union 547 regrets the death of James Curry, one of its faithful members. He died from injuries received in being hit by a moving train. Union 547 attended his funeral in a body, and at his grave conducted the funeral services of the U. B.

STEEBENVILLE, O.—All friends of honest labor should refuse to patronize W. H. Lowe's hotel of this city. He is building his new hotel with non-union labor, and is opposing the union most bitterly. Union 186 tried to have Mr. Lowe agree to hire union men, but he refused.

BARRE, Vermont.—Every branch of labor is organized here, with the exception of the carpenters, and we are now at work on them through our newly formed Central Labor Union. Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, spoke here on the 16th inst.

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—Unions 420 of Weymouth and 417 of Quincy jointly held a public meeting at Braitree town hall to start a carpenter's union. Brothers Shields, Smith and Bosworth were the speakers. We trust the nine-hour day will be established in Braitree next Spring.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Union 351, by dint of the energy of Bros. L. T. Brown and Thos. J. McGuire, has established a Mechanics' Free Reading Room. The costs of the same are paid for by merchants' advertisements on one of the walls of the room. All trades are making it their headquarters.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Since the visit of General Secretary McGuire, last July, the carpenters' union of this city has been booming at a good rate and new members come in at every meeting. Mr. John Itten is chosen as our walking delegate for a term until Jan. 1st, 1890. He is doing good work.

E. PIERRE, South Dakota.—Union 293 has fixed its scale of wages at 30 per hour for journeymen and 35 cents per hour for "bosses." Non-union men are taking any price they can get, but in no case over 25 cents per hour. We are now working nine hours per day and propose to hold it in the Spring.

WHEELING, W. Va.—The speeches of President Samuel Gompers and Secretary P. J. McGuire, here on Nov. 28th, have aroused great enthusiasm on the eight-hour movement. Thanks are due to Benjamin Hogan, the revivalist, for the free use of the hall, usually occupied by him for temperance meetings.

LIVERPOOL, England.—The carpenters of Liverpool have decided to reduce the hours of labor from 55 to 50 hours per week, and to have an increase in wages from 7½ pence to 8½ pence per hour, and no union man will be allowed to work piece work, task or lump work. The new rules are to go into effect May 1st next.

FRANK MAHAN, published last month in this journal, as at present in Whatcom, Washington, and having there acted disreputably, is reported by Union 50, of Portland, Oregon, as having misappropriated funds of said union to his own use, while acting as F. S., and is suspended from said union for not paying a fine of \$10 for such misdemeanor.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Union 280 will demand nine hours a day on and after Jan. 1st, 1890, and all overtime shall be at the rate of time and a half, or 30 cents per hour, and from May 1st, 1890, nine hours a day at \$2 per day shall be the rule. All builders have been notified accordingly and are favorable. We have also formed a Central Labor Union.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Union 3 has recently scored another victory. One of our largest firms after having been notified not to sell lumber to a man who had been placed on the black list by the Building Trades Council, sold him a bill of lumber, and the men, 60 in number, quit at noon, and towards evening the firm signed an agreement to live up to union rules hereafter.

KENSINGTON, Ill.—A number of the members of Union 434 have been beaten by a contractor named F. C. SHAFFORD, who paid his men at the rate of 58 cents on the dollar on one job and skipped the town without paying on the other jobs. He is a tall, very dark complexioned Frenchman, weighing 225 pounds, and wears blue clothes and a soft felt hat. He is suspected of being in Worcester, Mass., or somewhere in Rhode Island or Maine.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

A CENTRAL LABOR Union has been formed in Charleston, W. Va.

THE Walking Delegate of the carpenters of Louisville and vicinity is doing excellent work.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., carpenters gained an advance in wages in September, and it behooves the members of Union 507 to uphold their organization and keep up this rate.

THERE is a lien law in Ontario, Canada, that any employer or contractor who hires a workman and fails to pay wages due is subject to arrest and to criminal as well as civil prosecution.

THE PAINTERS' Union of Natchez, Miss., is at work organizing a carpenters' union for us in Natchez. The only way we can return the favor is to help organize the Painters in every town where they now have no unions.

IT HAS BEEN suggested that our carpenters begin to set aside a "contingent fund" for May 1st, either by voluntary contributions or appropriating a certain percentage from moneys realized from balls, parties, etc., for that purpose.

IN HIS ADDRESS to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Chief Arthur said that the membership is over 26,000, and during the year just ended it had paid out to widows and orphans and disabled members \$206,000, making a total since the organization of the Brotherhood of \$2,806,169.

THE AMERICAN Flint Glass Workers' National Assembly, in its latest report, shows a yearly income of \$100,000, and a total membership of 5,655. There are less than one hundred non-union men in the entire trade. Here is a lesson for the men who cannot afford to pay 25 cents a month, and therefore have to work for from 75 cents a day upwards. The Flint glass workers pay nearly \$2 a month dues to support the organization, and the assembly keeps up their wages and enables them to remain idle during the months of June, July and August.

EIGHT-HOUR ECHOES.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., has formed an Eight Hour League.

CARPENTERS of Punxsutawney, Pa., will enforce the eight-hour day, on May 1st next.

UNION 282, Santa Anna, Cal., is holding a series of public meetings on the eight-hour day.

THE SHIP carpenters and caulkers of Milwaukee are moving for the eight-hour day in 1890.

RICHARDSON'S Saw Works, Newark, N. J., will start on the nine-hour system after January 1st next.

THE STRIKE of the 300 smelters in Pueblo, Col., for the restoration of the eight-hour day ended in favor of the men.

CANADIAN building trades are agitating the eight hours. As they now work only fifty hours per week, the step will not be very radical.

THE National Conference of Miners held at Birmingham, England, declared in favor of a working day of eight hours, the rule to go into operation on January 1st, 1890.

TAUNTON, Mass., Locomotive Works and the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., at San Francisco, have reduced the hours of labor to eight hours per day, and pay by the hour.

MAY 1st, 1890, will be celebrated as an international holiday by all the labor organizations of Europe, and all over the civilized globe the day will be observed by public meetings and demonstrations to stir public opinion on the vital necessity of reducing the hours of labor.

ONE HUNDRED thousand coal miners in Germany now working on the eight-hour system; agitation now in progress in France, Italy and Spain for the eight-hour system; forty-five hours a week's work in Australia for a quarter of a century, with fifty-four hours a week for English workers—well, this isn't half so bad for down-trodden foreigners!

THE CARPENTER'S unions of Milwaukee are preparing to inaugurate the eight-hour day, May 1, 1890. They have reduced their initiation from \$5 to \$2, to go into effect March 1st, 1890, and new members are coming in and suspended members are being reinstated, and the union will soon notify the employers of the contemplated move for eight hours.

EX-MAYOR SETH Low, of Brooklyn, in a recent public letter writes quite strongly in favor of the eight-hour movement, and says, among other good things: "In the desire of the working people for an eight-hour day, I see the desire of humanity for something more than mere subsistence—the hunger and thirst of men for a life which shall have some leisure in it for a family and for the opportunities which leisure brings."

MR. POWDERLY, of the Knights of Labor, suggests the hours of labor be reduced one half hour per day each year, until the system of an eight-hour workday is reached. The first step to be for nine and a half hours a day, March 30th, 1890. The miners and building trades now working nine hours per day, and some working eight hours a day, can't see any reason why they should establish the system of 9½ hours a day in 1890.

THE TRIUMPH of the eight hour movement in Victoria, Australia, is to be immortalized by the erection of a statueque group symbolizing Intelligence and Labor. The former is a female figure holding a torch aloft and pointing the path of Progress of Labor, who is impersonated by a stalwart artisan with a sledgehammer and wedge for his environment. Both figures will be of bronze on a pedestal of granite. The cost—£5,000—is to be defrayed by shilling subscriptions from workingmen throughout the colonies.

INFORMATION WANTED.

HARRY KEELER of Union 19, New Albany, Ind., has been missing since Oct. 17th. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to this office.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

THE AMOUNT of benefits paid from our general treasury for November is \$3203.39—the largest amount paid in many months.

COPIES of the Ninth Annual Report of the G. S. can be got by ordering the same of this office. Price one dollar per hundred.

RECORDING SECRETARIES should at once send the list of the names and addresses of the newly elected officers of their local unions. Send it to the G. S. on the regular official blank sent for that purpose.

THE MEMBERSHIP of the U. B. still keeps on increasing. We now have over 34,000 members in good standing—32,100 in benefit and 1900 honorary members. We have a total of nearly 56,000 enrolled members.

THE NEW PASSWORD for the ensuing quarter beginning January 1, 1890, has been sent to all local unions in good standing, also trustees blanks and blank for list of new officers and circulars for vote and consideration of the unions.

ONE OF THE great follies of a local union is, to send a claim to this office when members know it is not correct, or three months or a year after it should have been sent and without any prior notice of delay. Such claims must be disapproved and there is no other alternative.

IT IS absolutely necessary the F. S. should use the Day Book we furnish and keep an accurate account in it of all cash received and disbursed at each meeting. The Treasurer should also keep his account book showing each item of money he has received and expended. The Auditors should see that these books as well as the ledger are all kept in proper order and balanced.

PERSONAL.

BRO. MANNING, of Union 471, Brooklyn, N. Y., is one of the most energetic workers we have in the City of Churches.

W. BOSTWICK has been chosen as the second walking delegate of our Brooklyn unions. Bro. Bob. Beatty is also retained as the first walking delegate, but the increase in business required the services of two walking delegates in Brooklyn.

THOMAS MOOR, a Toronto carpenter, an active worker in behalf of labor organization, is now "Clerk of the Works" or superintendent of the handsome 8-story structure now being erected on the corner of Victoria and Adelaide streets, Toronto.

ROBERT BLINDBLOM, of Chicago, a man of wealth, was recently the delegate of the Chicago Board of Trade to the Convention of the National Board of Trade, and in that convention delivered a very radical address on the labor question and the value of labor organizations.

WILLIAM A. HORAN, familiarly known as "Billy Brown of Baltimore," died recently in New York at Bellevue Hospital. "Billy" was one of the pioneers in the labor movement of twenty years ago, and was the founder of the Knights of Labor in New York and vicinity. He was of a self-sacrificing spirit and ardently devoted to the cause of labor.

WILLIAM MULLEN, who became widely known during the bitter strike of the coke workers of Pennsylvania in and near Scottsdale some years ago, died of consumption in the Mercy Hospital, in Pittsburgh, at the early age of thirty-one years. He organized the first Coke Workers' Union in the State four years ago, being at that time a clerk in a company store. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1887.

A VOICE FROM CONCORDIA, KAN.

Union 66 of Concordia, Kansas, was formed a little over a year ago with only a few members. Now it has nearly every worthy carpenter in town, and is working nine hours a day at ten per cent. advance in wages over what was formerly paid for ten hours a day. The union is now striving for the eight-hour day with good prospects. A Central Labor Union of delegates from all the various unions has also been formed.

A DEMOCRACY OF LABOR.

For some years past the attention of thinking people has been attracted to a consideration of the dangers that threaten our free institutions and industrial progress from the tyranny of organized capital, in corporations, trusts and syndicates. To call off attention from themselves they raise the cry of the tyranny of labor organizations, and their salaried and otherwise enriched servants re echo the cry.

Trades-unions are not the new creation of recent agitation, they can be traced back to the fourteenth century in Germany and doubtless existed prior to that time. They were, and are, the result of an awakened appreciation of the desirability of personal liberty and of a larger personal property; they are the folk-mote of industrial circles; the meeting of craftsmen for the discussion of trade matters and polity; they are democracies ruled by majorities, not kingdoms ruled by edicts.

The so-called tyranny of the trades-unions in this country then, must be of the same kind as that under which we live as a Republic.

The active cause of human development is found in the democratic spirit that prompts organized resistance to encroachments upon the natural rights and acquired privileges of the great body of the people. The countervailing force of tyranny by its usurpations compels defensive resistance and finally aggressive warfare.

The progress of the manual laborer who were slaves, then, is marked by the association of members of their class, and by the opposition of those of antagonistic interests, the employers, the unemployed, the cultured, the comfortable, and those who govern or rule the political society called government. Whatever the motive of an association, the methods must partake largely of those of their antagonists.

Freemen combine, tyrants conspire. The combination of freemen to overthrow tyranny may be forced to work secretly, but such secrecy is not conspiracy, it is a confession of tyrannical power. The power of discharge which means banishment or starvation may be met with the freemen's power to strike, even to the enforced bankruptcy of the antagonist.—Geo. E. McNeill in the December "Arena."

DISCONTENT, A CIVILIZING FORCE.

In an address recently, Mr. Blinblom of Chicago, in the Board of Trade of that city, expressed these admirable thoughts: I cannot bring to my memory one solitary step on the desert of progress, one solitary footprint on its sands, that has not been conceived in intelligent discontent.

Discontent is then far from being a crime. It is the main-spring to nearly every achievement. It is the distinctive attribute of a higher plane of existence. The lion roaring and chafing in the cage while the hog contentedly wallows in the mire. Underlying as it does every great movement, it is pertinent to ask what is the character of the discontent under the surface of this labor movement? What is the matter with the laborers? What do they want? Are they not vastly better off than the pauper laborers of Europe? Is there any bar to their advancement? Why should they be discontented? I will try to answer you. It is education that makes them discontented. Education has opened up to the vision of the laboring man an existence above the brutish existence which measures contentment only by the satisfaction of hunger, and makes him long for a share in that higher life which has for its basis luxuries—I mean the great privilege of indulging some of the longings which are inspired by a glimpse into the realms of thought and the realms of refinement. I presume this idea of mine will appear extremely visionary to you, and yet I believe it is absolutely true, and I cannot refrain from emphasizing it by saying that this world is not worth living in except for the luxuries in it, and so far as I am concerned I would not retain existence one day beyond the time—hope of something better than a constant struggle for a mere existence had vanished.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 124 North Ninth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as
second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1889.

"COME OFF THE FENCE."

Lend us a hand! We are weary of striving;
Straining each nerve to win popular sense:
Why do you, when we need your assistance,
Placidly neutral, still sit on the fence.

Inwardly sure of the right of our pleading,
Secretly hoping success to our fight,
Step from your outlook, your neutral position,
Brave and openly join us outright.

Deep in your hearts you approve of our wishes.
'Tis but a question of time as you know,
Openly come to us, say you are with us.
Now is the time, to encourage us so.

Are we not pleading for right and for justice?
Dare not deny it; it is no pretense,
Come with your influence, eloquence, wisdom,
Come down and help us! "Come off of the
fence!"

THE NEW TRADES UNIONISM.

Under the above title Mr. FREDERICK HARRISON has an excellent article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Harrison's high standing for years as a conservative writer and thinker on social and economic questions makes this article all the more interesting, and we bespeak for it a wide circulation as an invulnerable argument in favor of Trades Unionism. We publish it verbatim:

Within the last few years trades unionism has been transformed under the influence of two main forces—one being that profound social lever which is vaguely known as socialism, the other being the transfer to its side of public opinion.

Thirty years ago the old orthodox economy was dominant; it received the superstitious veneration of the whole capitalist class, and it more or less overawed the leaders of the laboring class. To day the old orthodox economy—the Gospel or the sophism of supply and demand, absolute freedom for individual exertion, and so forth—all this is ancient history. "We are all Socialists now!"

And the influence of socialism was a mere outlandish day-dream. It is now, in the new vague sense, as a modifying tendency, a very real force. And it has killed the old turgid about supply and demand—the plain English of which was "May the devil take the weakest!"

THE PREJUDICES OF THE PAST.

In the same way, within thirty years, the enormous power of public opinion has passed over to the side of trades unionism. In old days a great strike was invariably denounced by the combined force of the cultivated and capitalist classes. The press, the pulpit, the platform, society and the Legislature rang with menace and invective about the innate wickedness of all strikes. If here and there a clergyman, a professional man, a politician, or a writer, ventured to raise a voice on behalf of the unions, he was assailed with a storm of ridicule and abuse, and was often boycotted in his daily life. The well known and most successful head of a certain college was almost deprived of his office by the trustees for defending the unions in public. When my name was proposed as a member of the Trades Union Commission of 1867, the appointment was hotly opposed as a dangerous precedent, and more than one eminent solicitor calmly told me that, if I consented to serve, I must quit the legal profession forever. If we sought to justify a strike to the public, we had the greatest difficulty in getting a word into the press edgewise, and a quiet statement of the true facts was almost systematically suppressed. Trades unionism was spoken of much as we now hear men speak of Russian nihilism, and a strike was condemned in the same language in which men now condemn the resort to dynamite. To the last generation of the educated and employing classes a strike had, indeed, all the elements of a dynamite outrage. It could not raise wages one farthing; it could only increase the sufferings of its infatuated partisans; it could only annoy and embitter the capitalist; and those who abetted it were the workman's worst enemies.

THE SYMPATHY OF TO DAY.

Things are indeed changed now. We have just seen the greatest strike on record carried to a successful issue with, and mainly by, the support and encouragement of the public. The press, even the party press, was uniformly fair, and, very generally, aided the movement. No sooner were the docks empty than money poured into the strike fund, not only from thousands of British unions, but from across the seas, and from the wealthy and governing classes

in all directions. "We were pelted with checks," says the Treasurer, and in a few weeks upwards of £40,000 was given. No Mansion House fund in a great national disaster, says John Burns, could have been "responded to with more extravagant generosity." In one memorable case, at least, a great employer—Mr. Henry Lafone—himself gave strike-pay to his own men when under a sense of social duty, they left his works empty. The Stock Exchange raised a handsome sum towards the fund in a few minutes. Merchants and merchants' clerks cheered the strikers as they passed the warehouses in the city. London saw, without uneasiness or ill will, 50,000 men on the verge of starvation pass in procession through the street. Politicians, clergymen, writers, and capitalists backed up their demands with word and with purse. Churches of all creeds, educational and charitable institutions, gave their help. Catholics and Salvationists, Tories and Radicals, for once combined. The police for once were cheered by the East End agitators. John Burns carried his tens of thousands up and down, like a Pied Piper of Hamelin, amid a sympathetic world of bystanders—as of men bewitched. The very dogs of journalism forgot to bark. The East End shopkeepers gave credit for goods. The pawnbrokers refused interest, and lodging house keepers refused their rent. Finally a Lord Mayor, a Cardinal, a Bishop of London, and some prominent politicians, succeeded in bringing about peace in this tremendous upheaval of industry.

Cardinal Manning, whose part in this matter shows out the Catholic Church on its grandest side, a side whereon, as Ireland, Liverpool, Glasgow, and London can prove, it is perhaps as much alive as it ever was, declares that "since the cotton famine of the North there has been no nobler example of self command than we have seen in the last month." "In the great and extraordinary movement just ended," writes John Burns, "the cause of labor has been the popular cause the whole world over." "The whole East End," he adds, "rose and stood up alongside of us." "The greatest struggle between capital and labor that this generation of Englishmen has seen," writes Mr. Champion, "has ended in the victory of the weaker side." It marks an epoch not merely in the history of labor, but of England—nay, even of humanity," says Lord Roseberry in his midnight address to the tram servants. And when he opens a meeting to consider the formation of a new union, avowedly as Chairman of the London County Council, his bold and sagacious act, so full of the new spirit that animates the citizens of London, is heartily approved by all but the professional critics of the other party. Truly the days are changed for the better since a strike was treated as a social outrage, and to advocate trades unions was to be marked as a "wild man."

THE NEW SPIRIT.

We have just witnessed not merely the greatest and most rapidly successful strike of our time, but we have seen an epidemic of strikes. There were at one time, in August, 100,000 men on strike along the river side. Hundreds of different trades took part in it. Within a few months nearly 200 different trades, according to John Burns, have gained an advance of 10 per cent. in wages, with a reduction of hours. More than 100,000 new members have been enrolled in unions. The labor problem has become a prime political interest. Statesmen, editors, churches and leagues put labor questions in the front rank. Gas stokers, coal whippers, sailors, tram drivers, women, are forming unions. The children in schools all over the country play truant in strike. Great and stubborn as were the contests maintained by the old unionism of the last generation, the new unionism of to-day immensely surpasses it in extent and in energy. What is the difference?

The old ideas about unions and strikes have been entirely reversed. It used to be an axiom that the unskilled laborers, singly stood almost no chance at all. Yet unskilled laborers have just won in the greatest strike on record. It was a truism that no great and prolonged strike could possibly succeed without a solid union behind it. Yet here a vast strike has succeeded without a union; and the union has followed, and not preceded, the strike. It used to be held that where the supply of labor is practically unlimited the idea of a strike is rank suicide. Yet here, with the whole population of these islands whereon to draw for unskilled labor, mighty and wealthy companies have failed to fill their empty docks.

The new element is this: The trades have stood by one another as they never did before. The skilled workmen have stood by the unskilled workmen in a wholly new spirit, and public opinion supported the men as it never has done yet. In all the thirty years that I have closely studied the labor movement, I have never before known the best-paid and most highly skilled trades strike out of mere sympathy, simply to help the unskilled, where they had no dispute of their own. The skilled trades have often offered generous aid in money to other trades, but they never struck work themselves without asking or expecting any direct advantage for the sacrifice. In the strike of the dock laborers the whole

brunt of the struggle lay in the turnout of the stevedores, lightermen, sailors, engineers, and other skilled men. It was a general mutiny, led and commanded by the sergeants and corporals in mass. This was the cause of the excellent discipline and rapid organization of the strikers, and it was also the ground of their success. Without the stevedores and other skilled officers unskilled labor, even if it could be found, would have been useless in the docks.

A FRATERNITY OF WORKMEN.

There has been, then, through the whole East End—indeed, through the whole of London and of the kingdom—a sympathetic combination of workmen more rapid and more electric than anything seen before. We have witnessed what in the Continental jargon used to be called the "solidarity of labor," or the "fraternity of workmen"—a perfectly real and very powerful force, when it can be organized and brought into practical result. It simply means the common interest of all the toiling millions to help each other toward their social improvement. Now, the old unionism has often been charged (and not without reason) with its defects on this side. The older unions have long been afflicted with the tendency so often remarked in religious sects, which, after manfully resisting persecution in bygone times, have grown exclusive, hide-bound, retrograde, and the slaves of their own investments. Some years ago (in 1885) I ventured to point out in the Industrial Remuneration Conference (Report, p. 437) that in two generations unionism has shown itself powerless to reach the residuum, or to combine the great average mass; that it tended to sectional and class interests; to divide trade from trade, members from non-members; that it accentuates the gulf between the skilled and well-paid artisan and the vast destitute residuum.

The new unionism is a very different thing. It has welded into the same ranks skilled and unskilled; it organizes the average mass and takes charge of the residuum; it has extinguished sectional interests, and it is not absorbed in contemplation of its own cash balances. Years and years ago we labored to convince employers that an established union was a strongly conservative power, that it checked strikes, and often tended to prevent a rise of wages. The minority report of the Trades Union Commission (1869, p. xxxvi) pointed out that the strongest and richest unions coincide with the greatest fixity in wages and hours and the fewest trade disputes.

THEORY AND PRACTICE NOW COMBINED.

In 1883 I pointed out to the Nottingham Congress that the great societies of years past had not spent more than 1 or 2 per cent of their income in strikes. The permanent officials of a great union with an income of £50,000 and cash balances of twice or three times that amount, easily acquired the cautious, thrifty, contented, rest-and-be-thankful temper of a bank director or a city magnate. A famous old banker in Fleet street once told by a pushing bill discounter of the new American type that by a very simple operation he could easily add to his profits another £20,000 a year. "But I don't want another £20,000 a year," said the worthy old man. And I knew many a unionist secretary of the old school who firmly believed that the subscribers to his society did not want the "tanner," and would do no good with it if they got it.

Between unionism of that type and the Socialists there has raged for some years past a fierce and internecine war. Furious accusations have been bandied about on both sides. Socialists charged the unions with bolstering up and stereotyping the miseries of the present industrial system, by thinking more of "superannuation," "benefits," and "cash balances" than of any general improvement in the conditions of labor. Unionists charged socialism with incoherent raving about impossible utopias, while doing nothing practical to protect any single trade. As usual, there was a good deal of force in what was said on both sides. Vague rant about capital as organized plunder buttered no man's parsnips, and did not take ten seconds off the working day. On the other hand, it was a poor consolation to the sweated waistcoat hand to be told that the Amalgamated Engineers had a quarter of a million in the bank.

But in the course of the present year socialism and trades unionism have been fused, and the new unionism is the result. At last a *modus vivendi* has been found, with an alliance offensive and defensive for the time being. Each has contributed a special element of its own, and has allowed a good deal of its former character to drop. Socialism has contributed its dominant idea of betterment all along the industrial line, while borrowing from unionism its regular organization and practical tactics for securing a definite trade end. Unionism has contributed its discipline and business experience, while dropping its instinct toward mutual insurance "benefits" as the essential aim. And so socialism has dropped all attacks on the institution of capital. The new unions are avowedly trade societies to gain trade objects. The new socialism is bent upon objects quite as practical as those of any trades union, and really the same. The joint movement may

either be described as socialism putting on the business accoutrements of a trades union—or as unionism suddenly inspired with the passion and aspirations of the Socialists. The typical secretary of the old unionism would have made a respectable branch manager of a joint stock bank. The typical leader of the new unionism is a powerful club orator who finds himself at the head of a great political movement.

THE WORK OF JOHN BURNS.

It is simple justice to acknowledge that this fusion is the work of one man. It is his work both in original conception and in practical application. He fully grasps it in principle and thoroughly works it out in act. Where many men, both Socialists and unionists, have honestly given good work, John Burns is the one man who is equally prominent both as a Socialist and as a unionist. Certainly no other Socialist ever raised the wages of two hundred trades within a few months. And no other unionist ever brought 100,000 men into union in the same time. I have often myself been strongly opposed to Mr. Burns, and have been opposed by him; and I dare say the same thing will happen again. But I cannot, in justice, deny that he has been the head of the most extraordinary labor movement of our time. The recent strike, from a simply strategical point of view, was conducted with consummate skill, surprising energy, and swiftness. But the ferment and passion which gathered round it, and which is still rolling on from its impulse, is a fact far deeper and more strange. A great strike is at best a grim, cruel, hardening tussel, even when most orderly and most justifiable, and its anti-social spirit but too often rouses aversion in the disinterested public. But the strike of the docks was accompanied with a moral lift which kindled sympathy throughout the English world. John Burns contrived to fire it with a sense of social duty as its key note. He stood up again and again, preaching about men's duty at home and abroad; and the singular hold which he has won over the masses is due to the sense that he is regarded more as a moral reformer than as a strike leader. The movement, as he said himself, became more like the spread of a religion than of the demand of a rise in wages. Mothers of new born infants had them carried to him through the crowd that he might put his hand upon them to bring luck. Just so I have seen women in Italy bring their children to Garibaldi to be blessed. My friend, Mr. Broadhurst, occasionally, I believe, expounds the word, but I do not think that such an incident has ever befallen him. As orator, leader, teacher and general in the field, John Burns has obtained among the workers of London an influence much like that which Gambetta had over the French peasants, and by the exercise of some of the same gifts. Whichever be his gifts, the public and the legislature will, no doubt, soon be able to test them.

AN EPOCH IN HISTORY.

Right or wrong, full of promise or full of danger, as it may be, the new unionism is a very great force. It has already produced the greatest upheaval recorded in the history of modern industry, one which a statesman of Cabinet rank has described as "an epoch in the history of labor and of humanity." But as yet we are only in the beginning. There are not yet a million unionists in the kingdom, while there are ten or twelve million workers of both sexes who might be. The new trades union is a machine far simpler, easier, more rapidly organized than the old; and it can be formed *ad hoc* for any given occasion. There is thus an almost unlimited field for its activity, now that Socialists have taken to aim at practical results by borrowing the discipline and machinery of a true trades union.

Recent events may serve to display the incredible folly of the party who hoped to crush out unionism at the time of the Royal Commission in 1869. They proposed compulsory legislation to divide every union fund into a separate trade fund and a separate benefit fund (Report, p. cxiii.). As the minority pointed out (p. lxi.), this would merely force the unions to devote a large proportion of their resources to strikes, and take away from the union officers the strong temptation to avoid disputes in order to accumulate a large balance. What the enemies of the unions with suicidal folly tried to compel the societies to become, i.e., mere trade societies or fighting unions *per se* that the Socialists have now induced the societies to do voluntarily, or rather they have founded new unions to effect that object. In the same way the enemies of the unions proposed to the legislature to make "picketing" criminal. The recent strike has shown us the greatest development of picketing ever known. There were 5,000 "pickets" maintained night and day, over lines thirty or forty miles in extent, by land and water; and the discipline and vigilance of the cordon were as exact as with the Prussians at the siege of Paris. Without these "pickets" the strike would have collapsed in a week. Yet, in spite of the great extent of the lines and the desperation of starving men, no outrage of any serious consequence was proved, and the police were not called in to interfere. If "picketing" had been made illegal in 1869

the recent strike would have been suppressed by resort to cavalry, as they do so constantly abroad.

A REVIEW OF THE LONDON STRIKE.

A brief review of the recent strike is not the place for a critical estimate of the new unionism which carried the strike through and which has developed out of it. We wait to see how the new unionism intends to work. Its opportunities and its strength, its dangers and temptations, are patent enough. A union having no large weekly dues, no costly deferred benefits, and no complex voting machinery, is obviously a more handy and more rapid instrument to wield than one of the rich endowed, conservative, mutual insurance unions. On the other hand, experience has shown that a mere strike society has no backbone and has no reserve fund to meet a lockout. For years the unskilled trades have been forming temporary unions which soon die out, become insolvent, or encourage foolish, abortive strikes. A union with a splendid balance, with benefits "up to the chin," and one or two shillings a week in subscriptions, is apt to get as timid of change as "the old lady in Threadneedle street." A union which is a mere fighting club soon exhausts itself in defeats, and disgusts those who put their trust in its promises and who gave their money to its blunders. The permanent success of the new unionism still remains to be proved by results; for it will depend on the judgment and self-control the new leaders can show. They have shown an energy, a swiftness, and a burning social enthusiasm which have long been unknown in the rich established unions; and they have thereby seized a grand advantage in a favorable state of the labor market. But they will suffer terrible reverses if they ever come to think that energy and fervor will avail when the economic conditions of the labor market are dead against them.

What they have proved is this, and it is most important: Whereas it used to be an axiom that unskilled workers in an open trade could not form regular unions or sustain a prolonged strike, it is now shown that they can. It used to be thought that the very poor, the casual laborer, those who have no local employment (as sailors), and women, could never form a substantial union or a serious strike, because they could not afford weekly subscriptions, having nothing to fall back upon, and had not the endurance, discipline, *esprit de corps*, and patience which an obstinate struggle demands. The weakness of unionism was that it was only available to the skilled men in good wages, and often injured rather than helped the great unskilled mass. John Burns has lifted that reproach from it, for he has had the sagacity to see that unionism hitherto has been presented to the unskilled in far too costly and elaborate a form; and that, to win sympathy, unionism must take a truly social, and not a sectional aim. If this new departure can be maintained it amounts to a revolution in industry.

The dead weight which for generations has pressed upon labor in London in the fact that for some fifteen or twenty miles on both sides of the Thames there has been a floating population in irregular employment, of casual habits and migratory bent. It was like a great leak in the bottom of the ship. East London was always growing bigger, and the greater the demand for labor the larger grew the swarm of casual laborers. The great centre of disturbance was the docks. From the peculiar conditions of the case, and under the fierce competition of rival companies, the vast shipping business of the port of London stimulated the accumulation along the river side of a mass of labor underpaid, irregularly employed, immensely overstocked, and under the incessant competition of numbers at the mercy of the paymaster. Often and often have I heard in unionists meetings indignant appeals against workmen "being treated like dock laborers." It was the familiar instance of the lowest stage of industrial oppression. A new system is now to begin. May his "tanner" benefit the dock laborer! But of far more importance to him that his "tanner" is the mitigation of his excessive hours, of the irregular turns in his labor, of all mere casual hour-work. And, above all, important to him is the knowledge that he can now defend himself by combination, that he is just as capable of discipline, of organized resistance, and of brotherly confidence man to man as is the Associated Miner or the Amalgamated Engineer. The grand result of the dock strike is this; the traditional gulf between "skilled" and "unskilled" labor has ceased. The new unionism has fused them into one.

A CHANGE IN PUBLIC OPINION.

But the new unionism would not have done much, if public opinion had not gone over to its side. Thirty or forty years ago the whole weight of English literature and current opinion backed up capital always and opposed labor everywhere. The reform agitation, the chartist movement, the year 1848, the books of Carlyle, Kingsley, Maurice, Ruskin, and the later writings of Mill, shook the orthodox gospel. But in the main the press, Parliament, and society teemed with the calumny of unionism and all its works. The great strikes of 1851-53

and 1889 produced a deep impression. But the first systematic attempt to judge unionism fairly was made by the remarkable committee of the Social Science Association, which published its report in 1860. Of that committee of 32 may be seen the names of twelve members of Parliament, four Ministers (including H. Fawcett, W. E. Forster and George S. Lefevre), five civil servants of the Crown, and twelve men of letters and of science. That book was the starting point of honest study of the practical labor problems. Then came the Royal Commission of Trades Unions in 1867-8-9, when the extravagant proposals of the economic pedants were held by the steady good sense and the popular sympathies of two living tears, Lord Wemyss and Lord Leithfield.

Of course the transfer of political power effected in the various Reform acts of the last twenty years has exerted a profound silent revolution. And the fact that the workmen are now the depositaries of power has proved the rich to listen to their demands with ears entirely new. Along with a revoing of our whole political system into democratic form, there has gone during the last twenty years an immense movement in social philosophy and social politics. The Commune in France, the land struggle in Ireland, the growth of socialism on the Continent, the teaching of Karl Marx, Henry George, Mill, Comte, and those whom each of these has influenced, have continually broken up the old economic parson, the gospel of *laissez faire* and unadmitted increase to individual selfishness. Along with these have worked an immense body of organized movements, with many different schemes and with widely divergent creeds, such as the Salvation Army, Toynbee Hall, Newton Hall, the Social Democrats Federation, the Land Nationalization Societies, and all the other agrarian movements in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and England, with guilds, leagues, and societies innumerable; such inquiries as those of the Industrial Conference of 1885, Mr. Charles Booth's Analysis of Labor in East London, 1889, the Trades Union Annual Congress, and all the various types of Christian Socialism that are weekly preached in church and chapel.

THE DEMANDS OF TODAY.
Socialism in any systematic or definite form, as a scheme for superseding the institution of capital, had not in my opinion made any serious way. At least I know of no coherent scheme for eliminating individual ownership of property which can be said to have even a moderate following of rational and convinced adherents. The enthusiasts who here and there put forth such schemes are not really understood by those who they get to listen to them. But socialism, as meaning the general desire to have all the arrangements of society, economic, legislative, and moral controlled by social considerations and referred to meet paramount social obligations—this kind of socialism is manifestly in the ascendant. Such socialism, I mean, as is found in Henry George's powerful book called "Social Problems," where we have his view of the problem apart from his sophistical "remedy." The old satanic gospel of *laissez faire* is dead, and, in the absence of any other gospel of authority, a vague proclivity toward socialism comes to the front.

Whatever name we give it, a settled conviction has grown up in the conscience of serious men of all schools that society in its present form presses with terrible severity on the whole body of those who toil in the lowest ranks of labor. And from Bonaparte and the Pope downward all who bear rule, and all who teach, are coming to feel that society is in a very rotten state while that continues. We are all waking up to see (what many of us have been preaching for years) that it will not do, and must be mended or ended. Hence when 100,000 men along the river side rose up to protest against their casual employment and their miserable pay, the world very generally, both of rich and poor, thought that they were right, and all gave them encouragement and help. People knew something definite about the East End and London labor. The Mansion House Committee, the House of Lords Committee on Sweating, the Royal Commission of the Housing of the Poor, the Industrial Conference of 1885, the experiences of Beatrice Potter, the studies of Charles Booth and his friends, and all that for years has been said and done in Toynbee Hall, Bedford Chapel, Newton Hall, the Workmen's College, the Hall of Science, the City Temple, and a thousand platforms, pulpits and clubs—had made men think and given them matter for thought. Public opinion has passed over to the side of the laborer, and when he made his effort public opinion helped him to success.

THE LESSONS LEARNED.
There are lessons enough for every one in what has just happened. The Socialist of the Karl Marx school may reflect how sterile a thing socialism has proved all these years that it has been laying out its fierce condemnations about the wickedness of private property, and how solid are the results to be won when it consents to enter on a practical business bargain. The violent assailants of trades unionism may reflect that they have done nothing practical until they resorted to unionism themselves and adopted

its familiar tactics and its well-ried machinery. The old unionist may reflect that in forty years past the conventional unionism has proved utterly powerless to effect what in a few weeks two or three prominent Socialists have done. The men who grow hoarse in declaiming about the selfishness and brutality of the middle classes may think of the solid assistance they had from the middle classes in sympathy and in money. And the middle classes who were wont to regard the East End laborer as a reckless or dangerous loafer, may ponder on the discipline, honesty, endurance and real heroism which, in defence of what they knew to be a just cause, so many thousands of the poorest of the poor have shown.

The Socialist with a system and the impatient reformer generally, have often turned with mockery from all reliance on public opinion and from any such doctrine as "the moralization of industry." When they have been told that, "the true socialism is this: The use of capital must be turned to social objects, just as capital arises from social combination," when it has been preached to them that "industry must be moralized by opinion, not created by the State—moralized by education, by morality, by religion"—the Socialist with a system and the impatient reformer goes off with a laugh or a sneer. Well, but this is what has just happened. Public opinion has been changed, and it has worked great results. Capital, to a certain extent, has been moralized, and industry also has been moralized. The very poor have been taught to feel self-respect and self-reliance, to hear much for a common cause, to practice self-denial for a social benefit. The rich have been taught to listen with more sympathy to the poor, and to know themselves as responsible for the sufferings of those they employ. What has happened is a great lesson to rich and poor, to employers and employed, in the imperishable and paramount force of social duty in the long run. The immediate results are not very great. But it is a beginning and much may come of it. In the mean time the persistent appeal to the public conscience on moral and social grounds has done what trades unionism *per se* has failed to do in forty years, and what all the schemes for confiscating private capital and nationalizing private property have only succeeded in hindering and delaying being done.

FREDERIC HARRISON.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

On recommendation of the General Vice-Presidents of the Districts concerned, the General Executive Board has approved of the following list of Deputy Organizers, Commissions in due form have been issued to these Organizers:

A. C. Lessell, 11 Brinton Pl., Balfour, N. S. W. A. Case, 212 Waterloo St. St. Johns, N. E. J. A. Plummer, 62 Myrtle St., Portland, Me. De St. Croix, Box 547, Bellevue Falls, Vt. Geo. W. Bacon, 65 Canal St., Manchester, N. H. P. C. Howard, Grove St., Cor. 5th, Dover, N. H. J. W. Gray, 44 Broadway, Providence, R. I. J. G. Clinkard, 26 Mt. Pleasant St., E. Somerville, Mass.

Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass. Robt. F. McGregor, 509 Water St., Peterboro, Ont. Henry Mullen, 333 Fulton St., Brocklyn, N. Y. W. E. Cannon, Windsor, Canada. A. B. Mutchler, Box 56, Shamokin, Pa. John J. Maguire, 1515 Clarion St., Philadelphia, Pa.

R. B. Connolly, 70 Mahon Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. I. G. Hand, Box 761, Millville, N. J. Robert Beatty, 353 Fulton St., Brocklyn, N. Y. P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th St., Paterson, N. J. Geo. E. Ward, 109 1/2 Aqueduct St., Newark, N. J. F. E. Rames, 10 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C. James Cannon, 40 Washington St., Memphis, Tenn.

Joshua Hard, P. O. Pineville, Ky. Edward H. Knight, Brunswick, Ga. W. H. Davis, P. O. Tallapoosa, Ga. V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190, Savannah, Ga. D. W. Gaskill, 222 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.

Geo. L. Muhn, P. O. Parkersburg, W. Va. Alex. Sample, P. O. Shreveport, La. M. A. Higgins, 1018 El Paso St., San Antonio, Tex.

H. M. Steele, 226 Madison St., Topeka, Kan. Ed. R. Hunt, Box 318, Monroe, La. F. H. Boche, Jackson, Mich.

W. J. Colegrove, Box 62, Ann Arbor, Mich. O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th St., E. Saginaw, Mich. A. Kelly, Duluth, Minn.

H. Blackmore, 2507 Dodder St., St. Louis, Mo. D. E. Mogle, 415 W. 2d St., Indianapolis, Ind. P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th St., New Albany, Ind. J. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind. J. W. Moss, 99 Linden St., Cleveland, O. C. A. Rockwood, Box 185, Cincinnati, O. C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry St., Canton, O. T. M. Smith, Box 180, Fostoria, O. C. W. Worthington, 122 Grove St., Kansas City, Mo.

B. Schwarze, 608, 18th St., Milwaukee, Wis. L. T. Brown, Box 675, Seattle, Wash. Peter Watts, Portland Oregon. James F. Black, Box 839, San Jose, Cal. R. A. Williams, Ogden, Utah.

D. R. Gash, Louisville, Ky. A. Angus, 144 Weatherfield Ave., Hartford, Conn.

VERY QUEER.

This is a queer country anyhow, and queer people living in it. Last year they voted that they would put a boycott on all goods not manufactured in the United States no matter how cheap they could buy them. This year they are seeing how many flouring mills, iron mills, breweries, farms, railroads and other natural resources they can sell to British capitalists, and each State is quarreling with the others because it can't sell more of the property to the British than the other. How the "damphools" expect to maintain a free government and a free ballot, and change the title of property into the hands of foreigners, who are opposed to those principles of government, is past our finding out.—Exchange.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

Nov. 2.—A. Vinette, of Los Angeles, ordered to San Diego, to investigate situation there and reorganize Union 182.

Com. Chicago District Council, asking general vote to make the next Convention supreme in framing the laws without submitting the same to vote of the locals. G. E. B. decide it best to maintain the present rule and have the unions vote on all laws.

Appeal, G. E. Flannigan, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., against fine for not parading on Labor Day. Appeal dismissed and fine sustained.

Appeal, C. F. McElhatton against Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., in charging \$10 for reinstatement. Action of union reversed and ordered to reinstate him as per Art. II, Sec. 2.

Com. Chicago, asking permission to organize a German union in Chicago, and if it is legal for members of Union 1, of Chicago to join the new union. G. E. B. decide such a union can be formed, if no valid objections are offered against it and any member in good standing, who so desires can join it.

Com. from Washington, D. C., showing instances where K. of L. members are boycotting our members and driving them off jobs.

Bill of \$67.40, expenses of Union 4 St. Louis, in defense of Laidig suit, ordered paid. Bill of \$300 from Union 4, for lost security in same case, dismissed.

Union 78 Troy, N. Y., ordered to issue clearance card to E. J. Lake.

Appeal, J. A. Foster, Union 36 Oakland, Cal., dismissed. He had been fined by Union 36, failed to pay his fine, and if deemed unjust he should pay under protest, which would have saved him from suspension, and in default of paying fine was suspended. Any fine equal to three months dues, if not paid in one week after notice from F. S. justifies suspension.

Reports of Vice-Presidents Lloyd and Kliver received, showing successful meetings. Bills of expenses ordered paid.

Nov. 9.—Appeal, J. E. Swan, Union 460, South Denver, Col., action of union sustained.

Report of Vice-Pres. Lloyd received and bill ordered paid.

Com. Union 89, Mobile, Ala., in case of suit by J. J. McDaniel. Letter of G. S. endorsed.

Com. Union 1, Chicago, Ill., as to withdrawal from United Carpenters Council. Union ordered to comply with decision of G. E. B. of Oct. 16, and given until Jan. 1, 1890, to do so.

Com. Louis Cook, of New York, unions asking for Bros. Lloyd, McGuire and Kerr to speak there, Dec. 2. Permission granted.

Com. Unions 286 518, 86, 329, 93, and 10, asking dispensation in matter of admitting members. Referred to Constitution.

Books of Union 54, Chicago, called for in claim of W. Vozabul.

Appeal, Jacob Sailer, against Union No. 8, Philadelphia, ruling out his charges against a member of No. 8. G. E. B. decided, he should prefer his charges through Union 9, of Buffalo N. Y., of which he is a member.

Auditing Committee on accounts of G. S. for October, report having examined the books and found everything all correct and books and accounts in good order.

Com. Advisory Committee, of Philadelphia, as to reinstating A. O. Smith, expelled from Union 227. Advisory Committee requested to find a suit Union 227.

Nov. 15.—Claims disapproved. John Lemp, Union 15, Syracuse, N. Y., (60 days' notice not sent, claim one year old before being sent). Jas. I. Ward, Union 63, N. Y., (over 3 months in arrears, July 27, and not in benefit at time of death). Mrs. S. Lesperance, Union 37, W. Bay City, Mich. (not 6 months a member.)

Appeal, Thos. O'Connor, referred to be filed in due form.

Appeal, J. Gillespie, Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., sustained. Union 3 has no right to ignore the law and must proceed with trial.

Permission granted Union 495, Windsor, Canada, to withdraw from Detroit Council, as it is out of the District proper.

Com. Union 10, Detroit, Mich., as to various matters and as to District Council in particular. G. S. instructed to send a special letter urging Union 10 to return its delegates to the D. C., and to have all our Detroit unions work more harmoniously together.

Nov. 16.—Bro. H. Hall, delegate from Union 29, Baltimore, granted a hearing. He gave evidence that Union 29 was now complying with our Constitution and that no member of Union 29 now belonged to any other organization of Carpenters, nor are any other cards recognized. Statement accepted as satisfactory.

Appeal, A. Faulhaber, R. S. Union 29, Baltimore, Md., not sustained. Recording Secretary has no right to enter personal remarks of speaker unless specially ordered by L. U.

Claim, W. W. Swain laid over for disability to become more fully developed, as he is only partially blind.

Claim disapproved, Mrs. S. M. Koch, Union 29, Baltimore, (ill prior to being in benefit).

Union 30, Milwaukee, asked rehearing of Arndt claim. Case reopened and again disapproved; 60 days' notice as required by law was not sent.

Appeal, Union 21, Allegheny, Pa., against action of Pittsburgh Council and general vote of the members of said union, on question of members working at car shops and for corporations. Appeal sustained and rule set aside as it was never submitted to the G. E. B. for approval and hence is null and void and in conflict with decision of G. E. B. June 22, 1887.

Notice of appeal to Vice-Presidents in the Barr claim was filed by Union No. 8 of Philadelphia.

Com. Union 31, Washington, D. C., asking for an organizer. Laid over for the presentation of members.

Com. J. N. Dalley, Newark, N. J., District Council delegates of Union 119 resigned and Newark Council disbanded. All locals of Newark ordered to reorganize district.

Com. Union 10 Detroit, Mich., inquiring why Unions 59 and 219 do not comply with decision of G. E. B. S. ordered to call on all unions under our jurisdiction in Detroit to send delegates to the District Council.

Appeal, J. Cooney, Union 302 Marquette, Mich., sustained and Union 302 ordered to pay his bill.

Com. District Council of St. Louis asking \$500 to organize St. Louis and Carondelet. Cannot be complied with at present.

Nov. 29.—Union 238, Philadelphia, appeal to Vice-Presidents against paying the costs in the suit for the Eugene Braun claim.

Com. Kings Co., N. Y., District Council against charter for Framers. Charter not granted.

Com. Indianapolis District Council asking dispensation to grant amnesty to suspended members. Decision adverse, referred to decision of Sec. 2, 1889.

Com. Union 25, Toledo, O., can members work 10 hours a day in building a mill for a corporation. G. E. B. decide it is a violation of their working rules as contained in their By-Laws.

Claim disapproved, Mrs. A. Hell, Union 179 Rochester, N. Y., (disease incurred before being in benefit).

Geo. Ziegler claim, Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y., approved and payment deferred until bill of funeral expenses is submitted.

Nov. 30.—In the case of Union 182, San Diego, Cal., report of A. Vinette, who was sent there by G. E. B. to investigate, accepted. G. E. B. decide charter, books, &c., will be returned and Union 182 placed in good standing, if the parties making petition will furnish affidavits satisfactory to G. E. B., but the funds on hand will be

retained in General office for one year, to be then returned if union is in good working order.

R-reports from Bros. Lloyd and Kliver on success of their trips, received and bills ordered paid.

Appeal, Union 30 Milwaukee, Wis., in the Arndt claim, referred to Vice-Presidents.

Com. Union 89, Mobile, Ala., asking payment of costs in the McDaniel suit. G. E. B. declines to pay as Union 89 undertook the case without consult. G. E. B. and lost it on its own responsibility.

Alex. Angus, Union 43 Hartford, Conn., and D. R. Gash, Louisville, Ky., appointed as Deputy Organizers.

Consent to strike for the eight-hour day on May 1, 1890, was asked by Unions 33, Boston, Mass.; 22, San Francisco, Cal.; 50, Portland, Or.; and 169, E. St. Louis, the latter desiring to institute the eight-hour day this winter. All referred to Art. 20 of Constitution.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. A. Schroeder, Union 355, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Lena Rittmeister, Union 234, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. M. J. Potter, Union 140, Salem, Mass. (All three unions have been in arrears for tax and out of benefit at the time of deaths.) L. J. Barker, Union 51, New York (dues remitted during sickness and in ill health before joining U. B.). Mrs. M. E. Gilbert, Union 169, E. St. Louis, Ill. (wife in ill health prior to deposit of withdrawal card). Mrs. M. C. Olsen, Union 181, Chicago, Ill. (over age when admitted).

Claims of Union 54, Chicago, laid over until books are furnished.

Following list of banned and suspended unions reported by G. S.: 147, Sioux City, Iowa; 168, Salem, O.; 212, St. Paul, Minn.; 221, Arlington, Mass.; 260 Lake Odessa, Mich.; 265, Kokomo, Ind.; 297, Niagara Falls, Canada; 298, Horton, Kan.; 332, Jeffersonville, Ind.; 348, La Grande, Or.; 356, Pittsburgh, Kan.; 357, Delray, Mich.; 358, Vineland, N. J.; 412, McPherson, Kan.; 426, Greenville, Tex.; 457, Thomasville, Ga.; 463, Brazil, Ind.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-11, 1889.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the Brotherhood is, and always has been, ready to co-operate with the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization in advancing the principles enunciated by that order—in educating and uplifting the masses in all branches of honorable toil.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

BUILDING BOOMS.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the west, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That, while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system, which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Resolved, That we most severely censure the course of the Canadian government in appropriating moneys to assist immigration, as it is to the detriment, not only of the citizens of the Provinces, but to the workmen of America at large.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful work men, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

THE EIGHT HOURS' SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, We believe a material reduction of the hours of labor would result to our advantage.

Resolved, That this Convention state a time, not later than June 1, 1890, when the eight hour work day shall be put in force, the same to be submitted to the Local Unions for their approval a two-thirds vote being necessary to adopt.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

CONVENTION!

The Third Annual Convention OF THE

TIN, SHEET IRON & CORNICE WORKERS International Association

Will be held in the City of Omaha, Neb., on Tuesday, January 14, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M.

All organizations of Tanners and Cornice Makers are cordially invited to send delegates.

Correspondence earnestly solicited, and will be promptly answered by addressing

Thomas McMaster, General Secretary, 59 Alpine Ave., Allegheny, Pa.

Archibald Barnes, Gen. Pres.

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B. 1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1886.

May 12.—A member over the limit of age fixed for benefits if suspended can only be reinstated as an honorary member.

1887.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes of carpenters any earlier in the year than May 1st and to strike any sooner should be discouraged.

Jan. 21.—All unions in the same city should charge uniform or like initiation fees or dues.

Feb. 26.—A union cannot admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in another District's jurisdiction.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming the benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, cannot be charged in another city with a higher fee to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after the decision of the G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" it on any other trade, by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Oct. 19.—A withdrawal card at end of one year from date of issue is null and void.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—The U. B. cannot recognize any other organization of carpenters or the working cards thereof.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 2.—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S. as evidence.

March 9.—Members violating trade rules must be tried as provided in Art. V, pages 27 and 28 of Local Rules.

March 30.—A dispensation cannot be granted to re-instate members in arrears at less than the sum provided in the Constitution.

April 13.—All members suspended prior to November 1, 1888, shall pay 4 months' dues and necessary fines, and all after November 1 shall pay 6 months' dues and the necessary fines. The only law now governing reinstatement is in the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11, 1888.

April 27.—A member can work for a speculator if he pays union wages and works union hours and under union rules.

June 1.—Each local union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment.

Aug. 3.—Ordered that publication of membership of locals be discontinued.

Aug. 3.—Only 75 per cent. of Journals required be sent unions having more than 50 members.

Aug. 31.—A member resigning, sever all connection with the U. B. and can only rejoin as a new member.

Sept. 7.—A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Sept. 14.—A member not taking a clearance card and working in a city outside of the jurisdiction of his own union, can remain a member of the union in the city he comes from, and is not compelled to join the union in the city he goes to.

Sept. 20.—G. E. B. have no power to grant a dispensation or amnesty to suspended members or members in arrears.

Sept. 27.—A fine for working with non-union men must be paid.

In The Ages of Faith there were numerous craft guilds, which were associations of workmen banded together for mutual help or support. Each trade had its own guild. No one was admitted unless he had a good character and was a competent workman. The guilds regulated prices and wages and the hours of labor. Men had the Saturday half-holiday before the Reformation. Work on Sundays and festivals, and on Saturday, or the eve of a double feast, after noon had been rung, was strictly forbidden. As long as members were out of work no member should work with a non-member.—Father J. B. Scanlan.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

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PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1889.

THE REPORT of Proceedings of the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor is unavoidably crowded out. It will appear next month.

GENERAL SECRETARY MCGUIRE by virtue of his position as Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was in attendance at the Boston Convention, hence this month's CARPENTER was delayed.

DON'T FAIL to send the list of names and addresses of the newly elected officers of your union for the ensuing term. It is the duty of the Rec. Sec. to attend to this. Blanks are sent each union for that purpose.

READ Frederick Harrison's able article on the "New Trades Unionism," published on page 2 of this journal. It is worthy the best thought of every member of our United Brotherhood, and should have a wide circulation in every quarter of the labor world. The American Federation of Labor proposes to issue it in tract form at bare cost.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT and Board of Vice Presidents will meet in Philadelphia, at the office of the G. S., on Monday, January 13, 1890. Any union or person having any appeal or grievance must send all documents and evidence to the General Secretary, to reach him on or before January 3d, 1890. Notice of sending the same should also be sent to the General President.

AUSTIN CORBIN contributes to a late number of the *North American Review* an article on "The Tyranny of Labor Organizations." A man of his stamp, who, with a lot of "managers" of the Reading rail road, conspired to force the employees of the road into a strike in order to compel the stockholders to sell out their stock to him and associates below its real value, should be in the penitentiary at hard labor instead of writing articles for the *North American Review*.

ELEVEN NEW UNIONS.

During the past month charters were granted the following list of eleven new unions: 113, St. Albans, Vt.; 312, San Leandro, Cal.; 338, Utica, N. Y. (German); 339, Scottsdale, Pa.; 354, Victoria, British Columbia; 374, Buffalo, N. Y.; 387, Flatbush, N. Y.; 408, Coraopolis, Pa.; 437, Elkins, W. Va.; 455, Whitman, Mass.; 456, Summit, N. J.

TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports have been made to the General Secretary the past month:

TRADE FAIR.

While good mechanics are in demand in the following cities and trade is fair, yet the supply of ordinary workmen is equal to the demand: Roanoke, Va.; Cincinnati, O.; Hartford, Conn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Jersey City, N. J.; Tacoma, Wash.; Garrett, Ind.; Fostoria, O.

TRADE DULL.

Trade is extremely dull in these cities, and men are crowding into them. Union men are advised to keep away: Pierre, S. Dakota; Media, Pa.; Jackson, Mich.; Port Townsend, Wash.; Los Angeles, Cal.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Bakersfield, Cal.; Muskegon, Mich.; Shreveport, La.; Rochester, N. Y.; Ashland, Wis.; Riverside, Cal.

THE BOSTON CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor in a condensed form will be given to our readers next month. The addresses on "Eight Hours" and "The Relations of the Federation to other Labor Organizations" are very readable and instructive. General Secretary McGuire was elected second Vice President of the Federation—this position of honor was conceded him in recognition of his past gratuitous services as Secretary in helping to build up the Federation. The only paid officer in the Federation in the past was the President, who hired his own clerical force. Now the new Secretary Mr. Chris Evans of the Miners, must devote his entire time under salary to the work of the Federation.

The five delegates of our U. B. will prepare an official report of their views of the Boston Convention, and the said report will appear in next month's journal. Four of the delegates representing the U. B. were elected at the Detroit Convention of the U. B. and they are: F. Fildew, Detroit, Mich.; H. Blackmore, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Kliver, Chicago, Ill., and W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass. Owing to the recent growth of our U. B. we were entitled to a fifth delegate, and President Rowland by and with the consent of the G. E. B., selected Thos. J. Flemming, of Camden, N. J.

THE VOTE ON THE EIGHT HOURS' AGITATION.

On Sept. 18th the G. E. B. sent out an official circular for vote of the local unions on the propriety of continuing the eight-hour agitation now going on.

The General Executive Board advised the local unions that no universal strike was contemplated, nor would a general strike be authorized or encouraged, but that it was desirable "to secure the eight-hour system for as many unions as possible, and to allow such Carpenters' Unions, under our jurisdiction, as may be prepared for this movement, to demand eight hours a day on May 1st, 1890. But in no case was any strike to be sanctioned by the G. E. B. unless the provisions of Art. 20 of the Constitution had been fully complied with."

The result of the vote shows an unusually large interest in this question, for the percentage of members and unions voting is far beyond the customary average. The decision by an overwhelming majority is favorable to the position of the G. E. B. and for the encouraging of a further agitation of the eight-hour workday. The count of the vote is as follows:

In favor 303 unions and 9095 votes.
Against 247 " " 1318 "

Total voting 327 unions, 10,413 votes.
Not voting 177 unions.

OBJECTIONS TO LABOR DAY.

The editorial criticisms of Frank Leslie's *Paper* and others of that ilk are particularly severe on what they term "the folly" of observing Labor Day. The stock argument with these scribblers is that many workmen are thrown into compulsory idleness on that day who prefer to work, and that it is a frightful loss to these men and their families. In making this argument, the month-pieces of Capital—who, by-the-way, are always irritated at any recognition of Labor—make no mention of the many days of compulsory idleness in a year for the workers when the Bosses please to "lay them off!" If workmen must lose several days and sometimes months of compulsory idleness at the pleasure of their employers, why should they not take one day of their own at a pleasant period of the year in the long interval between July 4th and Thanksgiving Day? A day's voluntary idleness then will take one day from the long list of days of compulsory idleness throughout the year. The work not done on Labor Day will be done some other day when men would otherwise be idle. Of course some men prefer to work on Labor Day, and some would likewise prefer to work on Sunday and on the Fourth of July. Nevertheless it does not and should not affect the general observance of those days.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Those unions which have the liveliest meetings are the most successful and have the best attendance, the most enthusiasm, and are the ones in which the bulk of the members feel that each has something more to do than to simply pay dues; look for benefits, shirk committee duty and find fault with those who bear more than their share of the union's work.

The unions which hold public meetings once a month, arrange festivals and socials occasionally, are the ones that attract public attention and advertise the fact that they are alive. Constant public agitation of this kind, supported by the private and individual labors of the members, build up an organization and add to its membership and power. Those unions which avoid such methods will soon find that their members waste their energy in internal quarrels and faction fights.

The secret of success in an organization is constant activity, marked by judicious agitation through public meetings, newspaper notices, and the personal missionary work of each and every member. Such a spirit will give to many of our local unions the conditions favorable to securing eight hours a day on May 1, 1890.

GENERAL SECRETARY P. J. McGuire has addressed meetings in the following cities since our last issue: Nov. 26, Butler, Pa.; Nov. 27, E. Liverpool, Ohio; Nov. 28, Wheeling, W. Va.; Nov. 29, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dec. 2, New York; Dec. 11, Worcester, Mass.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

If the full value of the working power is paid and nothing is clipped off, as the capitalists are wont to do whenever opportunity offer, there remains the length of the working day given over and above the time necessary to reproduce this value, only on a fixed number of hours in which surplus value can be produced. To increase the surplus labor and consequently the surplus value under these circumstances, the time necessary to the maintenance of the working power must be reduced. This can only be done by increasing the productivity of labor, by enabling the laborer to create the same amount of necessities of life in less time.

In those branches of business in which the necessities of life, or the means to produce them, are created, the enhanced productivity of labor does not only decrease the value of the goods produced, but also the value of the working power, since the latter is regulated by the former. In all other business branches the price of working power will fall, at least relatively, that is compared to the price of the commodity which it produces, and this will continue until competition has, by and by, reduced the commodities to their new (and by the augmented productivity of labor) diminished value. It is therefore the irresistible desire and constant tendency of capital to increase the productive power of labor in order to cheapen the merchandise; and by the cheapening of merchandise to cheapen the laborer.

The design in developing the productive power of labor within the capitalistic production is to decrease that part of the working day in which the laborer works for himself, and just hereby to increase the other part of the working day, in which he works for the capitalist without remuneration.—Karl Marx.

THE RIGHT TO COMBINE.

Capital has always claimed, and still claims the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices, even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich meet in the bank, club-house or parlor. Workingmen, when they combine, gather in the street. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and navy, the legislature, the judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it's for the purpose of "exchanging ideas." When the poor combine, "it is a conspiracy." If they act in concert, if they really do something, it is a "mob." If they defend themselves it is "treason." How is it that the rich control the departments of government? In this country the political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the laborer combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, the legislative and judicial departments? Will they ever find how powerful they are? A cry comes from the oppressed, the hungry, from the down-trodden, from the unfortunate, from the depressed, from men who despair and women who weep. These are times when mendicants become revolutionists—when a rag becomes a banner, under which the noblest and the bravest battle for right.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

ORGANIZATION AND WAGES IN NEW YORK STATE.

In the sixth annual report of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics, we find some very interesting information in regard to fluctuations of wages and their causes. The testimony of employers and employees is given separately in both a compiled and detailed form. The testimony collated is comprised in tabulated answers to specific questions. The number of firms and employers represented is 14,169. The number of employees covered by the investigation is 425,489. Of this number 116,574 were reported by 826 labor organizations.

The inquiry into organization of labor and its results shows conclusively and undeniably, that organization has caused great improvement in the wages and hours of the workers: 577 replies representing 93,209 members, most positively attribute the increase in wages to organization, while the balance admit it prevented a reduction in wages. The brief summary of this evidence furnished by the advance sheets indicates a very generous recognition by employers of the influence of labor associations as a factor in maintaining high wages and preventing reductions, over 500 employers attributing the increase of wages which has taken place since 1883 to that cause. The testimony of the unions with large memberships, is, however, practically unanimous in attributing the increase of wages to the labor associations.

The report says that there were 716 strikes in New York State during the year ending Nov. 1 for increased wages or against a reduction, of which 253 resulted in an increase of wages and 41 in a decrease; while 422 are reported as without change. In very many instances "no change" means a maintenance of the old rate, the strikes having been declared against an expected reduction.

The totals of wages lost in the several strikes and other related movements for 1888 are reported at \$1,083,653 by 13,388 persons in 511 establishments. In 1887 the loss was \$2,013,229. The organizations supporting their members, in their efforts to improve their condition, have contributed \$135,357 05 toward the expenses of strikes. The total for three years for the same purpose foots up to \$681,506.83. The gain in wages for 1888 on account of strikes to 3,603 employees is estimated from figures reported as \$359,551 63, nearly \$100 increase for each individual if it were equally distributed. The report says:

The total number of strikes for 1887-88 is 1,021, showing a gradual decrease from the total of the preceding years, which in 1886 was 2,061, and in 1887 was 1,604, indicating a more stable condition of the relations between employers and employees. The successful strikes were 489; unsuccessful, 408; compromised, 93. The number engaged in strikes was 24,054, against 51,731 in 1887, and 127,392 in 1886, a difference that would indicate the increasing solidarity of the workingman's position and the disposition to conciliate shown by employers; while in the numbers of workmen refused work after strike, 2,270 in 1888 against 8,176 in 1887, we find proof of increased liberalism on the part of employers toward men who had stood out for their alleged rights. The proportional amount of wages sacrificed in self-assertion is greatly in excess of preceding years, standing as it does at one million in 1888, against two millions in 1887, and two and one-half millions in 1886 (fractional sums omitted). The implication would be that a higher paid class of men were engaged in the troubles of 1888, or, possibly, the returns and estimates may be more exact. Gain in wages by strikes for 1888 is estimated at \$359,551, against \$944,632 in 1887, a proportional decrease from the figures of the preceding year. The loss to employers is figured at \$464,230, as against \$1,102,576 in 1887, and \$1,644,812 in 1886.

GOVERNOR HILL FAVORS EIGHT HOURS.

Just now there is considerable agitation among wage-workers for eight-hours a day to constitute a day's work. No public man has ever given the plan a more hearty endorsement than Gov. Hill of New York, as will be seen from the following extracts from an address of David B. Hill, before the farmers of Chautauqua county, at the fair held at Dunkirk, N. Y., on September 18, 1886. In the course of his remarks he said: "The irritation in some places existing between capital and labor, and the discontent prevailing among portions of the laboring classes, especially in our cities and large towns, present a subject for most careful consideration. It is one in which all classes are interested, because the interests of every class are directly or indirectly intimately connected with those of all the rest, and so, what concerns one may be deemed to effect all. This irritation and this discontent it is the province of true statesmanship to alleviate and pacify."

"It may be laid down as a general rule that it is the duty of the State to encourage and aid, in so far as the same can legitimately be done, every honest man in his efforts to provide a living for himself and his family. It is not asserted that this duty requires the government itself to furnish work to laboring men, but it does mean that every reasonable facility should be

afforded whereby a man willing to work may earn a respectable livelihood. In a country so extensive and great as ours, and with resources so abundant, no honest man should be permitted to starve or required to eke out a miserable existence, when he is willing to be industrious. If he is so required then there would seem to be something wrong in our system of government, or in the administration of public affairs."

"Labor—unorganized labor—is weak; while capital, especially incorporated capital, is strong and the one should not be permitted to oppress the other, but both should stand on an equal footing before the law, and be equally protected and fostered by it. Fair, reasonable and living wages for labor should be demanded on one side and cheerfully paid on the other—wages which should be sufficient to decently and respectably support and educate the family of the workingmen. Neither should he be required to work unreasonable hours in order to earn such wages; and the growing demand for less hours of labor should receive respectful consideration."

"No man should be compelled to make his whole life a drudgery simply to earn enough for an existence. The fowls of the air and the beasts of the field get a bare existence, and that is all. A man should have more. He should have work, but he should have some recreation also. He should be afforded an opportunity for study, for pleasure, for association with his family, for observation of the world and for rest."

"It would seem as though eight hours of labor—four in the forenoon and four in the afternoon—followed up the year around, ought to be sufficient to enable any workingman to live, and are all that he ought to be required to perform. The rest of the time he will require in going to and returning from his work—in reading, working in his garden, if any he has, and enjoying the society of his family and neighbors."

"Something should be done—something must be done—to improve the condition of the working classes and make them interested in the welfare of society, in the preservation of order and the success and prosperity of the State. The question is presented whether these benign results can be secured in any better manner than by insisting that they shall be paid sufficient wages for their work to enable them to live comfortably and to support and educate their families, and that they should not be overworked, but should have needed time for recreation or other activity to be occupied as may suit their tastes."

"The working people should not be permitted to become despondent, discouraged and restless. Suicide with all classes is on the increase, and some remedy must be applied. One way to prevent it is to make men happy and contented, and furnish them the motive for taking an interest in society and the welfare of their fellow men. An abundance of work—work at reasonable wages and reasonable hours for a day's work, followed by a holiday for all the people, and then a day for religious worship, to be conscientiously observed, would seem to go far towards solving the labor problem and restoring the friendly relations which ought to exist between capital and labor."

A WORKMAN'S LIFE.

Michael Lynch, in the *Nationalist*, on a workingman's life in New England: "To be born in a crowded and, perhaps, filthy tenement house; to run the gauntlet of a thousand ills during infancy; to suffer the pains and, even to a child, the ignominy of poverty; to be scantily educated and turned out into the world as a bread winner for the family at an age when the children of those more fortunate are but leaving the nursery; to be compelled to labor at something not of your own choosing, and, perhaps, distasteful to you; to marry and to beget children; to still live in poorly-furnished and ill-ventilated apartments; to struggle on through long years, sometimes years of panic, when work is scarce at any price; to walk the streets idly in the winter time when your expenses are greatest; and then when you become perfected in your trade, when your skill should make you a more valuable man than ever, to feel your sight grow dim, your limbs stiffen, your strength fail and be cast aside as useless; to see the long years of your labor wasted for a mere subsistence; to drag on by hook or crook a few years more of hopeless struggle and discontent, or, perhaps, if you are so unfortunate, to live on the charity of poverty-stricken or grudging children; finally, to have the grave close over you, leaving others as luckless to strive on as hopelessly. This is the life of a workingman, not the unskilled laborer alone, but the mechanic. And for the woman, his sister, there is no change save that her education is poorer, her toil begins earlier and is more confined, and her wages are pitifully smaller."

"The buyers and sellers of labor have always had, and always will have, divergent interests. The wage class cannot be abolished by legislative theories. 'You cannot,' truly says Herbert Spencer, 'transmute leaden instincts into gold by political alchemy.' The people who are as a class, sufficiently numerous in desire to advance wage-class interests can only be found in the wage-class itself."

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Canada.

Second Vice-President—J. S. W. Saunders, 411 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—A. M. Swartz, 54 Esplanade St., Allegheny City, Pa.

Fifth Vice-President—W. H. Kliver, Grand Crossing, Cook County, Ill.

Sixth Vice-President—W. W. Wood, 87 Virginia St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Seventh Vice-President—T. J. Ferris, 3403 Lawrence St., Denver, Col.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

A. B. Kerr, 751 N. Fortieth St., Philadelphia.

W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson St., Germantown, Pa.

Charles Becker, 217 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

H. B. Walter, 229 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia.

John Bennett, 1321 Conroy St., Philadelphia.

REJECTIONS.

JOHN HANFAY from Union 171, Youngstown, Ohio, for bad character.

E. J. PERRY from Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., for incompetency.

C. HUNZINGER from Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., for incompetency.

OLE N. NILLSON from Union 351, Seattle, Washington, for incompetency.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 711—JAMES TURNBULL, age 38, Union 175, Brooklyn, N. Y., tetanus, Sept. 15, 1889.

No. 712—HERMAN STERN, age 37, Union 1, Chicago, Ill., phthisis pulmonalis, July 20, 1889.

No. 713—JAMES T. STEWART, age 49, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., endocarditis, Oct. 8, 1889.

No. 714—MRS. SARAH J. McLEAN, age 43, Union 10, Oneonta, N. Y., remittent fever, September 16, 1889.

No. 715—MRS. VIOLA KUNZMANN, age 36, wife of Charles E. Kunzmann, Union 336, Reading, Pa., consumption, Sept. 21, 1889.

No. 716—WALTER C. FURNISS, age 30, Union 67, Roxbury, Mass., pulmonary consumption, June 21, 1889.

No. 717—PETER KUTT, age 28, Union 172, Newark, N. J., nephritis, Oct. 13, 1889.

No. 718—ALFRED BARRON, age 49, Union 97, New Britain, Conn., Bright's Disease of the kidneys, Sept. 11, 1889.

No. 719—MRS. ELIZABETH STEWART, age 40, Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., gastric fever, August 11, 1889.

No. 720—CHARLES ASHELMAN, age 54, Union 10, Newark, N. J., drowning, August 26, 1889.

No. 721—ARTHUR H. SLOCOMB, age 23, Union 93, Worcester, Mass., fall from a scaffold, Oct. 20, 1889.

No. 722—GEORGE SCHMIDDER, age 52, Union 104, Pittsburgh, Pa., liver disease, Oct. 23, 1889.

No. 723—MRS. MARGARET BROWN, age 49, Union 29, Indianapolis, Ind., typhoid fever, Oct. 13, 1889.

No. 724—JOHN E. DEEMER, age 31, Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., typhoid fever, Sept. 15, 1889.

No. 725—J. W. WHEELER, age 45, Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., endo pericarditis, Oct. 21, 1889.

No. 726—MRS. ADELAIDE GERLACH, age 33, Union 10, New York, N. Y., phthisis pulmonalis, Oct. 5, 1889.

No. 727—WILLIAM H. KILLEN, age 58, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., congestion of lungs, September 21, 1889.

No. 728—ANNA WILHELM, age 34, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., exhaustion following erysipelas, Sept. 17, 1889.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—November, 1889.	
Balance, November 1, 1889	\$8123 90
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	3671 33
Subscribers	50
Advertisers	121 75
Unattached members, etc.	7 00
Rent of part of office building	10 00
S. Gompers, supplies	14 82
Carpenters' Council, Chicago	3 00
Total	\$11952 30

EXPENSES—November, 1889.	
For Printing	\$336 91
Office, etc.	558 62
November Per Capita Tax, A. F. of L.	35 00
1000 Brotherhood Badges	200 00
Traveling and organizing	91 40
Benefits 711 to 728 inclusive	2550 00
Settled (see Detailed Exp.)	653 39
Balance, Dec. 1, 1889	7526 98
Total	\$11952 30

DETAILED EXPENSES—November, 1889.

Printing 5000 Labels	\$6 25
1450 Envelopes	1 81
1000 Clearance Cards	2 50
1000 Honorary Member Cards	2 25
20 G. S. Receipt Books	8 00
100 Treas.	25 00
F. S.	25 00
See Order	25 00
5000 Appeals	7 50
5000 Cards for Agitation	12 50
Membership Cards	12 50
27 500 Copies November Journal	192 75
3000 Bill Heads	9 00
2300 German Appeals	4 00
Repairing and Changing Electro	1 85
Wrapping and Mailing Nov. Journal	12 25
Postage on November Journal	16 31
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	20 40
Postage on Letters and Supplies	40 37
1500 Stamped Envelopes	33 00
8 Telegrams during November	3 74
Salary and Clerk Hire	301 70
Services of G. E. B. for November	25 00
Office Rent for November	25 00
1000 Brotherhood Pins	200 00
Per Capita Tax for October, A. F. of L.	35 00
D. Gasill, Organizing Pine Bluff	6 75
L. T. Brown, organizing British Columbia	25 00
W. H. Kliver, on act Traveling Expenses	59 65
Rent due from funds Union 182, San Diego	10 00
Charter fee returned Brooklyn Framers	10 00
Advertising Newport, R. I. strike	9 50
Oil cloth and laying of same	4 55
One ton of coal and wood	6 75
Gas for office	2 85
Janitor and office cleaning	4 75
New grate for stove	1 50
Bal. due on McCandlish claim, No. 467	150 00
Eugene Braun claim, settled in court	250 00
" " costs	95 99
Clinton Laidig law suit costs	67 40
Funeral Exp. Claim, No. 682, M. Simmons	30 00
Benefit No. 711, James Turnbull	100 00
" 712, Herm. Stern	200 00
" 713, J. T. Stewart	200 00
" 714, Mrs. S. J. McLean	50 00
" 715, Mrs. V. Kunsman	50 00
" 716, W. C. Furrows	200 00
" 717, Peter Rutt	200 00
" 718, A. Barron	200 00
" 719, Mrs. E. Stewart	200 00
" 720, Chas. Ashelman	200 00
" 721, A. H. Slocomb	200 00
" 722, George Schmidder	200 00
" 723, Mrs. M. Brown	50 00
" 724, J. E. Deemer	200 00
" 725, J. W. Wheeler	200 00
" 726, Mrs. A. Gerlach	25 00
" 727, W. H. Killen	200 00
" 728, Mrs. A. Wilhelm	25 00
Total	\$4425 32

EXPULSIONS.

ARISTIDE LAFOND and ORESIME MARQUIS from Union 21, Chicago, Ill., for violation of working rules.

JOHN CLARK from Union 468, New York, for having joined another organization of the Carpenters while a member of the U. B.

C. BENNETT from Union No. 1, Chicago, for embezzling money entrusted to him by the Union.

A. G. BURLIDGE from Union 263, Salamanca, N. Y., for violation of trade rules.

JOHN STERN from Union 321, Port Townsend, Washington, for immoral conduct.

JOHN H. KEYS from Union 91, St. Joseph, Mo., for defrauding other members and for drunkenness.

A. J. MARKLEY from Union 25, Toledo, for violating working rules.

GEORGE KUDOKL from Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., for violating working rules.

JOHN E. SWAN from Union 460, S. Denver, Col. for violation of obligation and for bringing malicious charges against a brother member and for making public the private business of the U. B.

JOHN BENSON was fined \$10 by Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., on July 16, 1889, for violation of trade rules and on Dec. 3, 1889, he was fined \$10 more for contempt of the Union. Local unions are warned not to admit him.

PROTECTIVE FUND.

RECEIPTS FOR MONTH ENDING NOV. 30, 1889.	
From Union 29	\$14 69
" " 6	5 19
" " 471	10 25
" " 511	5 00
" " 324	8 26
Total	\$38 39
Balance on hand November 1, 1889	765 28
Amount on hand Dec. 1, 1889	\$803 67

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

At the convention of the American branches of the Amalgamated Carpenters held some months ago, some very important decisions were reached, viz.: No assessment or levies to be placed on members until they are twelve months in the organization; fines to be imposed on those who do not attend and square up their arrears at stated summoned meetings; home rule for the American branches independent of the General Office in England; reduction in amount of weekly unemployed benefit paid and in the amount of time for which said benefit is payable; the right of a general vote of the members in levying any assessments; the establishment of a ritual or form of initiation.

But by far the most important and significant action is the following resolution of this Amalgamated convention:

"That we believe it necessary to establish another grade of membership in our Society, to be known as Section 2, members whereof shall pay an initiation fee of not less than two dollars, and whose monthly dues shall be twenty-five cents. They shall be entitled to a voice on all questions, but vote only on trade matters of this Branch, and shall be entitled to the following benefits:

FUNERAL BENEFITS.—When a member six months, \$24.50, if not more than six weeks in arrears; when a member one year, \$84, if not more than three months in arrears; when a member one year, for death of member's wife, \$35, if not more than three months in arrears; \$49 to remain for his own funeral expenses, but no member to have more than \$84 as funeral benefit for himself and wife.

STRIKE BENEFIT.—When a member three months, \$2.63 per week; when a member six months and not more than three months in arrears, \$5.25 per week.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.—A candidate to be admitted to membership in this Society and Section must be a journeyman carpenter and joiner engaged at the trade, and competent to command the average wages of his district, and not be less than twenty years of age nor more than fifty, of good moral character, sound mind, and not afflicted with any bodily ailment or constitutional disease."

RICHARDSON'S SAWS.

At the regular meeting of Local Union No. 119, U. B. of C. & J. of A. of Newark, N. J., held Monday evening, Dec. 2nd, 1889, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The employees of RICHARDSON'S SAW WORKS of this city, believing that only through organization are personal and general interests best secured, have formed themselves in the National Saw Makers Union No. 3789, of the American Federation of Labor, thus becoming the only union saw works in the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That we do welcome No. 3789 in the ever growing family of Trades Unions and pledge to them our hearty support and friendship.

Resolved, That we recommend the Richardson Saw to every carpenter purchasing said article as having no superior in any respect, and ask the cooperation of all brotherhood members.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be sent to Union No. 3789 and also to our General Secretary with the request that the same be published in the THE CARPENTER.

CHAS. H. CLOYD, Rec. Sec.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND FESTIVALS.

Union 245, Peoria, Ill., had a splendid public meeting Nov. 7th, with a fine turnout, and proposes to hold such public meetings once every two weeks.—Nov. 20, Union 289, of Indianapolis, Ind., held a public meeting which was addressed by Judge Thos. L. Sullivan.—Union 11, Cleveland, O., on Nov. 12 had an entertainment diversified by music and speeches. The lady friends of Union No. 11 propose to present the union with a fine American flag, and are raising funds for that purpose.—On Nov. 4, Union 277, Ft. Worth, Tex., held a splendid public meeting in favor of the eight-hour movement. The ninth annual report of the G. S. was read, also eight-hor articles published in THE CARPENTER, and these stirred up great enthusiasm.—Union 19, New Albany, Ind., held a fine public meeting Dec. 16.—Union 136, Augusta, Ga., had a festival on Dec. 16 which netted a goodly surplus.—Union 138, Cambridge, Mass., had a grand entertainment Nov. 11th which realized a nice surplus.—Union 427 had a social dance on Oct. 19, and cleared \$64 from it.—Union 231, Kearney, Neb., finds considerable profit from holding public meetings once a month.—Union 125, Utica, N. Y., had a pleasant social Oct. 23.—Union 482 held a very good public meeting Oct. 28th.—Union 509, New York, will have a grand entertainment and ball on Dec. 23d.

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

"Let us inquire whether there is any excessive concentration of wealth going on in the United States of America," says Thomas G. Shearman, in the Forum. "Leaving mere clamor and unsupported assertions out of consideration, on either side, let us look into facts. As lately as 1847 there was but one man in this country who was reputed to be worth more than \$5,000,000, and, though some estimated his wealth at \$20,000,000, there is no good reason for believing it to have been so great. At the smallest reasonable estimate, there must now be more than 250 persons in this country whose wealth averages over \$20,000,000 for each. But let us call the number only 200. Income tax returns show that the number of incomes, when arranged in large classes, multiplies by from three to five fold for every reduction in the amount of one-half. For extreme caution, however, we estimate the increase in the number of incomes at a very much lower rate than this. At this reduced rate, the amount of wealth in the hands of persons worth over \$500,000 each in the United States would be about as follows:

200 persons at \$20,000,000	\$4,000,000,000
400 persons at 10,000,000	4,000,000,000
1,000 persons at 5,000,000	5,000,000,000
2,500 persons at 2,500,000	6,250,000,000
7,000 persons at 1,000,000	7,000,000,000
20,000 persons at 500,000	10,000,000,000
Total	\$36,250,000,000

"This estimate is very far below the actual truth. Yes, even upon this basis, we are confronted with the startling result that 31,000 persons now possess three-fifths of the whole national wealth, real and personal, according to the highest estimate (\$600,000,000,000) which any one has yet ventured to make of the aggregate amount. Nor is this conclusion at all improbable."

HELP THE SHOEMAKERS OF NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

To Trade Unionists Greeting: By direction of the Convention of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor held Oct. 7, 8, at Springfield, I am directed to ask your aid for the shoemakers of North Adams.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of that town has violated its agreement with the Boot and Shoeworkers' International Union; adding insult to injury by proclaiming the "free shop" system on Labor Day; and compels employees to forswear manhood as a condition of employment, by exacting a solemn oath and ironclad agree-

ment from those who seek employment that they will not belong to a labor society.

Your aid, moral and financial, is asked to help the shoeworkers of North Adams who are thrown out of work by the action of the Manufacturers' Association. The newly-formed Unions are fighting bravely against the same influences that gave to North Adams the unfortunate distinction of being the only New England community having manufacturers willing to supplant native with Chinese labor.

Give what you can, quickly, for the cause of unionism, fair pay and fair play in the factory. Remit to

GEORGE W. CLARK.

Pres. Mass. Branch A. F. of L. 7 Medford St., Chelsea.

THE TRUE SIGN.

Mysterious winks, sneezes and grips says The Painter, are a species of tomfoolery in the labor movement. Any fellow no matter how scabby or recreant to his union obligations can make use of these means to impose upon others of his craft, and being in possession of these mystic adjuncts will be regarded as square without further qualification. The trades union idea is for a man to stand up openly facing his fellow workers and seeing and to be seen, take upon himself the obligation that binds him to the union. If he desires to travel, his clear card, officially issued, will be a sufficient, and the only true and unmistakable sign of his right to recognition.

Good Peter, thou illustrious Saint.

Who holds the keys of the celestial gate, We painters have a boon to ask of thee, Which we most earnestly do now relate. There are a set of scabbies here below,

Who roam around from place to place, Lost to all manhood, with no sense of shame, To honest union men a dire disgrace.

In time to come when it shall come to pass That any of this horde, their faces show, Just ask them for their union card,

And being minus, start them down below.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of the best means calculated to give which it is desirable a carpenter and also to give the necessary employers that some return to them for a proper effort to turn workmen; therefore we direct Unions under our jurisdiction possible means, wherever practicable, the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

THE RICHARDSON SAWS ARE THE BEST!

R HAND SAW.

No. 13 Apple Handle.

SO SAY the thousands and thousands of Carpenters who use them; and we want every Carpenter who has not used them to give one a trial. The RICHARDSON BROTHERS are thorough Practical Saw Makers. All their Saws are ground TAPER THIN at back and are smooth CUTTERS, requiring very little or no set. If your Hardware Dealer will not furnish them send direct to Factory, and we will send Saws express prepaid.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS,
15 TO 31 RIVER STREET, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Dezember, 1889.

Das Bestreben.

Schon oftmals ist in langen Reden und in Briefen und Gerichten, zwei des Verbandes klar zu legen und zu erweitern seine Bahn.

Doch auch in Reimen nun erschalle dem Lob zum fernsten Orte hin, er ist ein Segen für uns Alle und bietet Jedermann Gewinn.

Wo er Verbreiter seine Zweige und seine Blüten durch das Land, da steht der Zwittertracht Sinn zur Reige, Man schreiet nach die Bruderhand.

„Ihm helfet all“ ihr lieben Brüder, Ein großes Werk macht Arbeit viel, Selbst mühen des Verbandes Glieder, Das wir erreichen unser Ziel.

Richard Schild.

Aus der Arbeiter-Bewegung.

Die Kosten des Londoner Dock Strikes berechnet die „Ball Mall Gazette“ auf 57,000,000; diejenigen des westphälischen Kohlenarbeiter - Strikes werden von der „Allg. Ztg.“ auf 3,625,000 M. abgeschätzt.

Das Brauhaus, welches bei der Revolution der Carpenters-Union No. 518, St. Louis, Mo., in der Union-Capitol-Halle gebaut und verlost wurde, hat Herr Franz Schmidt, No. 311 Douchouquette Str., gewonnen.

Die United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America hat unter ihren Mitgliedern eine Urabstimmung über die Frage der Einführung der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit vorgenommen und über siebenachtel Mehrheit sind dafür. Der Plan geht dahin, keinen allgemeinen Strike auf einmal zu initiieren, sondern zuerst diejenigen Städte vorgehen zu lassen, welche am besten organisiert sind und die günstige Aussicht auf Erfolg bieten, und diese durch die ganze große Organisation zu unterstützen. So soll allmählich weitergearbeitet werden, bis die achtstündige Arbeitszeit für die Zimmerleute des ganzen Landes errungen ist.

Es kann in dieser Welt viel mehr erreicht werden, wenn man sich um seine eigenen Sachen bekümmert, als daß man Andere tadelt, die nichts nicht thun. Arbeiterorganisationen könnten viel aus diesen Worten lernen, wenn sie ihnen ihre Aufmerksamkeit schenken würden.

Die Vauschreiner von Dundee hatten beschlossen, den Achthundentag mit einer Lohnhöhung einzuführen, sind jedoch ein Kompromiß eingegangen, wonach sie zwar die Lohnhöhung, aber nicht die verkürzte Arbeitszeit erhalten. Umgekehrt wäre das Kompromiß vorteilhafter gewesen.

In der Legislatur von Georgia ist eine Gesetzentwurf eingebracht worden, welche Anstellung von Kindern unter 10 Jahren in den Baumwollenspinnereien verbietet, die Anstellung von Kindern unter 12 Jahren überhaupt nur während der Schulferien gestattet.

In Spanien dürfen Kinder von 9 bis 13 Jahren nur 5 Stunden, von 13 bis 18 nur acht Stunden täglich arbeiten.

Von der Carpenter-Union in Sacramento wird mitgeteilt, daß die Staats-Bau-Behörde Zimmerleute beschuldigt, die täglich 10 Stunden arbeiten müßten, während die Union-Mitglieder in Sacramento nur 9 Stunden arbeiteten. Auch in diesem Vorgehen genannter Behörde ein Verstoß gegen ein Staatsgesetz.

Der Nationalverband der Schneider befindet am Schluß der letzten Convention vor zwei Jahren aus nur 26 Lokal-Unionen mit 2100 Mitgliedern. Während der letzten beiden Jahre sind vier Lokal-Unionen wieder eingetreten, 58 neue Unionen organisiert und 21 bestehende Organisationen sind veranlaßt worden, der National-Organisation beizutreten, so daß dieselbe jetzt im Ganzen über 100 guttiefende Lokal-Unionen mit einer Mitgliedschaft von über 5,400 hat. Es ist dies ein ganz bedeutender Fortschritt, zu dem auch andere organisierte Arbeiter beigetragen haben, indem besonders die Cigarrenmacher und Bauwerkreiner bei Gründung neuer Schneider-Unionen halfen. Strikes und Lockouts fanden während der letzten zwei Jahre über 40 statt, die alle mit Ausnahme von 5 gewonnen wurden. Mehr als 200 ihrer Mitglieder errangen Lohnsteigerungen von über 10 Prozent. An Strike-Unterstützung wurden \$3438 ausbezahlt.

Die Vauschreiner in Buffalo halten die neunstündige Arbeitszeit aufrecht. Nur die in den Schneidemühlen beschäftigten Arbeiter wurden wegen ihrer mangelhaften Organisation von den Bosses gezwungen, wieder zehn Stunden zu arbeiten.

Nach „Bradstreet's Journal“ haben dieses Jahr weniger Strikes stattgefunden, als in der gleichen Periode des Vorjahres.

— In den Ver. Staaten gibt es ungefähr 150 Arbeiterblätter.

Die Achtstundebewegung.

Die Achtstundebewegung tritt allmählich doch in ein lebhafteres Tempo, sagt die „Brauer-Arbeiter-Zeitung.“ Unter den großen nationalen Organisationen ist es vor allem die Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, welche mit großer Majorität beschlossen hat für die Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages in die Schranken zu treten. Bereits hat diese Organisation eine Anzahl Agitatoren in Tätigkeit, welche energisch arbeiten, um die Organisation in den Stand zu setzen, nächstes Frühjahr den Kampf zu eröffnen. Eine Anzahl anderer Organisationen sind bemüht, sich in einen kampfsfähigen Stand zu setzen. Auch in Europa wird in Folge des internationalen Arbeiterkongresses das gleiche Ziel verfolgt. In England haben mehrere nationale Organisationen sich für den achtstündigen Arbeitstag erklärt und beschlossen, wenn möglich am 1. Mai nächsten Jahres denselben einzuführen.

In Deutschland haben die Berliner Arbeiter in einer von Tausenden besuchten Versammlung beschlossen, eine energische Tätigkeit dahin zu entfalten, um am 1. Mai nächsten Jahres die achtstündige Arbeitszeit einzuführen.

Das sind die Vorboten einer Bewegung, die in wenigen Monaten noch eine bestimmtere Gestalt angenommen haben wird.

Was vor Allem die jetzige Achtstundebewegung von der letzten vor drei Jahren unterscheidet, das ist ihr internationaler Charakter.

Diesmal sind es die organisierten Arbeiter Europas und Amerikas, welche den Kampf für die kürzere Arbeitszeit gemeinsam eröffnen. Nach den Vorbereitungen zu schließen, wird diese Bewegung eine größere Arbeitermasse in Tätigkeit setzen, als vor drei Jahren. Wenn die letzte Bewegung hier immerhin einen solchen Einfluß auf die Arbeitermassen übte, daß ganze Gewerke, die man früher für unzugänglich hielt, sich in nationalen Verbänden organisierten, wie die Bäcker und Brauer, dann dürfen wir getrost von der jetzigen hoffen, daß sie den bestehenden Organisationen eine festere Grundlage geben wird.

Einige Gedanken von Jefferson.

Eine respektable Minorität ist werthvoll als Senior.

Ich halte die Religion substantiell gut, aus welcher ein ehrliches Leben hervorgeht.

Ich habe auf dem Altar Gottes Feindseligkeit gegen jegliche Tyrannei des menschlichen Geistes geschworen.

Bildung ist die einzige sichere Grundlage, auf der Freiheit und Glück solide erbaut werden kann.

Es ist besser, wenn man den Wolf aus dem Schafstall hält, als wenn man sich darauf verläßt, daß man ihm die Zähne und Klauen auszieht, nachdem es ihm gelungen in den Stall einzudringen.

Ich bin keiner von denen, welche das Volk fürchten, denn das Volk ist es und nicht die Reichen, auf welches wir uns für die Erhaltung der Freiheit verlassen können.

Der Cement dieser Union befindet sich im Herzblut eines jeden Amerikaners. Ich glaube nicht, daß auf der ganzen Erde eine Regierung ist, welche auf eine solche unbewegliche Basis gegründet ist.

Verschiedenes.

— Die Nationalconvention der Hufschmiede, die kürzlich in St. Paul tagte, war von 50 Delegaten besucht, welche die Lokalunionen in 40 Städten vertraten. Die Nationale Hufschmiede-Union zählt 8000 Mitglieder und hat 68 Lokal-Unionen.

— Vor dem Bürgerkrieg gab es in den Ver. Staaten nur zwei Millionäre; jetzt zählt man deren siebenhunderttausend. Vor dem Bürgerkrieg gab es in den Ver. Staaten aber auch keine Tramps; jetzt schätzt man die Armee der unverschuldet Arbeitslosen auf anderthalb Millionen. — Auch eine „Ertragslosigkeit“ unserer modernen Civilisation!

— Der internationale Arbeiterkongreß in Paris, an dem sich die deutschen Delegaten beteiligten, hat beschlossen, in allen Ländern eine Demonstration für Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages zu veranstalten.

Vom Arbeitsfeld.

— John Burns erklärte jüngst in einer Wahlrede in Battersea, daß von den 43 Millionen Menschen, welche London bevölkern, 31 Millionen, resp. 860,000 Familien, zur Arbeiterklasse zählen, deren Einkommen pro Woche und Familie nicht über 2 £ (ca. \$10) beträgt.

— Manche Carpenter sagen, sie können mit Achtstundenlohn bei Achtstundenarbeit nicht auskommen. Und doch haben sie in der Periode von 1874—1878, als die Löhne während der Panik reduziert wurden, Zehnstunden-Arbeit für einen Betrag gethan, der einem Vierstunden-Lohn gleichkam.

— Rev. Thos. R. Beecher von Elmira, N. Y., jagte: „Sieben Dollars pro Woche, um damit eine große Familie zu ernähren! Ich erhalte \$3,500 das Jahr für Nichtsthum im Verhältnis zu jenen Leuten; aber trotzdem gibt es wohlgenährte Prediger, die von der Kanzel herab ihrer Verwunderung über die Unruhe in Arbeiterkreisen Ausdruck verleihen.“

— Wie verlautet, beabsichtigt die American Federation of Labor den Kampf um die achtstündige Arbeitszeit damit zu beginnen, daß sie die Arbeiter im Baugewerbe anweist, am kommenden 1. Mai die Achtstundenforderung zu stellen, während die andern Gewerke die Bauarbeiter moralisch und finanziell zu unterstützen haben, bis der Sieg errungen ist. Auf diese Weise soll ein Berufsweig nach dem andern für die Achtstundenarbeit gewonnen werden.

— „The Commonwealth“ (London) schreibt: „Der große Strike der Dockarbeiter hat uns eine Lehre erteilt: Daß die Kämpfe der Arbeiter am besten auf der Straße und nicht in der parlamentarischen Arena, ausgefochten werden. Künftig, wenn die Arbeiter einen Vortheil erlangen wollen, werden sie dafür an den Strike gehen und nicht Männer ins Parlament senden, um für sie zu thun, was sie selbst viel besser auszuführen vermögen. Der große Strike wird die unsehlbare Methode sein, um die Kapitalisten auf die Kniee zu bekommen.“

Zur Thatsache machen.

In allen größeren Städten gewinnt die Acht-Stunden-Bewegung neue Stärke, und die Agitation eines weiteren Jahres wird sie zur Thatsache machen. Durch fortgesetzte Einführung von Maschinen gerathen jedes Jahr mehr Männer außer Arbeit, und dies zeigt dem Volke, daß nur durch Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit der noch Beschäftigten den Arbeitslosen wieder Beschäftigung verschafft werden kann. Wenn acht Millionen Männer benötigt sind, gewisse Arbeiten binnen zehn Stunden zu verrichten, so sind, wenn die Arbeitszeit auf acht Stunden verkürzt wird, zwei Millionen Männer mehr benötigt, um dieselben Arbeiten herzustellen. Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit ist das einzige Mittel, den Arbeitslosen wieder Beschäftigung zu verschaffen.

Es ist ungerecht, achtzehntel des Volkes alle nöthigen Arbeiten verrichten zu lassen und die übrigen zweizehntel zum Nichtsthum und Hunger zu verdammen. Acht Stunden Arbeit ist genug und Alle können ihren Unterhalt bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit erwerben, wenn das industrielle System praktisch reguliert ist. („Industrial Journal.“)

Zimmerleute für Achtstunden.

Die Union-Zimmerleute von Massachusetts haben in einer Versammlung beschlossen, in Neu-England eine Agitation für den achtstündigen Arbeitstag in Scene zu setzen. Eine Mittheilung von der Executivbehörde der Brüderlichkeit der Zimmerleute und Schreiner von Nordamerika wurde verlesen, worin es heißt, daß die Unions der Zimmerleute in allen anderen Theilen von Amerika Arrangements für die Achtstunden-Agitation und die Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages am 1. Mai 1890 treffen. Die Versammlung erließ einen Aufruf an die Knights of Labor und alle Gewerkschafts-Unions, in der Achtstunden-Agitation mitzuwirken.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD.

On 30 Days Trial.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We will send, on 30 days trial, a No. 2, or a No. 4 Self-Setting Smoothing Plane to any town in the United States where they are not introduced; on the conditions below mentioned.

It will cost nothing to try this Plane if you do not keep it.

We will send a No. 2 or No. 4 Self-Setting Plane, all charges prepaid, to your town on receipt of price. You are to use and thoroughly test it. If you don't want to keep it for any reason, or, if you want your money more than you do the plane return the plane to us as sent, at our expense, within 30 days and we will at once refund you your money.

Remember it costs nothing if you do not keep it.

We refer to the editor of this paper Send for testimonials.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

C. & J. Union, No. 358, Vineland, N. J., June 20, '88. Gage Tool Co.:—The members of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 358, of Vineland, N. J., being without exception users of the Gage Self-Setting plane, made in our town, take pleasure in saying that the planes give us perfect satisfaction, and we believe that their claim that it is the Best Plane in the World cannot be disputed. The bits or cutting-irons are the best we have ever used. Although higher-priced than some, they are the cheapest plane made, saving, as they do, time and strength, and finishing difficult work better, easier, and quicker than is done by any other plane. Being personally acquainted with the Company, we are satisfied that every statement or promise made by them will be carried out to the letter. GEO. P. CAPEN, Sec. EDWARD K. BRICK, Pres. pro tem.

SO GOOD IT WAS STOLEN.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 8, '88. Gage Tool Co.:—We had one of your planes lent us for trial. While in the shop it attracted attention and favorable comment from the men. One of them took it out on a building with him, and while there, some carpenter, whose mechanical judgment was good but whose honesty was off-color, stole it. As we should like our men to have another chance at it, we would like to have you send us another with the bill for both planes, the price for which we will remit. Yours Truly, FOWLER & CARR, 379 Lake Avenue, Carpenters and Builders.

CHEAP NOTWITHSTANDING THE COST.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 1, '88. Gage Tool Co.:—We, the undersigned, Carpenters and Woodworkers of Bridgeton, N. J., having used the Self-Setting Planes made by the Gage Tool Co., of Vineland, N. J., for more than a year, do say they are the best planes we have ever seen. The cutting-irons hold their edge under such tests as we never saw equalled. The Self-Setting arrangement, which appears in no other plane, enables any one to remove the bit and accurately re-set in 5 seconds. We consider them cheap notwithstanding they cost more than some, and would not part with ours for a much larger price if we could not procure others. We heartily endorse the statements made by the Gage Tool Co., in their circulars, and take pleasure in recommending these planes to all who want good tools. John H. Elwell, James McCaughey, John Wilson, John Faust, Eli Loper, Wm. G. Creston, Charles Schneider, Jr., J. D. Randlett, C. E. Woodruff.

A PLEASURE TO OBTAIN.—AN EXCELLENT TOOL.

2018 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., May 6, '88. Gage Tool Co.:—I have received a set of 3 planes through Mr. James Lambie, my hardware man, whom I have assured of their superior quality after several tests. It is really a pleasure to obtain such an excellent tool, and one so fully up in every respect to what it is represented to be by the makers.

J. F. BILLINGSLEY, Ex-Pres. Bro. of C. & J. of America.

SAVES TIME AND DOES SUPERIOR WORK.

From Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer National Grange, P. of H.

MIDDLEBUSH, N. J., April 5, '87. Gage Tool Co.:—I have your new self-setting plane. It is all you claim for it. The bit will plane the end of a hard, hemlock knot, and then without sharpening, cut a hair as with a razor. I never saw such a cutting edge. The cutter can be removed, replaced, and set to the 100th part of an inch in five seconds, as timed by me. Although higher in price than others, I consider it very cheap for the same reason that we consider a mowing-machine cheaper than a scythe. I heartily recommend it to all who wish to save time, and do superior work. Yours Truly, MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

BEST PLANE IN USE.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 6, '88. Gage Tool Co.:—I received one of your planes, and after giving it a thorough trial I am satisfied that it is the best plane in use on any class of work. * * * Have shown plane to shopmates; they are well satisfied with it. Hope you will have more orders from this city. CHAS. A. JEFFERS, 11 Ann St.

A FIRST-CLASS TOOL.

BETHEL, Conn., Aug. 10, '88. Gage Tool Co.:—I have tried the plane and think it is all that is claimed for it.—a first-class tool. ANDREW J. FRY.

FINEST TOOL I EVER USED.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 13, '86. Gage Tool Co.:—I received the plane and have used it, and will do say it is the finest tool of its kind I ever used, and would recommend it to all good mechanics. I. C. WERTHEVELT, Contractor and Builder.

IT CAN'T BE BEAT.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 1, '88. Gage Tool Co.:—Received my plane at an earlier date than I expected, and was very well pleased with it. I got a better plane than I thought you would send me. I have tested it thoroughly and can heartily recommend it to any wood-worker, and think it can't be beat. ELMER SLOUGH, 622 Astor Street.

THREE SAWS IN ONE



RIP, CROSS-CUT AND MITRE COMBINED.

The Famous B. M. T. Patent Tooth Saw. EASY TO FILE AND SET.

Makes a Perfect Joint Without Planing. For Filing use a Thin Flat File with One Safe Edge. Cuts Faster, Easier, Cleaner Than Any Other.

Ask your dealer for it, and if he does not keep them and will not order for you we will send any saw, express prepaid, on receipt of price. Description and price lists sent to any address on application.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

Montague-Woodrough Saw Co.,

104 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR F.

FREE!

Any person who will cut the above advertisement from his CARPENTER and send it to us before January 1, 1890, will receive FREE by mail a Carpenter's Bevel Edge Red Cedar Pencil, natural wood. If he encloses a two-cent stamp he will receive two pencils.

December, 1889.

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland, N. J.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

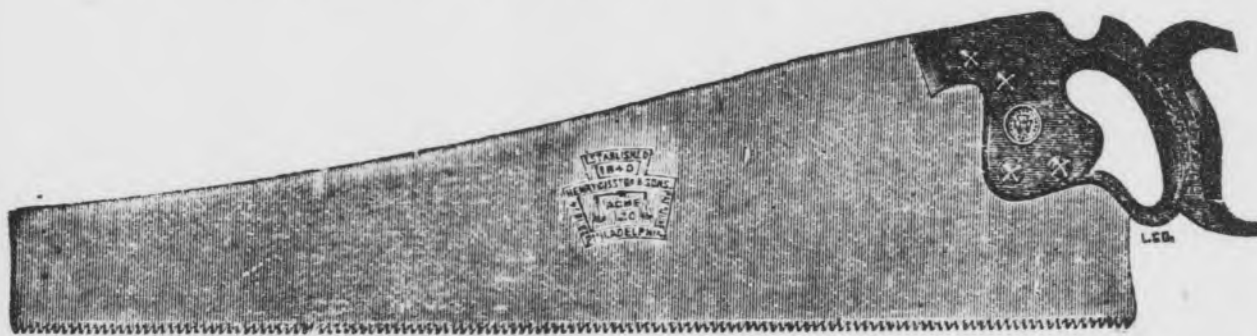
"THE MECHANICS' OWN" MANUFACTURED IN RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.

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ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber.
Designed only for first-class workmen.



Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.



ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

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NOTE. — "The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S. and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

When a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONIES received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Monies received can not be published in the journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to, and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied and if for tax what month or months it is for.

THE G. S. sends a receipt for all moneys received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be inspected by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

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CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY. \$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson. 2 00
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PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson. 1 00
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ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 800 Illustrations. 1 00
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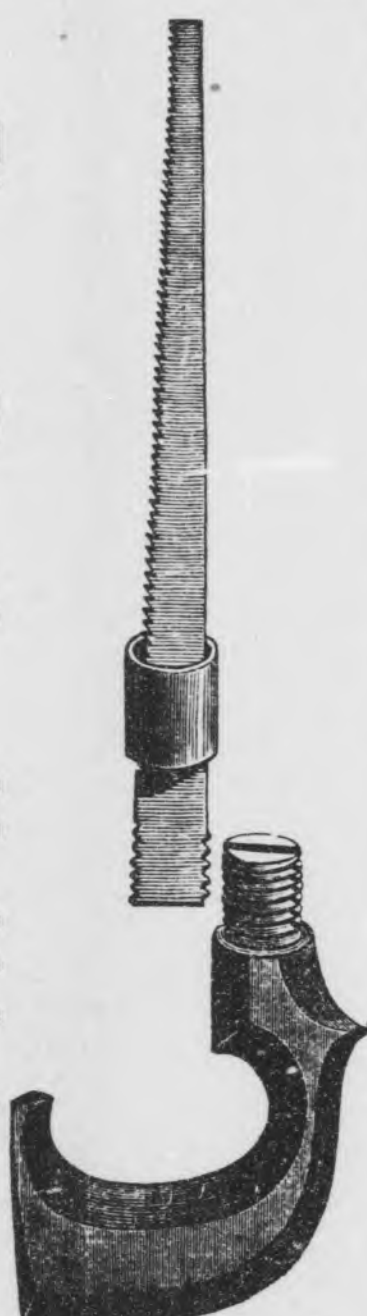
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 local unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 550 local unions in over 452 cities and 56,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of \$25 to \$50; Members' Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200, and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$25,575 have been expended the past year, and \$79,250 the past six years, while \$200,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the local unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 321 cities, and placed Five Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 27 cities, and 9 hours a day in 169 cities, not to speak of 200 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 5200 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret, oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX

Mechanics' Tools of all Kinds.



Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

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OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

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